

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

The Eighth Volume of the Scientific American commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—mechanical, manufacturing, and agricultural—the genius and enterprise of the nation.

It is published as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass, their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufacture of Metal, Firearms and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Carp, Carriages, Water-works, Mills, and Grinding Mills' Powers, Planning Machinery, Tools for Lumber, Brick Machines, Fanning, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., localities, &c. of the Patents, &c. &c. Notice of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Valuable premiums are offered for the Largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at the Patent Agency Office, 125 N. 3rd Street, New York.

TERMS: TERMS: TERMS:
1 Copy, one year, \$2.00
1 Copy, six months, 1.00

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
5 Copies for six months, \$4.00
10 Copies for twelve months, 7.50
15 Copies for six months, 3.00
20 Copies for twelve months, 5.00
25 Copies for six months, 2.50

Southern and Western Money and Post-Office stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be sent paid.

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY.

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytherean Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY

CASTOR OIL!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
EMBELLISHING, RESTORING,
CURLING, AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spices, Oil and Glycerine. Their virtues are too well known to require enumeration; success prompts us to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to its natural color.
4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
10th. To cure the worst headaches.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair of children.

12th. To dress false hair beautifully.
75 **TRIAL BOTTLES**, each in a neat, fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor.

J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure you get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.
N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor. 161

DR. S. STOKING,
SURG. ON DENTIST

Will continue his law terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work, at the very lowest remunerating prices, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs three times more. The general and almost perfect restoration of the action of the jaw, for whole sets of teeth, prepared by him, is giving him increased time to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one-half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$80.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$40.00. Parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Teeth set on gold, silver, or wood points, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleaning and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with ether, chloroform, or other gas, 30 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examinations and advice gratis. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to last longer than any other is used by most dentists. Operating rooms removed from Washington Street, to No. 51 TREMONT ROW, (Opposite the head of Brattle Street, Boston.) July 3, 1852. 6m

SALT.—2000 bushels of coarse and fine salt, in large, suitable for sale, to be sold for cash by J. D. BAXTER & CO., Quincy, July 2, 1852. 1f

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY OCTOBER 2, 1852.

NUMBER XL

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY W. W. MURDOCK'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2. per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months.

3d.—No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business; all ordered to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

3d.—Letters must in all cases be POST-PAYED.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: JOSHUA BARBOCK, Quincy Railway; GEORGE H. LOCKE, "Stone Quarries; OLIN F. BACON, "Borchester; FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth; JOSEPH P. CLEVELY, Abington; SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate; N. B. OSBORNE, Salem; FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

FROM "THE HUNDRED BOSTON ORATORS."

The Boston Athenaeum overlooks the cemetery where were deposited the remains of our fellow citizens martyred in the cause of liberty, March 5, 1770. Here repose the ashes of Hancock and Cushing, the latter of whom was lieutenant-governor during the administration of the former. Though Sumner speaks of "Hancock's broken column," the idea is merely poetical, for no monument has ever been erected over his remains. It is stated in the Boston News Letter that four of the victims were conveyed on hearses, and buried on the eighth of March, in one vault, in the Middle Burying Ground. The funeral consisted of an immense number of persons in ranks of six, followed by a long train of carriages belonging to the principal gentry of the town, at which time the bells of Boston and adjoining towns were tolled.

It is supposed that a greater number of people of Boston and vicinity attended this funeral than were ever congregated on this continent on any occasion. In this procession emblematic banners were displayed.—The following effusion appeared in Fleet's Post, March 12, 1770:

"With fire enwrap'd, surcharged with sudden death,
Lo, the poised tub convulses its fatal breath!
The flying toll, with heaven-directed force,
Rids the free spirit of its fallen core
Well-fated shades! I do not unmanly tear
From piny's eye detain your hon' red bier.
Lost to their view, surviving friends may mourn,
Yet o'er thy pile celestial flames shall burn.
Long as in Freedom's cause the wife contend,
Dear to your country, shall your fame extend;
While to the world the lettered stone shall tell
How Caldwell, Attacks, Gray and Maverick fell."

On the fourteenth of March, Patrick Carr, who died of the wound received in the massacre, was buried from Faneuil Hall, in the same grave in which the other victims were deposited.

The poet who wrote the effusion above quoted predicts that the lettered stone shall tell the tale of the martyred sons of liberty; but no stone appears on the spot where they were buried. Indeed, if any stone were ever erected over their remains, it may have been destroyed by the British regulars, or removed in making repairs on the ground. Let the prediction be realized by the erection of a beautiful marble monument on the site to the memory of this event, which, with the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, insured our independence.

Our venerable native citizen of Boston, the Hon. Thomas Handyside Perkins, probably the only survivor who has any remembrance of the Boston massacre, stated to the editor of this work, at an interview with him on Jan. 3, 1851, that at that period he was five years of age, and asleep at home on the evening of its occurrence. His father, James Perkins, a wine-merchant, resided in King Street, on the present location of Tappan's stone building, opposite Mackerel-lane, now Kilby street. On the next day, his father's man-servant, being desirous that he should witness the effects of this occurrence, imprudently, as Mr. Perkins remarked, went with him to the Royal Exchange Tavern, located on the opposite side of the custom-house, now the site of the Messrs. Gilberts, brokers, kept by Mr. Stone.

Alexander Cruikshank testified that when he was at the head of Royal Exchange-lane, he stopped at Stone's tavern, and the people were abusing the sentinel, and showed him the dead body of Crispus Attacks, one of the victims. He then pointed to him the

frozen blood in the gutter, opposite the Exchange Tavern, and proceeded with him to the residence of Tuthill Hubbard, on Cornhill, a short distance from the north side of Queen street, where lay the dead body of another of the victims; and this is the whole of his recollection of the tragical event, which has never been effaced from his mind. Col. Perkins is unable to state which of the victims he saw at Mr. Hubbard's residence; but, as Joseph Hincley testified, according to the trial, that, after the regulars had fired, he assisted in the removal of Samuel Gray, who had fallen, to the apothecary's shop of Dr. John Loring, which was adjoining or very near Mr. Hubbard's dwelling, and could not find admittance, as it was closed,—doubtless, that was the name of the other victim whose remains were exhibited to his youthful eye.

In order to further an elucidation of this matter, we have returned to the papers of the day, by which it appears that Gray was killed on the spot, as the ball entered his head and broke the skull. He was a rope-maker, and on the day of internment, his body was conveyed from the residence of Benjamin Gray, his brother, on the south side of the Exchange Tavern. Now, Col. Perkins is either mistaken regarding the house where he saw the pale corpse, or else it was removed from Mr. Hubbard's dwelling on the next day. James Caldwell, also killed on the spot by two balls entering his breast, was mate of Captain Morton's vessel, and his body was removed from the captain's residence in Cole-lane on the day of internment. Crispus Attacks being a stranger, his remains were conveyed from Faneuil Hall. He was killed by two balls entering his breast, and was a native of Framingham; and Samuel, a son of widow Mary Maverick, a promising youth of seventeen years, an apprentice to Mr. Greenwood, a joiner, was wounded by a ball that entered his abdomen and escaped through his back, which caused his death, and his remains were removed from his mother's house on the day of internment.

Patrick Carr, who died in a few days after, a ball that entered near his hip and went out at his side, was in the employ of one Mr. Field, leather-breeches maker in Queen street, and aged about thirty years.

Among other matters in the warrant for the annual town-meeting of Boston, March 12, 1770, is the following clause: "Whether the town will take any measures that a public monument may be erected on the spot where the late tragical scene was acted, as a memento to posterity of that horrid massacre, and the destructive consequences of military troops being quartered in a well-regulated city." We notice, on turning to the records, that no action was taken on this point; but the town voted their thanks to the towns of Roxbury, Cambridge, Charlestown and Waretown, for their kind concern in this deplorable event. As the precise location of this scene will ever be a point of great interest to Bostonians, we gather, from the deposition of Samuel Drowne, that it occurred between Crooked, now Wilson's lane, and Royal Exchange lane. He states that he was standing on the steps of the Exchange Tavern being the next house to the Custom House; and soon after saw Captain Preston, whom he well knew, with a number of soldiers drawn near the west corner of the Custom House, and heard Preston say, "Damn your bloods! why don't you fire?" after which they fired.

At a town meeting, Boston, March 19, 1771, Hon. Thomas Cushing moderator, the committee appointed to consider of some suitable method to perpetuate the memory of the horrid massacre perpetrated on the evening of the fifth of March, 1770, by a party of soldiers of the 29th regiment, reported as their opinion that, for the present, the town make a choice of a proper person to deliver an oration at such time as may be judged most convenient, to commemorate the barbarous murder of five of our fellow citizens on that fatal day, and to impress upon our minds the ruinous tendency of standing armies in free cities, and the necessity of such noble exertions, in all future times, as the inhabitants of the town then made, whereby the designs of the conspirators against the public liberty may be still frustrated; and the committee, in order to complete the plan of some standing monument of military tyranny, begged leave to be indulged with further time. Their report being accepted, it was voted unanimously that the town will now come to the choice of an orator. A committee was then appointed: Samuel Hunt and James Lovell were nominated as candidates to deliver the oration. The inhabitants then voted, and the latter was elected. A committee was appointed to wait on James Lovell, and invite his acceptance.

In regard to the location of the site where the victims of the Boston massacre were deposited, the editor had the evidence of the venerable Col. Joseph May, a warden of

King's Chapel, possessing great integrity and a tenacious memory, stating previous to his decease in 1841, and who witnessed their interment, being then ten years of age, and a scholar in the public Latin school. Pointing to the spot which is the site of a tomb once owned by the city, in the rear of the tomb of Deacon Richard Checkley, an apothecary, Col. May stated that was the place where he saw them interred. A beautiful larch-tree flourishes at the side of the city tomb, which is opposite Montgomery place. When, during the mayoralty of Jonathan Chapman, an iron fence was erected on the Granary cemetery, in the month of June, 1840, an excavation was made over this spot, for the erection of this city tomb, human bones, and a skull with a bullet-hole perforated through it, were discovered, which probably were remains of these victims; and we have the evidence of the late Martin Smith, sexton of King's Chapel church, that he had assisted in throwing the skull and other bones into the earth near the larch-tree.

When General Warren gave an oration on the massacre, March 5th, 1772, James Allen, one of the Boston poets, commemorated the event in verse, at his request; and John Adams states in his diary, probably in allusion to this poem, that James Otis reads to large circles of the common people Allen's oration on the beauties of liberty, and recommends it as an excellent production. Allen thus apostrophized King George, in these prophetic terms:

"In vain shall Britain lift her suppliant eye,
An alienated offspring feels no filial tie.
Her tears in vain shall bathe the soldiers' feet,
Remember, ingrate, Boston's crimsoned street!
Whole hordes of lives the deed shall pay,
And purge the murders of that guilty day."

May the sons of Boston be sure that a centennial oration, commemorative of the Boston massacre, be pronounced by the most eminent and eloquent orator of the day!

The Returning Senators.

Members of Congress like to take New York on their way to and from Washington; and to prolong their stay beyond the period absolutely necessary for the change of conveyance. They seldom drive from the Jersey City ferry-house, where they arrive, direct to the Hudson River Railroad depot, or the Boston boat; but reach those departing places by a circuitous route through the hotels and private mansions of the city. A thousand pities that the capital and the metropolis of the country are hundreds of miles apart!

Among the distinguished men that have lately visited us, was Senator Soule, of Louisiana, and few have been more opera-glassed than he was a few evenings ago, when he entered one of the boxes of the New York Theatre. Mr. Soule was more than twenty years old when he left France, yet he appeared to us to have a particularly American look. His complexion is very dark, and he wears his hair bluntly, long behind, and parted as far on the right side of his head as it will stay. He has a fine, well rounded forehead, and a general air of marked intelligence and vivacity. In form, he inclines to the robust and muscular. Twenty years ago he was, doubtless, strikingly handsome, and is still in admirable preservation—though, if "The Men of the Time" may be relied upon, he will never see his fiftieth year again. He was dressed in white, except his coat, which was blue and bright-buttoned, and his stock, which was black. He seemed to be somewhat amused at the performance, but was restless, and soon vanished. We looked upon this distinguished man with much interest, no less from the regard we have for his talents and patriotism, than from the singular character of his career.

He was born, as most readers know, in France, under Napoleon, of an eminent family, his father having been a Lieutenant General in the Republican army. At fifteen, he was a conspirator against the Bourbons, and a fugitive. Soon after, a Paris editor, on trial for the republican freedom of his pen. He was convicted and imprisoned, but he escaped to England. Thence to Chili—to France again—to St. Domingo—to Baltimore in 1825—to New Orleans, where he has furnished the only example, on our records, of a man becoming eloquent in the use of a language which he did not begin to learn until he had reached maturity.

Kossuth.

In a recent speech in Congress, Hon. Horace Mann, of this State, paid the following splendid tribute to the illustrious Hungarian whose movements have filled so large a space in the history of the world for the last four years:

In one of the European revolutions of that year, [1848] on the banks of the Danube, a young man sprang, at a single bound, from comparative obscurity to universal fame. His heroism organized armies. His genius created resources. He abolished the factitious

order of nobility, but his exalted soul poured the celestial ichor of the gods through ten millions of peasant hearts, and made them truly noble. Though weak in all but the energies of the soul, yet it took two mighty empires to break down his power. When he sought refuge in Turkey, the sympathies of the civilized world attended his exile. He was invited to our shores. He came, and spoke as man never before spoke. It was Byron's wish that he could condense all the elements of the soul

"into one word,
And that one word were lightning!"
Kossuth found what Byron in vain prayed for; for all his words were lightning—not bolts, but a lambent flame, which he poured into men's hearts—not to kill, but to animate with a more exalted and a diviner life. In cities where the vast population went forth to hail him in academic halls, where the cultivation of eloquence and knowledge is made the business of life; in these great gathering places, where the rivers of people have their confluence, he was addressed by the most eloquent men whom this nation of orators could select. More than five hundred of our selectest speakers spoke speeches before him, which they had laboriously prepared from history, and embellished from the poets, with severe toil, by the long-trimmed lamp. Save it two or three peculiar cases, his unprepared and improvised replies, in eloquence, in pathos, in dignity, in exalted sentiment, excelled them all. For their most profound philosophy, he gave them deeper generalizations; he out-circuited their widest ranges of thought, and in the whole sweep of the horizon revealed glories they had never seen, and while they checked their ambitious flight beneath the sun, he soared into the empyrean and brought down, for the guidance of men's hearts and deeds, the holy light that shines from the face of God. Though all their splendors were gathered to a focal point, they were outshone by his effulgence.

Habits of the Nice Young Man.

Attends evening parties—and hands the muffins round. Smiles if he burns his fingers with the kettle. Plays the flute. Sings "Do you love me now as then?" Parts his hair in the middle. Takes an umbrella with him to an evening party. Wears goloshes after dusk. Has a secret passion for gruel. Writes acrostics, and contributes to ladies' albums. Curis his whiskers. Is the "Hon. Sec." to the "Ladies' Benevolent Mangle Distribution Society." Keeps a cat, and a regular account of his daily expenses. His greatest pleasure is to attend a meeting at Exeter Hall, and his next greatest pleasure is to have his name mentioned "amongst those whom we observed on the platform," etc. His fondest tie, next to an aged grandmother, is that of his white neck-cloth. Can hum the overture to *Der Frieschütz*. Carries a pincushion, and acclimated drops, about with him, and is never unprovided with a scent-bottle for fear of accidents. Goes out in the rain to fetch a cab. Doesn't smoke. Helps mamma's show on with the grace of one of Stewart's shawls. Has his hair and handkerchief full of scents, and it is a pity the same cannot be said of his head. Holds a skein of silk with exemplary patience—turns over the leaves of music with great digital skill—reads novels in a clear, secretary-like voice—laughs affectuously—his *moderato*—jokes with the old maids *allegro*—quotes poetry *penseroso*—runs ladies' errands *prestissimo*—and makes himself generally useful. Such are the habits of the nice young man.

California—Its Resources and Peculiarities.

The annexed are extracts from a private letter of a gentleman of the Mexican Boundary Commission to his friend in this city, dated at San Diego, the 30th April:

"Notwithstanding I have been so long in California I have seen but little of it, not even having visited the gold diggings. For weeks after my arrival in San Francisco the rain and state of the country prevented me from going into the interior. I took, however, a short excursion up the Napa country, after visiting Gen. Hitchcock on the way, to procure from him an escort for the Commission back. This excursion was for the purpose of visiting the volcanic region, which is not least of the wonders of this remarkable country. I there saw some of the great commotions of Nature—bbling water and steam ejected from the earth like the *geysers* of Iceland—fumes of sulphur, and similar 'infernal' productions, all accompanied by a noise which I could only compare to the roaring of half a dozen ocean steamers letting off the steam through their large pipes. This place is hardly known in California; and I could find no one who had visited it, save the hunters and men who live in its vicinity, the nearest of which is sixteen miles off. The place, which I shall call 'Volcania,' is about eight miles west of the southern extremity of Clear Lake, passing up Napa

valley from Benecia. I also saw in this region some mountains of *obsidian*, the first I think which has been found in the United States.

"I endeavored to return by land from San Francisco to San Diego, for the purpose of seeing the country and visiting the old missions, all of which are on the route; but I found the streams impassable without great risk, and the road very bad; so that, after reaching Almaden, (where the quicksilver mine is,) I returned to San Francisco and came by water. This mine, the richest perhaps in the world, is a spot of exceeding interest. I explored every portion of it, and was furnished with all the statistics connected with it. I took several sketches of the mine and adjacent region, also of the volcanic region before alluded to. I could fill pages with accounts of California, but you have enough of these in the newspapers. No accounts that have appeared overrate her capabilities and her productions. Her agricultural capabilities are not yet appreciated or understood. Her valleys are rich beyond description, and I think that in one year more, however much her population may increase, that she will raise all her breadstuffs. Every description of vegetables grow much more luxuriantly than in the Atlantic States. I visited a farmer in Napa Valley, who raised upwards of twenty tons of onions from two acres of land, on which he realized \$8,000; another \$6,500 from the same quantity of land. Clover and wild oats cover all the hills and valleys, on which cattle to any extent may subsist, and, as to her mineral productions, we all know that they embrace all kinds, and seem to be inexhaustible."

[A glassy lava; volcanic glass. It is of various colors, but usually black, and nearly opaque.]

Personal Appearance of John Hancock.

One who saw John Hancock in June, 1782, relates that he had the appearance of advanced age. He had been repeatedly and severely afflicted with the gout; probably owing in part to the custom of drinking punch—a common practice, in high circles, in those days. As recollected at this time, Gov. Hancock was nearly six feet in height, and of thin person, stooping a little, and apparently enfeebled by disease. His manners were very gracious, of the old style of dignified complaisance. His face had been very handsome. Dress was adapted quite as much to be ornamental as useful. Gentlemen wore wigs when abroad, and, commonly, caps when at home. At this time, about noon, Hancock was dressed in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen. The latter was turned up over the lower edge of the velvet otie, two or three inches. He wore a blue damask gown lined with silk, a white stock, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers. It was a general practice, to have a tankard of punch made in the morning, and placed in a cooler when the season required it. At this visit, Hancock took from the cooler, standing on the hearth, a full tankard, and drank first himself and then offered it to those present. His equipage was splendid, and such as is not customary at this day. His apparel was sumptuously embroidered with gold and silver and lace, and other decorations fashionable among men of fortune of that period; and he rode, especially upon public occasions, with six beautiful bay horses, attended by servants in livery. He wore a scarlet coat, with ruffles on his sleeves, which soon became the prevailing fashion; and it is related of Dr. Nathan Jacques, the famous pedestrian of West Newbury, that he paced all the way to Boston, in one day, to procure cloth for a coat like that of John Hancock, and returned with it under his arm, on foot.

NARROW-MINDED MEN.—As a general rule, merchants, who do not advertise are close and narrow-minded in their views, and a perfect type of the greedy impatience of the fellow who, in order to realize a fortune by a single operation, killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. The same sordid contractedness of intellect which prevents them from seeing their interest in advertising, is akin to that of the farmer who stinted his land to half the quantity of seed necessary to produce a full crop, under the expectation of saving at seed time, and at the same time of gathering in an abundant harvest! As a general rule, those who are wanting in the liberality necessary to make their business extensively known, will not hesitate to skin every customer who comes within their reach! Ladies are sagacious: They know who advertise, and who do not, and never expect a bargain in a non-advertising establishment. So too with men: They say the man who does not advertise his goods has nothing worth advertising, or if he has and does not, he is a skint-flint, and it is better to keep out of his clutches.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE. The business world is just beginning to have some glimmering notion of the revolution in trade which advertising is destined to effect. The old way of doing a small business at a large risk and liberal margin for profit is at its last grasp. It cannot stumble on many years longer. Instead of selling \$100,000 worth of goods at 15 per cent. average advance on their cost, and taking slippery notes at six to twelve months for them—notes morally certain not to be paid at maturity—the city jobber must ere long sell a million dollars' worth for prompt and sure pay at a profit of one to five per cent.; and the trader who knows not how to do this must run out. The maxims, the ideas generated by a state of things wherein advertising in half a dozen newspapers would only convey information to eight or ten thousand persons, are totally inapplicable now that a like announcement may thus be conveyed to half a million persons, and almost with the celerity of thought. Advertising has increased ten-fold within the last twenty years; it must increase in at least an equal ratio for the next twenty.

Lord Brougham, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at four. Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in everything, was never willing to lose a moment of it. To effect this purpose, he had written upon the door of his study, in large letters, "Be brief." Urines, a professor in the university of Heidelberg, wishing to prevent the idlers and babblers from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance into his library, "Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business, or go away." The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase upon the door of his cabinet: "My time is my estate." The favorite maxim of Shakespeare was: "Consider time too precious to be spent in gossiping." "Friends are real robbers of time," said Lord Byron.—*Home Journal*.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PAST AND FUTURE.—William Darby has communicated to the National Intelligencer the following synopsis of the population of the United States, according to the several censuses hitherto taken, with the probable aggregate at each decennial numbering during the next century—viz:

TABLE I.—Population of the United States, as recorded in the Tabular view of the Seven Enumerations made by the Decennial Census, 1790 to 1850, inclusive:

1790	2,222,222	8,920,672
1800	2,222,222	5,305,954
1810	2,222,222	7,230,811
1820	2,222,222	9,638,131
1830	2,222,222	12,866,920
1840	2,222,222	17,063,353
1850	2,222,222	20,144,121

TABLE II.—Prospective View of the Population of the United States from 1850 to 1950, inclusive, on the ratio of one and a third decennially, as found by Table I, very nearly:

1860	2,222,222	30,958,000
1870	2,222,222	41,145,000
1880	2,222,222	51,332,000
1890	2,222,222	61,519,000
1900	2,222,222	71,706,000
1910	2,222,222	81,893,000
1920	2,222,222	92,080,000
1930	2,222,222	102,267,000
1940	2,222,222	112,454,000
1950	2,222,222	122,641,000

Among the clever things in the lantern are the following:

How to avoid being hanged.—Going up the Hudson in a steamer.

How to get rid of your wife.—Send her to Albany by water.

To be learned.—Is the Board of Health composed of all the sticks about town?

Origin of Words and Phrases.

Windfall.—The origin of this term is said to be the following:

Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbid to fell any trees in the forest upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the Royal Navy. Such trees as had fell without cutting were the property of the occupant. A tornado was, therefore, a perfect God-send, in every sense of the term, to those who had occupancy of the extensive forests, and the wind-fall was sometimes of great value!

Robbing Peter to pay Paul.—In the time of Edward IV., much of the land of St. Peter, at Westminster, was seized by his Majesty's ministers and courtiers; but in order to reconcile the people to that robbery they allowed a portion of the land to be appropriated to the repairs of St. Paul's church; hence the phrase, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul."

You quarrel with your wife, my friends, and why?—do you not think and wish alike? "God knows we do," said poor Candide, "each of us wants to be master!"

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, October 2d, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

By V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by law. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The Ladies' Fair.

The Fair in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, was liberally patronized by ladies and gentlemen of our own and neighboring towns. Among the visitors from Braintree was Dr. Storrs.

There were very many things exposed for sale to commend for their taste, beauty, and digital skill. We have not space to particularize.

The hall was neatly trimmed with evergreens and branches of trees. At the head of the hall was the following appropriate motto,—"Benevolence a Noble Virtue."

We are glad to hear that the proceeds of sales exceeded the expectations of the ladies who conducted the Fair amounting to nearly seven hundred dollars. Our community is greatly indebted to the ladies for whatever of public spirit and enterprise there is among us.

A Good Example.

We learn that our venerable and esteemed fellow-citizen, Lemuel Brackett, Esquire, last week made a donation of Fifty Dollars, to the Quincy Charitable Society, for which the Directors voted him hearty thanks.

It was a good deed, and worthy to be emulated by others. This Society has been long established among us, is well conducted, and has been the organ of consolation and relief to many a sorrowing heart and suffering family. It is ever ready to administer aid to the deserving poor, knowing no distinction of nation or sect; and we invoke for it the smiles of the liberal, hoping that we shall, as the cold season advances, have the satisfaction of recording many instances like that above mentioned, from our opulent townsmen.

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. John Pierpont delivered one of his sparkling and telling temperance addresses to an audience of about five hundred, in the Town Hall on last Sunday evening.

To our correspondent *Mind Thayer, Esq.*

We thank you for your suggestions, and will cheerfully act upon them. We would not object to your selecting the letters to be published.

WRITING SCHOOL.—As will be seen by his advertisement, Mr. S. L. Lyman is about to open a writing-school in this town. He is not entirely unknown to our community, having, several years since, had very large schools in the place. From his long experience in his profession as a teacher, his beautiful system of penmanship, the improvement made by pupils while under his instruction, and his very low price of tuition, we trust he will receive the patronage of many who would acquire an elegant hand-writing.

Ten Hour Convention.

This Convention met in Washington Hall in Boston, on Thursday last. Fifteen cities and towns were represented by nearly 200 delegates. Mr. Putnam W. Taft of Worcester, was chosen to preside over the meeting. Messrs. James M. Stone, of Charleston, Jas. Borden, of Fall River, Wm. S. Robinson, of Lowell, Asa D. Whittemore, of Worcester, Jonathan Nason, of Amesbury and James B. Ackerman of Quincy, were chosen Vice Presidents.

More particulars given next week.

THE REGATTA AT HOUGH'S NECK, (a notice of which was given in our last paper,) took place at the appointed time. The whole affair was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the managers, and to the satisfaction of ever one present. The following is the result:

1st—WAVE S. Curtis, started 12.8.20; returned 1.42.35; g. 1.34.15.
2d—ADALADE, G. F. Denton, s. 12.29.45; r. 2.8.10; g. 1.38.25.
3d—SWALLOW, J. L. Souther, s. 12.14.30; r. 1.53.15; g. 1.38.15.
4th—EUREKA, W. Nash, s. 12.23.35; r. 2.2.58; g. 1.39.23.
5th—PROLOG, T. Comer, s. 12.18.45; r. 1.58.15; g. 1.39.20.
6th—VILLAGE BELLE, E. Souther, s. 12.17.40; r. 1.57.30; g. 1.39.50.
7th—JENNY LIND, Geo. Spear, s. 12.15; r. 1.56.20; g. 1.41.20.
8th—EASTERN STAR, Higgins, s. 12.24.15; r. 2.5.40; g. 1.41.25.
9th—FAIRY QUEEN, P. Chubuck, s. 12.21; r. 2.2.40; g. 1.41.40.
10th—RIPPLE G. Packard, s. 12.25; r. 2.11.10; g. 1.46.10.
11th—COQUETTE, F. Curtis, s. 12.32; r. 2.20.55; g. 1.35.55.
12th—SARAH JANE, S. Hardwick, s. 12.21.20; r. 2.12.30; g. 1.51.10.

LEMUEL DWELLE,
SETH ADAMS, } Judges.
LEWIS CURTIS, }

TEN HOUR MEETING.—Remember that Dr. Duggan and George Newcomb Esq., are announced to address the friends of the Ten Hour system this evening.

An address to aliens-born was delivered in the Lyceum-Room, on Tuesday evening, by W. F. A. Kelley, Esq. The chief topic was naturalization. About fifty received their second naturalization papers.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.—The "Ethiopian Minstrels," as they term themselves, of this town, will give a concert, this Saturday evening, at Franklin Hall. The company consists of E. Augustus Hayden, violin, William W. Penniman, castanets, Alonzo Jones, tamborine, Gridley B. Totman, triangle. They will sing several of the latest and most popular songs, choruses, and solos; also introducing laughable stories, witticisms, &c. Doors open at 6.34. Admission, 12 1/2 cents.

Agricultural Exhibition at Dedham.

We copy an account of the Agricultural Exhibition at Dedham on Tuesday and Wednesday from the Boston Journal. We shall publish a list of those to whom premiums were awarded in our next Number. In looking over the numerous awards we noticed only one accredited to Quincy. This was to J. S. Beal, a second prize of two dollars for a "Grades" Bull. Last year Quincy won only one prize—that was a second prize on *Serie*.

The appearance of the exhibition grounds this morning fully justifies the commendation I bestowed on the Exhibition yesterday. The pens are nearly filled and the animals are of uncommon excellence. I question whether any other county show can exhibit so much good blood stock as is now in the pens of the Norfolk Society. I did not mention yesterday the display of Horses. There are some fine animals in this department: an improvement, I think, on last year.

In every department of the exhibition there has been a large increase since yesterday. As a whole the exhibition is decidedly superior to any preceding it. There is considerable disappointment felt that the excellent stock owned by the State Society is not on the ground.

The Plowing Match took place at 1.20 o'clock. There were ten entries of double ox teams, seven of single ox teams, and six horse teams. The ground was a piece of sward land, favorable for the trial. The teams did the work well, and I noticed an improvement in the management of the teams over former years. The double teams were required to plow seven inches deep and the single teams six inches. This department of the exhibition attracted an immense crowd of spectators.

Next in order came the Spading Match. It took place in a lot just north of the Society's ground. The lots were five feet by twelve, of sward land, and the rules required that it should be spaded not less than ten inches in depth, due regard being had to time, the thoroughness of the pulverization of the soil, and the state in which it is left for the reception of the seed. The field allotted for the trial was crowded with spectators, and such was the eagerness to witness the contest, that the marshals found it extremely difficult to keep the lines unbroken. Fourteen competitors appeared, and after the preliminaries were settled, the work commenced. One or two lots were well spaded, but most of the contestants sacrificed the thoroughness of the work to time, and in their haste did not more than half do their work. The awards of the committee given below will indicate the best workmen.

The trial of working oxen took place at half-past 11 o'clock. There were six or eight teams on the ground. I had not time to see how they performed their work, but learn from the committee that it was done satisfactorily.

At 12 o'clock the procession was formed at the President's marquee, under the direction of Chief Marshal Thomas Adams, and under escort of the Weymouth Brass Band, proceeded to the Rev. Dr. Lamson's church, where the address was delivered by William S. King of Rhode Island.

The services in the church were introduced by a few appropriate remarks from the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. Mr. Wilder said that time in its ceaseless course had completed another revolution and brought us to the fourth annual exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society. We meet, he said, to testify again to the truth of the sure promise that seed time and harvest shall not fail, and to render thanks that our lives have been spared, and that we have been blessed both in basket and in store. He congratulated those before him upon the return of this anniversary; upon the devotion and harmony which has marked its history; upon the increasing public favor it has received. He would also congratulate them upon the excellence of the present exhibition; on the influence the society has exerted and is exerting on the industrial pursuits of the county and the Commonwealth. He acknowledged gratefully the aid the yeomanry of the County had rendered in sustaining the society, and said it had been blessed from the first by God and by man. The improvements on the Society's ground have been completed during the year—the expenditure for which had prevented an increase of the permanent fund. Mr. Wilder then alluded appropriately to the death of Geo. W. Beal, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, and to the lamented

Downing; and from these events drew a motive for increased activity in those measures which have for their end the promotion of the welfare and interests of the human race.

A voluntary was then sung by the choir, after which prayer was offered by Rev. F. D. Huntington of Boston. An original hymn was then sung, after which Mr. King was introduced to the audience, as "a brother farmer who is able to practice as well as to preach."

After a happy allusion to the addresses and orators of past years, Mr. King announced as his subject, Agricultural Education. Excepting only the profession which has to do with the soul of man, of all occupations there were none more honorable, more important, or more useful, than that which sustains, clothes, and keeps him in the life which now is. Mr. King took up the argument often urged, that farmers need no education, and handled it in an able manner, showing its folly and making a forcible argument for the thorough education of the yeomanry of our land for their important calling. He would have the farmer educated for his profession in precisely the same way in which persons are educated for other professions. He combated the ridicule often bestowed upon scientific agriculture, and closed with an earnest appeal to those before him to educate their children for the stations in life which they are to occupy.

The address was short, and was listened to with much attention. It will be published with the proceedings of the Society.

A voluntary by the choir followed, and the services were concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Lawson.

The procession was then again formed, and proceeded to the tent, where an ample and excellent dinner for 1000 persons had been prepared by John Wright.

The procession reached the tent at half-past two, and after the company was seated, the Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Sanger of Dover. The company then spent three-quarters of an hour in doing justice to the goods things set before them.

The awards having been completed the President called the company to order and in a few remarks of cordial welcome invited the company to attend to the intellectual feast in store for them. He gave as the first sentiment:

Agriculture.—The most truthful, the most useful, the most honorable, else the All Wise would not have made it the primeval pursuit of man.

The next was complimentary to Massachusetts, and was responded to by Mr. Bird of the Council.

The next was complimentary to the "State Farm," and was responded to by Hon. Amasa Walker, delegate from the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

The next sentiment complimented Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., to which he responded in a happy manner contrasting the agriculture of the present day with that of the past.

Further sentiments were given, and responses were made by the orator of the day, Rev. Mr. Huntington of Boston, J. S. Walker, Secretary of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, Judge Hoar, and others. We have not room to insert even the sentiments, much less a sketch of the remarks of the different speakers.

For the Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—We have often heard the boast of "hitting two birds with one stone," yet, although we knew there were some party men near us with raw spots about them, yet we did not think our random arrow would have made the feathers fly so quickly as it appears to have done. "Agitation" and "Coalition" have become magic words. The bump of combativeness swells out at the mention of one of them like a Mexican bombshell in the battle which General Pierce did not fight; and the other rouses up an "Agitator" armed for combat when that cabalistic term is pronounced by uninitiated lips. We advise your correspondent "Democrat" to keep cool until Pierce and King are chosen, and not count his chickens before they are hatched, for some of the eggs may be rotten, and from their paternity the color of the progeny is not easy to be perceived; and "Agitator," before he wraps his head in a thundercloud, and puts on his midnight scowl, had better be sure he is right, and not "spit upon" the "loafers" platform before he quits the broken planks of the Buffalo scaffold, which was reared for the accommodation of that unmitigated free soiler, Martin Van Buren, and over which his less distinguished son, Prince John, has recently turned a lofty somerset, without even touching its rotten timbers with his toes.

"Democrat" would have us read the speech of Gen. Wilson, we should like to do so, and if he will send us one of them, we will give "Pretence" Review of the Life of Frank Pierce," in exchange for it. We are glad to find Gen. Wilson is in such high favor with his new friends. True, he has said some hard things in times past about the democratic democrats. He has fought both for and against their candidates, and now he is exposing the iniquities of the Whigs when he was one of them. Aaron Burr used to say that in the course of his practice as a lawyer, he

found that the greatest scoundrel always turned State's evidence. We don't mean to apply such a term to the General, only in the way of illustration we can't stop to pick out words. We rather approve of his military tact in getting into the camps of his opponents. He has been a prominent Whig, and can expose their obliquities. He is in the Free Soil party, and if he can't tell something rich about that he must be the "fool" your correspondent speaks of. Why, he knows their price current all by heart, from the cost of a Senator to that of the small fry usually bought up with that executive rag currency known as Commissions of Justice of the Peace; and now he has got within the purview of the Democratic Sanhedrin, his talent will find a wider scope than ever. We opine that in due time he will open the doors of that Augean stable and let in a little light upon it. He will probably find there more than one democratic "Bell" like that which made sweet music for the party a few years ago, and many "old brown coats" a little worse for wear with other things quite useful in the trade of political pedlars. The General is so clever at exposing corruption, that his patriotism will induce him to indite a volume, which we anticipate from his able pen with much pleasure, "The Auto-Biography of a Political Broker." This would be capital. It would put Uncle Tom's Cabin and the White Slave into the shade—make a fortune for its author—and be a manual for truck and slicker politicians throughout the world. Should he be a candidate for the Presidency we will bolt every other nomination and vote for him, for this great service he will have done for country. But we must remind him that the "Boston Democrat" and Capt. Rhynders lost their chance from being too conspicuous. It is the policy of the democrats to pick up some "little unknown" for that office, and then make a hero and statesman of him after they have found him. It is surprising how large an image they will chisel out of a very small stone.

"Agitator" says the loafers came to the expected meeting charged with "blackstrap." We thought the free soilers had monopolized all the black material in the market; and sure we are the loafers go in for white face; but perhaps when the coalition committee comes they will mix it half and half, although the democratic portion of it will be likely to be in favor of the two-thirds rule. They are after all not so fond of equal rights. He wishes to be informed when the proposed meeting is to be held? Why, when the Free Soil convention meet up stairs, (they are the aristocratic branch of the combination), the loafers will meet in the cellar, and ere its chief officer has well settled himself on his pelvis, the trade committee, from the upper branch will be down upon them with their proposition for a Union ticket in hot haste; no doubt the bargain will be soon clinched; let the loafers alone for "chewing their principles" and as for the Free Soil managers they have very little principle left to chew.

Time makes sad work with some men's principles. Four years ago no free soiler would vote for a slaveholder; it was a cardinal point in his creed. But an honorable Senator has recently discovered that some eminent slaveholders were first rate free soilers. Here is another knot-hole in the free-soil platform, through which a portion of the party will be very apt to creep; and by the same token, as Sancho Panza would say, we can prove that eminent slaveholders were loafers, "all men are born free and equal" was the sentiment of a learned and patriotic slaveholder. And this is the very underpinning of the loafers' platform. Can "Agitator" find a stronger case than this? Let him try. We begin to think the loafers will outnumber the Free Soilers soon, if the people do not add the word "Finality" to the coalition; or there will be a fusion of principles—an amalgamation of classes—and the clarified party will come out like certain rectified liquors, with all the color extracted from it.

What a sizzle has grown out of this Post-Office affair. The little official there, when he hung out his mandate against the loafers on the platform, little thought he was running a heated poker into a mass of combustibles. The Great Confounder of his own party has not done his work more effectually; but he will keep still and let the political pot boil, and if the cooks burn their own fingers it is not his look-out. "Masterly inactivity" is his true policy; and before Frank Pierce (or somebody else for him) threatens to turn him out, he had better get in himself.

LOAFERS' FRIEND.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—You will confer a great favor by publishing the following in the columns of your paper:

I understand the Selectmen have leased the stores under the Town Hall to George Savil & Co., and that the present occupants have been notified to vacate the premises. Also that the two stores are to be united into one, by taking down the partition between Mr. Whiting's Office and the work-room of Mr. Russell. Mr. Whiting is a young man, just commencing business; he has been well taught in that branch of business to which he devotes his attention. When he bought out the store, Mr. Richards was doing a fair business; and Mr. Whiting says his business has greatly increased since, and he has done

all in his power to accommodate his customers. Now, to be turned out of doors, is nothing less than a piece of great injustice to him. He came into the store on the supposition that it was a permanent stand, because it has always been occupied as an Apothecary Store ever since the building has been erected.

I should like to know what reason the Selectmen have for this transaction. Have not Mr. Russell and Mr. Richards always paid their rent when due? and is not Mr. Whiting ready to pay his when due? He says he is willing to give security if required. Moreover, what power have the selectmen to let the building for a term of years, and what right have they to take down the walls and alter the structure of the building?

Mr. Whiting has the sympathy of most of the residents of the town, and it is hoped he will be able to retain his place. I understand a Town Meeting will be called to see if justice cannot be done to the injured parties.

JUSTICE.

See Whig notice.

THE MUSICAL WORLD & TIMES, for Saturday, Sept. 25th, contains an unusual variety of useful and interesting matter; among which are No. 4 of the Editors' "Musical Studies for the Million;" a Letter from Barnum in relation to the money he and Jenny Lind made; an interesting account of Church Music in Holland, by Lowell Mason; a Letter from Paris about Madame Sontag's astonishing feats of vocalism, with specimens of some of the chromatic impossibilities that she surmounts; four pages of choice Vocal and Instrumental Music; Musical Review and Musical News, and an excellent selection of very readable miscellaneous articles. *The Musical World & Times* is published every Saturday, at 257 Broadway, New York, for \$3 a year in advance; two copies \$5; five copies \$10. The music it yearly gives would alone cost \$25, if purchased at the stores; and its Musical Instruction, Criticisms and General Miscellany are exceedingly valuable. To give additional spice and variety to their journal, the publishers have secured the exclusive services of the celebrated anonymous writer so widely known as Fanny Fern, whose very readable articles have created such a stir in literary circles, and have been copied far and wide. Fanny is to have an article in the next number of *The Musical World & Times*, which will doubtless be something very superior; and as a new volume has just commenced, now is the time to subscribe. Can't some of our musical folks get up a few clubs for *The Musical World & Times*? Try Address Dyer & Willis, 257 Broadway, New York.

Chambers' Pocket Miscellany, published by Gould & Lincoln, Washington St., Boston, is just the thing to have in your office or shop, to take up and read when you want to rest a moment from your labor. It is filled with very interesting and valuable matter. For sale by C. Gill & Co.

Graham's Magazine for October is prompt in its appearance, and heavily laden with entertaining and useful reading. The engravings are in themselves worth double the cost of the number. For sale at Quincy Bookstore.

The Pathfinder appears in a new type and is to be conducted in future as other papers. Formerly it was distributed through the cars and in all public places gratis. It is worth paying for, surely. The Pathfinder and the Carpet Bag are full of humor, wit and common sense.

CLOTHING.—People who would be suited to perfection with any article of clothing, can be warranted to obtain their wishes by calling on John Dinegan.

Winter is coming on. There will be need of stoves, grates, &c. Mason & Co., Washington Street, Boston, ask your attention to their advertisement in another column.

If you wish to get a good article of perfumery, toilet or shaving soap, try Whiting at the Town House Drug Store.

Special Notices.

CARD.—The Evangelical Congregational Society would gratefully acknowledge the kind favor of the various denominations in Quincy, at the Fair held by the ladies on the 29th and 30th ult.

They would also express their obligations to the Social Glee-club, and to the Brass Band from Weymouth, for the excellent music, vocal and instrumental, furnished by them. Nor would they omit to make thankful mention of the kind aid of individuals of other towns, especially of the ladies of Dorchester, who came in person with a hearty goodwill, richly and elegantly furnishing a table whose avails amounted to more than \$50.

The God of heaven reward, by his rich grace, all these cheerful doers and givers.

QUINCY STONE BANK.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for choice of Directors, and any other business, will be held at the banking house, on Monday, October fourth, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A dividend will be then payable.

JOHN C. RANDALL, Cashier.

FOUND.—In Quincy Bay a small boat about 13 feet long, painted black outside, yellow inside, and has a chain painter and lock attached to it. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges to DEXTER FAXON.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Head quarters of the Granite Club over Wynn's Abercrombie's Store, Washington Street. Meetings every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, until further notice.

J. WHITE, Sec.

DEMOCRATS OF QUINCY. You are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room, on Saturday evening October 2d, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the Norfolk County Convention, to be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham, on Thursday Oct. 7th at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating Senators.

You are further requested to meet at the Lyceum Room on Saturday evening Oct. 2d, at 8 o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham on Thursday Oct. 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to nominate a member for Congress for District No. 3.

Also, to choose a Town Committee for the ensuing year.

Per order of Democratic Town Com. WYMAN ABERCROMBIE, Chairman.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The next meeting will be held at the Lyceum Room, Tuesday evening Oct. 5th, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The public are invited to attend.

Question for Discussion. "Ought the Massachusetts Liquor Law to be sustained."

Tickets for the season can be obtained at C. Gill & Co's., Dr. Goodnow's, D. Baxter & Co's., H. A. Ransom & Co's., Union Stores 179 and 180, Geo. Locke's, Capt. Noah Cummings, H. N. Glover, G. H. French's, Peter W. & Geo. Newcomb, and

J. B. BASS, Secretary.

The "Old Coon" not dead yet. Let all the Whigs of Quincy be found at the Head Quarters of the SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, every Thursday evening until after the Election. Come one and all.

J. B. BASS, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE.—The Stockholders of said Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their banking house in Weymouth, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The subject matter of increasing the capital stock will be considered and acted upon. By order of the President and Directors, [383w] JOHN W. LOVY, Cashier.

LOST.—A Yellow Cashmere Shawl, going from Weymouth Landing, through E. Weymouth, Old Spain to Quincy, over the Quincy Point Bridge.

Whoever shall return said Shawl to this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. A meeting of the Free Democracy of Quincy, will be held in the Lyceum Room, on Monday evening Oct. 4th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Norfolk County Free Democratic Convention, to be held at Dedham on Thursday Oct. 7th, to nominate Candidates for the Senate and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Also to choose Delegates to attend the Free Democratic Convention, of the Third Congressional District.

Per order of the Free Democratic Town Committee.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Chairman.

WHIGS LOOK HERE! Come one, come all, to the Head Quarters of the Whigs in Quincy building, this Saturday evening, Oct. 2 at 7 1/2 o'clock, a large meeting is desirable, as arrangements are to be made for attending the mass meeting at Dedham, next week. A "hasty plate of soup," with Graham bread, will be served during the meeting. All are invited to "dip in."

Let us have a full meeting. Per Order, T. C. WEBB, Chairman, J. B. BASS, Secretary.

The Niagara Engine Company are requested to meet at their hall next Monday evening at sunset.

SETH CRANE, Clerk.

Marriages.

In Boston 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Dr. Joseph H. Foster, of New York, to Mary daughter of E. L. Frothingham, Esq. At Hancock, N. H. 20th ult., Mr. Joel H. Hills, of Boston, to Miss Edwina Francesca Bagbee, of H.

Deaths.

In this town 25th ult., Harriet A. daughter of Mr. Franklin and Theodocia O. Hardwick, aged 10 months 21 days.
In this town 20th ult., Mr. Josiah Savil, aged 67 years.
In this town 29th ult., Mrs. Hitty Jane wife of Mr. Norton Q. Pope, aged 53.
In Dorchester, 28th ult., Clara Amelia, youngest daughter of William F. and Rebecca P. Brett, aged 1 year 9 months.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of *Jyer's Cherry Pedal*, in the columns of our paper, as a remedy of the first importance to the community. The certificates published in its favor are not from unknown names, but from eminent and widely celebrated men. Statesmen, Professors, Clergymen and Physicians give their strong assurance that this new medicine for the cure of pulmonary disease, can be relied on with confidence by the afflicted for relief, and we truly hope its results in our section, will sustain their conclusion elsewhere.

New Advertisement.

WANTED 2 or 3 good pants to apply to JOHN RUSS, Town Hall Clothing Warehouse, October 2d 1852.

TOWN HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE QUINCY.

Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the TOWN HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

RUSSELL & CO., having replenished their present stock with New and F. Goods, which they are prepared to sell at low prices, consisting of every shade of Heavy Drab, Blue, Adelaide, Green, colors, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear all to call and examine. Our

PANTS' STUFF will be found to be as truly in selection our market. Among them may be found other stripes, Plaids of the present season.

Vestings of Velvet Figured and Plain Silks, Flax and Fane and all Work of the Newest Patterns.

Ready-made Clothing is worthy of Public Attention, as the Making up is bought and manufactured by our own eye, and we being Practical Tailors enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, quality and as well-made as Custom work, but less cost. This is a saving worth the cost to those who have bought of us, we feel for past patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are about to sell for the lowest Profit, each one.

Our Boys' Clothing Department is complete, and will be sold according to going rates.

FURNISHING GOODS of every description, usually kept in Warehouses.

Oct. 2.

PENMANSHIP MR. LYMAN,

AUTHOR and Teacher of Elegant Pen and Styligraphic Card Marking, has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, that he proposes opening a School of teaching Practical and ornamental penmanship, in

FRANKLIN HALL on THURSDAY, October 7th, (immediately the close of his School at Braintree) of tuition from 8 to 1 of 9 A. M., for the of the Town Society from 2 to 3 and from 4 to 5 P. M.

TERMS.—Gentlemen \$1.50, \$2.00 for the purchase of the Town 87 cents Stationery included.

Gentlemen are taught a bold free hand for business purposes, on Notes, the 8 Orders, Drafts, Accounts Current, Foreign Domestic Exchange, Bills of sale, Bills of Lading, etc. German Text, Old English. To the Ladies a neat and pointed out the use of a delicate and beautiful style of ship. They will know how essential it is to neat and elegant appearance of the Card in visiting, Calling Card, Epistolary correspondence.

Private Lessons given required. Satisfactory improvement given, or No pay.

RECOGNITION. Certificate of Rev. Dr. Storrs.

Braintree, April 24, 1852. Beauty of Penmanship is admired by all, though acquired by few. In combination with ease and facility of dispatch, it is one of the most valuable accomplishments of the scholar and the

Poetry.

Lines by Milton,
Upon his own Blindness, not to be found in any
edition of his works, excepting the first.

I am old and blind—
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted of my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,
Father supreme! to Thee.

O merciful One!
When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;
When friends pass by, my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is beaming towards me, and its holy light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling-place,
And there is no more night.

On my benedict knee
I recognise Thy purpose, clearly shown;
My vision thou hast dimmed, that I may see
Thyself; Thyself alone!

I have naught to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here
Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand
Trembling, where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,
Wrapped in the radiance of Thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;
Ere long I seem to hear the flow
Of a land holy song.

It is nothing now,
When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes;
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,
In the earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture—waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unthought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;
Within my bosom glows unquenchably fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

Autumn.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Thou comest, Autumn! heralded by rain;
With banners by great gales incessant fanned,
Brighter than brightest silks of Summer-land,
And stately even harnessed to thy wain!

Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne,
Upon thy bridge of gold; thy royal hand
Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land;
Leaving the farms through all thy vast domain,
Thy shield is the red harvest moon, suspended
Along beneath the heaven's sober, evening eaves;

Thy steps are by the farmer's prayers attended;
Like flames upon the altar shine the sheaves;
And following thee in thine ovation splendid,
Thine almoner, the wind, scatters the golden leaves.

Variety.

"I never shot a bird in my life," said a
fellow to his friend, who replied—"For my
part, I never shot anything in the shape of a
bird except a squirrel, which I killed with a
stone, when it fell into the river, and was
drowned."

This is equal to the Irishman, who asked
the merchant if he had an empty cider barrel
full of flour, that he could give him, to make
his hog a hen-coop for his dog to lie in.

A sailor being about to sail for India, a
citizen asked him where his father died.

"In shipwreck."

"And where did your grandfather die?"

"As he was fishing, a storm arose, and he
with his companions perished."

"And your great-grandfather?"

"He also perished from shipwreck."

"Then, if I were you, I never would go to
sea."

"Pray, Mr. Philosopher, where did your
father die?"

"My father, grandfather, and great-grand-
father died in bed."

"Then, if I were you, I would never go to
bed," retorted the son of Neptune.

We cut the following advertisement from
the Mail:

Lost—A hickory gentleman's cane, with
the bark on that grew at Mount Vernon, with
a gold head and a steel ferrule upon the end
somewhere between the Post-Office and Mil-
liken's.

"Always be prepared for death." This
was the admonition of a Missouri elder, as
he placed in his son's belt two bowie-knives
and a pair of revolvers.

"Why, don't you dread to kill the poor
sheep?" inquired a tender-hearted lady, of a
butcher-boy. "Yes'm, that's exactly my con-
science some," replied the bloody youngster,
"but it makes my soul feel goodish to kill
the fat uns!"

BABIES.—Exquisitely in place in the nur-
sery, but awfully out of place in the parlor
meeting, or railroad car—the fountain of all
joy, and something else—the glory of "pa,"
the happiness of "ma,"—who wouldn't have
'em?

A young gentleman having of late been
much afflicted by palpitation of the heart,
says he found considerable relief by pressing
another palpitating heart to his bosom.

"Mother, I shouldn't be surprised if our
Susan gets choked some day."

"Why, my son?"

"Because her beau twisted his arms around
her neck the other night, and if she had not
kissed him to let her go, he would have strangled
her."

When some one of the many wicked stu-
dents at Dartmouth college, hooked a chair
and table from the chapel, and suspended
them from the top of tall tree, a facetious
sophomore thought it a very unwholesome joke.

BANK NOTE LIST.

MAINE.	
Agricultural Bank, Bangor	worthless
Bangor Bank, Bangor	do
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor	do
Bath Bank, Bath	do
Castine Bank, Castine	do
City Bank, Portland (closed)	do
Citizens Bank, Augusta, old plate	do
Calais Bank, Calais	do
Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta	do
Exchange Bank, Portland	do
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec	do
Kennebunk Bank, Kennebunk	do
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	do
Macias Bank, Macias (never went into operation)	do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	2 1/2 disc't
Megunticook Bank, Camden	worthless
Maine Bank, Portland	do
Namkeag Bank, Vassalboro	do
Portland Bank, Portland	do
Union Bank, Brunswick (closing)	do
Old Town Bank, Orono	do
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg	do
Pease Bank, Bangor	do
Penobscot Bank, Bangor	do
Stillwater Canal, at Orono	do
Saco Bank, Saco	do
St. Croix Bank, Calais	do
Washington County Bank, Calais	do
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset	do
Walden Bank, Waterville	do
Walden Bank, Belfast	do
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop	do
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	1 1/2 disc't
VERMONT.	
Agricultural Bank, Troy	worthless
Bennington Bank, Bennington	do
Commercial Bank, Poultney	do
Essex Bank, Guilford	do
Green Mountain Bank (frank)	do
Jackson County Bank, do	do
Phenix Bank, Phillipsburgh	do
Windsor Bank, Windsor	do
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Amherst Bank, Amherst	worthless
BOSTON BANKS.	
American	do
Middlesex	do
Fulton	do
Franklin	do
Commercial	do
Oriental	do
Lafayette	do
Kilby	do
Commonwealth	do
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	do
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea	do
City Bank, Lowell (frank)	do
Bank of Commerce, Charlestown (closing)	do
Cohasset Bank, Taunton	do
Citizens Bank, Nantucket (closing)	do
Dorchester Bank, Duxbury	do
East Bank, Boston	do
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing)	do
Essex Bank, Salem	do
Farmers and Merchants Bank, S. Adams	do
First National Bank, Boston	do
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing)	do
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich	do
Manufacturers Bank, Nantucket	do
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closing)	do
Mendon Bank, Mendon	do
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury	do
North Bank, Boston	do
Newburyport Bank	do
Phenix Bank, Nantucket	do
Phenix Bank, Boston	do
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury	do
Sutton Bank, Williams	do
Winthrop Bank, Roxbury (closing)	do
RHODE ISLAND.	
R. I. Agricultural Bank, [closed]	do
Barrville Bank, Barrville	do
Bank of Commerce, Bristol	do
Eagle Bank, Newport	do
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Pawtucket	do
Franklin Bank, Providence	do
General Bank, Pawtucket	do
Hamilton Bank, Scituate	do
Pawcatuck Bank, Scituate	do
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, Bridgeport	worthless
Durham Bank, Durham	do
Eagle Bank, New Britain	do
Housatonic Railroad Company	do
NEW YORK.	
New York City	3 1/4 a-disc't
Old Safety Fund, good banks	3 1/4 a-disc't
Atlas Bank, Albany	25 a-disc't
Canal Bank, Albany	25 a-disc't

BANK NOTE LIST.	
MAINE.	
Agricultural Bank, Bangor	worthless
Bangor Bank, Bangor	do
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor	do
Bath Bank, Bath	do
Castine Bank, Castine	do
City Bank, Portland (closed)	do
Citizens Bank, Augusta, old plate	do
Calais Bank, Calais	do
Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta	do
Exchange Bank, Portland	do
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec	do
Kennebunk Bank, Kennebunk	do
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	do
Macias Bank, Macias (never went into operation)	do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	2 1/2 disc't
Megunticook Bank, Camden	worthless
Maine Bank, Portland	do
Namkeag Bank, Vassalboro	do
Portland Bank, Portland	do
Union Bank, Brunswick (closing)	do
Old Town Bank, Orono	do
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg	do
Pease Bank, Bangor	do
Penobscot Bank, Bangor	do
Stillwater Canal, at Orono	do
Saco Bank, Saco	do
St. Croix Bank, Calais	do
Washington County Bank, Calais	do
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset	do
Walden Bank, Waterville	do
Walden Bank, Belfast	do
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop	do
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	1 1/2 disc't
VERMONT.	
Agricultural Bank, Troy	worthless
Bennington Bank, Bennington	do
Commercial Bank, Poultney	do
Essex Bank, Guilford	do
Green Mountain Bank (frank)	do
Jackson County Bank, do	do
Phenix Bank, Phillipsburgh	do
Windsor Bank, Windsor	do
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Amherst Bank, Amherst	worthless
BOSTON BANKS.	
American	do
Middlesex	do
Fulton	do
Franklin	do
Commercial	do
Oriental	do
Lafayette	do
Kilby	do
Commonwealth	do
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	do
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea	do
City Bank, Lowell (frank)	do
Bank of Commerce, Charlestown (closing)	do
Cohasset Bank, Taunton	do
Citizens Bank, Nantucket (closing)	do
Dorchester Bank, Duxbury	do
East Bank, Boston	do
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing)	do
Essex Bank, Salem	do
Farmers and Merchants Bank, S. Adams	do
First National Bank, Boston	do
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing)	do
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich	do
Manufacturers Bank, Nantucket	do
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closing)	do
Mendon Bank, Mendon	do
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury	do
North Bank, Boston	do
Newburyport Bank	do
Phenix Bank, Nantucket	do
Phenix Bank, Boston	do
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury	do
Sutton Bank, Williams	do
Winthrop Bank, Roxbury (closing)	do
RHODE ISLAND.	
R. I. Agricultural Bank, [closed]	do
Barrville Bank, Barrville	do
Bank of Commerce, Bristol	do
Eagle Bank, Newport	do
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Pawtucket	do
Franklin Bank, Providence	do
General Bank, Pawtucket	do
Hamilton Bank, Scituate	do
Pawcatuck Bank, Scituate	do
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, Bridgeport	worthless
Durham Bank, Durham	do
Eagle Bank, New Britain	do
Housatonic Railroad Company	do
NEW YORK.	
New York City	3 1/4 a-disc't
Old Safety Fund, good banks	3 1/4 a-disc't
Atlas Bank, Albany	25 a-disc't
Canal Bank, Albany	25 a-disc't

Moore's Essence of Life.
The Great Remedy for Coughs,
Whooping Coughs, and Bowel
Complaints.

It has been used for more than fifty years with
great success, and has gained a world-renowned
reputation. This reputation, it is the purpose
of the proprietor to keep up and keep increasing.
Believing that it is a most beautiful article, and a
certain Remedy for the above complaints, he has
no hesitation in publicly recommending it to the
Public. Thousands die annually who might be
saved, did they but check their cold at the be-
ginning. Coughs, slight perhaps at first, are al-
lowed to increase in violence, until a cure is im-
possible. If every one, who is at the head of a
family, would procure a bottle of Essence of
Life, and place it upon their shelf, and when the
cold or cough begins take a tea spoonful, much
suffering might be prevented. The Whooping
Cough can be cured in a week if taken at the
commencement of the disease. Thousands of
certificates might be published if necessary, to
attest the truth of the above assertion. But the
Proprietor thinks it unnecessary to produce them
in print, as the name of "Moore's Essence of
Life," is recommendation enough of itself. For
Whooping Cough, it is a sure cure. For Bowel
Complaint, it is as sure in the cure. Suffer from
the slightest relaxation of the Bowels to go to
without checking it. For use in Quincy by Mrs.
Hayden, So. Quincy by H. A. Ransom & Co.,
No. Brantree by O. Perkins, So. Brantree by
S. A. Bates, Ag't Div. No. 90. Prepared by
E. E. Hayward, Hadley, Mass., from the only
Original Receipt in Dr. J. Moore's own hand
writing now in existence. The Receipt was
conveyed to Mrs. Hayward, (daughter of Dr.
Moore,) in the form of a will, years before his
decease. Be sure and get the genuine prepared
by, and having the written signature of E. E.
Hayward.

ORANGE FLOWER LOTION, an excellent
article for the removal of Tan, Sunburn &c.
For sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITING,
Quincy, June 26, 1852.

Business Cards.

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,
Councillors at
LAW.
WETMOUTH MASS.
F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every
Tuesday. SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass.
July 5. 27d

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.
will keep constantly on hand,
PROVISIONS,
all kinds of
FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.
—also—
Oysters and Refreshments,
served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied
by **RALPH LOWE, HANCOCK STREET,**
QUINCY, Mass.
37-ly

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.
—DEALER IN—
West India Goods and Groceries,
OYSTERS & CLAM-CHOWDERS.
IN THE STORE formerly OCCUPIED by
CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of
FRANKLIN AND SCHOOL
STREET, - - - QUINCY.

B. F. MESERVEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
DEALER IN
Watches Clocks and Jewelry.
HANCOCK Street, QUINCY, Mass.
[July 7, 1852-ly]

NATHANIEL WHITE,
—HAS FOR SALE—
LUMBER,
Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand
—also—
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood.
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.
July 10, 1852.

ALL KINDS OF
Job Printing,
SUCH AS
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,
BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY
PRINTING.
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office.
With Cheapness and Dispatch.

Wm. S. MORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Commis'sner of Insolvency,
QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

WHITTON & ADAMS.
—HAVE FOR SALE—
Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.
—AND—
Hard and Soft Wood,
ON GRANITE WHARF, Quincy Point,
Quincy, May 16, 1852.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
—DEALER IN—
LUMBER;
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—also—
Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to
call and examine, before purchasing else-
where, as they will find a full assort-
ment at the lowest prices.
Quincy, June 12, 1852.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,
GEO. B. BLAKE, GEO. CORWART, JAS.
MURRAY HOWE,
Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,
and Merchants Bank, Boston.
Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Maturin, & Co.,
and Metropolitan Bank, New York.

S. WADE,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,
Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.
Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most
reasonable terms.
Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34-ly

NORLE DFEEDS OF AMERICAN WOMEN,
with Biographical sketches of some of the
more prominent. "Such examples should be set be-
fore us as patterns for their daily imitation."
1 Vol. For sale at the
BOOK STORE.
Quincy, September 18th 1852. 38-3w

GEO. SAVIL & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Ready-Made Clothing of every
DESCRIPTION,
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom
Work. 38



THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE IN-
surance Company. Insure Real Estate and
Personal Property against Fire, at as low a premi-
um as any other good and reliable office. Its premi-
ums have been arranged with care and are as
low as is consistent with the security of the Insur-
ed; the patronage of the public is solicited, and
from its convenient location, a liberal and increas-
ing support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W.
Munroe, George F. Thayer, Thomas G. Webb,
Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dug-
an, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson,
Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Mar-
shall, of Boston; Royal W. Turner, Randolph;
H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester; Benjamin King,
Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater;
Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall,
South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.
Hon. George F. Bigelow, of Boston,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., "
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,
Josiah Brigham, Esq.,
Hon. James Maguire, Randolph,
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone
Temple.

STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.
April 20. 35d.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tomp-
kins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Anodyne
Clove Tincture; Dr. Spens vegetable Toothache
drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops;
Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Dr.
Dicks' instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Mag-
netic Toothache drops; Indian compound drops;
Nepenthe, Mrs. Kidder's great Indian remedy;
Brown's Extract of Galls and Alum; Preparations
of Crocus, and various other articles for the same
disease. For sale by **MRS. E. HAYDEN**

RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP for rheu-
matism, Ring Worms, Rashes, Salt Rheum,
Pimples, &c. Radway's Ready Relief, for Rheu-
matism, Nervous affections, Sprains, Spasms,
Bruises, Burns, Scalds, &c. It relieves the pains
and speedily effects a cure.
For sale by **MRS. E. HAYDEN.** 45
Nov. 29, 1851.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FAN-
CY GOODS. Letter, Note, Bill, Draw-
ing, and Business Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens,
Writing Ink, Wafers, and Wax, and all kinds of
school, Stationery, and Fancy Stationery.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind,
size, style of binding, and quality.
JUVENILE, TOY, AND MISCELLANEOUS
Books.

HYMN BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy
and vicinity. **POCKET BIBLES,** English
and French. **POCKET PRAYERS,** English
and French. **POCKET DICTIONARIES,** English
and French. **POCKET ALPHABETS,** English
and French. **POCKET CALCULATORS,** English
and French. **POCKET COMPASSES,** English
and French. **POCKET RULERS,** English
and French. **POCKET SCISSORS,** English
and French. **POCKET KNIVES,** English
and French. **POCKET PENS,** English
and French. **POCKET INKS,** English
and French. **POCKET WAX,** English
and French. **POCKET WAFERS,** English
and French. **POCKET LETTERS,** English
and French. **POCKET NOTES,** English
and French. **POCKET BILLS,** English
and French. **POCKET DRAWINGS,** English
and French. **POCKET PAPERS,** English
and French. **POCKET ENVELOPES,** English
and French. **POCKET STATIONERY,** English
and French. **POCKET FANCY STATIONERY,**
English and French.

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE
UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.
At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick
Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a
good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass
Ware. Together with a supply of

Boot Makers' Findings.
—also—
BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD,
MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.
All of which will be kept constantly on hand, and
will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash.
The public is invited to call and examine our
goods, and become acquainted with our mode of
trade.

N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be
let on favorable terms.
Goods delivered to any part of the town free
of charge.
Quincy, Jan. 11, 1851.

THE Subscriber would in-
form his customers and the
public, that he has moved his
place of business to the North
part of the village of Quincy.
Two large elm trees in front of
the house and shop, where he
purposes to manufacture fine
and coarse Harnesses, Collars,
and to trim Wagons and other
Carriages, in a fashionable
manner, and on reasonable
terms. Repairing well done. Please call.
mar 27 1851 T. KELLOGG.

SALT PORK—2000 pounds which we packed
ourselves, and will sell at wholesale or re-
tail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by
D. BAXTER & CO.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For children teething, with immediately
relieve them from pain, softening the gums and
allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to
them and to others. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN. 45
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon,
Vanilla, &c., for Cookery.
Trebble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c.
Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, and
Thyme. For sale by **MRS. E. HAYDEN.**
Nov. 15. 6

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—For the cure of Dis-
pepsia, indigestion, Liver, &c.
Also

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

The Eighth Volume of the Scientific American commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the publication of useful and practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural—the genius and manly spirit of the nation.

It is enriched as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metal, Fibrous and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Dyeing, Coloring, &c. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills, Powers, Planting Machinery, Tools for Lumber, Bone, Machine, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides Claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making it a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Valuable premiums are offered for the Largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at their Patent Agency Office, 125, utton Street, New York.

TERMS: TERMS: TERMS!
1 Copy, one year, \$2.00
1 Copy, six months, 1.00

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
5 Copies for six months, \$4.00
10 Copies for twelve months, 15.00
10 Copies for six months, 8.00
15 Copies for twelve months, 22.00
20 Copies for twelve months, 28.00

Southern and Western Money and Post-Office stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY.

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytherean Hair Oil,

OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY

—AND—

CASTOR OIL!

FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
EMBELLISHING, RESTORING,
CURLING, AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Glycerine. Their virtues are too well known to require commendation. A success remains as to whether it is worthily.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to bald heads.

4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.

7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.

10th. To cure the most itching scalp.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair of children.
12th. To dress fair hair beautifully.

75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure at the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

N.B. Every Agent will be furnished with a copy of the Circular, which names printed by applying to the proprietor. 16c

DR. S. STO. KIAG,
SURG. ON DENTIST

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work, at the very lowest remunerative price, such work is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs three times more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction of the nation, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving him an interest in the future, which is the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill for the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take full sets will have deducted half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$50.00, for a full upper or lower, from \$15.00 to \$20.00, sets of teeth, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Teeth set in gold, silver, or wood, from \$15.00 to \$20.00. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleansing and polishing, .00. Extracting with ether, chloroform or other, 50 cents; with nitrous oxide, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examinations and advice gratis. The gold used in setting will be warranted to be nearly as superior as that used by most dentists.

Operating rooms removed from Washington St., to No. 31 TREMONT ROW, (opposite the head of Brattle St.), Boston, July 3, 1852.

ALT.—200 barrels of coarse and fine salt in bags, suitable for Salting Hay and for other uses, will be sold cheap for cash.

D. BAXTER & CO.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY OCTOBER 9, 1852.

NUMBER XLII

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY L. W. MCKEE'S SONS, HANCOCK STREET.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2, per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months.

No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the use of the advertiser's own business, all orders to be inserted in a special manner, all letters to be sent to the Editor, all notices of real estate within the town, and all legal advertisements, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Letters must in all cases be POST-PAYED.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

These gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: JOHN BABCOCK, Quincy Railway; GEORGE H. LOCKE, Quincy Quarries; OLYN P. BACON, Quincy; FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth; JOSEPH P. CLEVELAND, Abington; SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate; N. R. OSBORN, Salem; FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

From the Literary World.

LITERATURE.

Relics of seventy-six: comprising original valuable letters and documents found among the papers of the late Col. Joseph Ward, "Master-General of the Continental Army," and subsequently "Commissary-General of Prisoners."

Col. Joseph Ward was a native of New-town Massachusetts. Previous to the war of the Revolution, he—in common with many of our distinguished public men—was for some time a school-teacher, and at the same time appears to have been very actively engaged in arousing his countrymen, and enlightening them with regard to their own rights, and the wrongs inflicted upon them by the mother country. His many communications to the various public prints of the day all breathe the same undaunted and determined spirit of patriotism.

On the 10th April, 1775, when a British force was despatched from Boston to destroy the "Rebel" stores at Concord, Col. Ward was a teacher in a public school at the former place, and on learning the departure of the troops, immediately abandoned his post, and, proceeding to his father's house at Newton, took horse and gun and started in pursuit of the enemy. He went to Concord and thence to Lexington, and took an active part in the first glorious conflict.

On the day following the battle, General Heath appointed him his aid, which office he did not accept; but when General Artemas Ward, of Shrewsbury, Mass., took command of the "Troop," Col. Ward received a similar appointment in the latter's staff, and acted in that capacity at the "Battle of Bunker's Hill."

When General Ward, in consequence of ill health, resigned his commission and returned from the army, Col. Ward was appointed by Congress "Commissary-General of Masters," with the rank of Colonel. The commission is dated 10th April, 1777, and signed by John Hancock, President. It is still in the possession of the family.

It was resolved by Congress, 12th January, 1780, that "the mustering department be discontinued, and the troops mustered by the Inspectors of the Army." At the same time, Congress by a resolve, expressed their satisfaction with Col. Ward's services as head of his department, and General Washington did the same by letter dated 21st January, 1780.

In April, 1780, Congress appointed Col. Ward, "Commissary-General of Prisoners." In December, 1778, he was taken prisoner in "the Jerseys"—together with Lt. Col. Bradford, of his department—by a gang of refugees, and carried to Flatbush, L. I., where he remained until April, 1779, when he was exchanged for a British officer. He owed his exchange very much to the efforts of Samuel Adams and the Government of Massachusetts, who interested themselves to obtain his release.

The horrors of the prison at Flatbush have been frequently spoken of,—but never could have been truly realized except by those who had the terrible misfortune to be its inmates. The same dreadful sufferings were undergone in other places where the prisoners of war of the British forces were kept.

Col. Ward's views in some particulars may be found in his letter to Col. Harrison, dated New Windsor, August 24, 1779.

See also from Captain Goodale, the particulars relating to the confinement of three American officers in the Provost, at New York; viz: Capt. Lieut. Turbitt and Lieut. Martin, of Col. Procter's Regiment of Artillery, and Lieut. Martin, of Col. Matthe's Regiment, which I beg leave to refer to you, that you may, if you think it

proper, communicate them to his Excellency. A certain Mr. Depyster, nephew to a Col. Axtell, lately raised a Company of men, composed of the vilest dregs of creation, to keep guard on Long Island; in this Company is a fellow by the name of Berry (but it is believed to be a new name), who has been employed as a Spy, was last fall about Head Quarters at Fredericksburg; he formerly deserted from our service, is now a sergeant, governs his Captain and Axtell, is a fellow of intrigue, a compound of every villain; in short, he is a modern Briton, and George the Third in miniature. The beginning of the present month, the officers who were taken at Verplanck's Point were walking the street in Flatbush with their side arms (which they have a right to wear by their capitulation), the said Sergeant Berry met them and after insulting them with "Damn'd Rebel Officers shall not wear swords," and other abusive language, which none but scoundrels use,—he was answered with language suited to a scoundrel, and proper for the occasion;—the villain called for a guard of his ruffians and immediately confined these officers in the black hole under the jail,—after remaining some time in this unworthy situation, Col. Axtell being applied to, ordered them released. A number of our officers collected on this occasion, and were at a house some distance from the British guard, the said Sergeant being full of malice and chagrined at the release of his first captives, came up to our officers and abused them with the blackest and most rascally epithets, threatened to bayonet them, said "he had bayoneted many damn'd rebel officers in their beds, and he hoped to have the bayonetting of them." They answered his threats with the language gentlemen commonly give to such scoundrels;—he then called his guard and confined them all; in this situation they continued some time. The officers before mentioned, who are now in the Provost, thinking their paroles were by this confinement vacated, made their escape from the guard and attempted to do themselves justice, by leaving a dominion where neither faith nor honor nor justice were regarded by those in power. They were unfortunately retaken, and by a conduct of the same complexion with the Sergeant's, thrown into the Provost, to languish in the contaminated air of that filthy city and if not soon released, may add to the number of our brave citizens who have been murdered in that field of blood by British barbarians.

There have been many other instances of abuse and insult from the same villain Berry; he has confined officers for a short time, and released them at his own pleasure, without the least provocation, insulting the officers with the most opprobrious language, accompanied with threats.

The officers have presented a Remonstrance to General Paterson, commandant of the city, signed by the principal officers on the Island, but being counteracted, as they suppose by Col. Axtell, they can get no redress.

This account may be relied on as a just state of facts, for Capt. Goodale is a cool, dispassionate man, with whom truth and honor are held sacred. He further informs that several of our officers are in the Provost for going beyond the limits prescribed in their paroles while on Long Island, and that Captain Willing was about a month since ordered from the Island (where he had been some time on parole), to the Provost, and was put into the dungeon. The reason assigned for this proceeding is, to retaliate for the confinement of Governor Hamilton. No person who is a friend to America, is permitted to see the officers who are in the Provost. Capt. Willing is sick, and it is probable he may expire in the savage hands of the enemy.

Surely the justice of Heaven and earth calls for retaliation and vengeance upon our infernal foes!

Capt. Goodale did not mention those particulars when he was at Head Quarters, by reason that he entertained a scrupulousness in regard to this parole, but on farther consideration, it appeared to be his duty, and perfectly consistent with the purity of faith and honor.

I am informed by a person of veracity, whose information may be relied on, (I am not at liberty to mention names at present), that six British and two Hessian Regiments were to embark for a secret expedition about the fourteenth instant. It is probable this Excellency has had intelligence of this some time since, but lest he might not have received it I thought it proper to mention this circumstance.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient
and humble servant,
J. WARD.

COLONEL HARRISON.

Draft of a Memorial to Congress,—in behalf of the officers who were prisoners of war on Long Island, without date:

To the Honorable the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress.

The Memorial of the American Officers, Prisoners of War on Long Island.

Be leave to represent,
That your Memorialists, from a variety of reports, and other information, have been led to expect they should soon be released from captivity. Reasons numerous and weighty (which certain circumstances forbid particularizing) urge that a general exchange may immediately take place. And your Memorialists beg leave earnestly to request, that a subject so deeply interesting to them may for a moment engage the attention of the Supreme Council of America. We forbear to mention our numberless sufferings and keen sensations, while separated from our country and connexions;—this is rendered unnecessary by the generous feelings and magnanimity of those we have the honor to address.

In perfect confidence this Memorial will meet with every attention consistent with the public welfare, your Memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

His letter to Capt. Hopkins, dated Flatbush, March 24, 1779:—

BROTHER SOLDIER: The prospect of peace dawns upon our minds! The triumph of Liberty and the consummation of our wishes seem fast approaching. The happy hour is on the wing that will carry us to the tranquil abodes of domestic felicity, where every voice will hail us welcome!—when the smiling virgin's melting eye, rising bosom, and falling tears of love, will kindle joys unknown before! In this bright hour will nature pause and smile, and time stand still to prolong the bliss! while with some congenial Fair, innocent as love, we mingle souls and taste the sweet current of hyemal joys down fruitless' pure stream, as time flows on!

When liberty and peace, with all their bright attendants, will shine over the western world, and the cheerful peasant, with his smiling train, shall gather fairest fruits from the hostile field, where you, and I, and death walked side by side—where now the timorous virgin feels no fears, and innocence and love sport in the rural scene!

When Commerce shall sweep the ocean with her silver wings, and waft the sweets of life from every clime, to mingle with the generous offspring of our native soil; when Science with her piercing eye, beams over these bright realms from a thousand seminaries, and points out to man every path to human bliss; this art and nature stretch all their powers, and virtue all divine shall crown the whole with liberty and love! What human heart can hope for brighter scenes?—what wish can loiter in the rear and ask for more?

Say, in these halcyon days shall little minds ruffle the universal calm, and interrupt the public joy because they are not great? But, you ask, shall not merit find reward and taste the fruits of patriotic virtue? The soldier who in freedom's cause has borne all the ills misery had in store, and braved death in every form, should share the sweets of life in every clime, and the world may blush to see him want her richest stores. Shall poverty cloud his setting sun whose morning days were spent in deeds of glory? Shall he earn scanty bread by hard fatigue whose unwearied hand hath purchased happiness for thousands, and paid the price of freedom with his blood? And shall the sordid mind, that never rose above the love of gold, nor spent an hour to bless mankind, riot in the sweets of life, and hold the reins of state, while the sons of honor beg their way through life in the land that borrows lustre from their names—in that land their virtue and their valor won? Forbid it, honor! But if it must be so, or the public harmony feel the shock of discord, and the general weal receive a wound, we will acquiesce; and trust to heaven and virtue for necessary bliss, to sweeten life until we mingle with the stars. For we had rather weep than give our country pain—had rather weep than cause one public tear to fall. Our joys shall rise from a source beyond the reach of fortune or the smile of mortals, from conscious virtue, which envy cannot reach, or malice wound, or time or chance destroy.

Let virtue guide our steps, and true glory be our aim; then will tranquil joy in constant streams form round our hearts and raise the genuine transport of the soul; for conscious worth outweighs the wealth of worlds, and her approving smiles surpass the applause of millions! This spreads sunshine through the regions of the mind and touches all the springs of life with rapture.

He who guides the springs of nature and bids the universe in order roll, and makes unnumbered millions happy, feels delight in communicating bliss. And this divine example is the clue to human pleasure; it is unerring as the path of time. He that aims—that only aims—to bless mankind, will blessings find; nor will one generous word, or wish be lost; it ever brings joy to the virtuous mind and feeling heart.

A narrow soul, whose views are confined to its little self, is a greater curse than we ought to wish the vilest foe. So just is heaven to man. Whence, then, the general cry for more wealth and earthly goods of every kind, with all the noisy train of dirty passions? Poverty of soul! It has no treasures of its own, and therefore begs lean happiness from the stingy world. Such is the doom of every little and inglorious mind. Then come, my friend, my genius, come along, and leave the vulgar herd of groveling minds to plod and beg for pleasure where pleasure never grows; let us be wise and seek it in its native soil—it will from wisdom and virtue spring. Our field of bliss will be large, if our acres few; our friendships warm, if the number small; and life, if not brilliant, will be sweet. And when we reach our final hour, glory will be there, and virtue bear us on in its heavenly pinions to mingle with kindred minds in sciences of never-fading joy and love eternal.

From your friend and

Brother soldier,
J. WARD

A Word to Mothers.

"Dear mother," said a delicate little girl, "I have broken your china vase."

"Well, you are a naughty, careless, troublesome little thing—always in some mischief; go up stairs and stay in the closet till I send for you!"

And this was a Christian mother's answer to the fearful little culprit who had struggled with, and conquered, the temptation to tell a falsehood, to screen her fault! With a disappointed, disheartened look, the child obeyed, and at that moment was crushed in her little heart that sweet power of truth, perhaps never again in after years to be revived to life. Oh! what were the loss of a thousand "vases" in comparison!

'Tis true an angel might shrink from the responsibilities of a mother. It does not need an angel's power. The watch must never, for an instant, be let down; the scales of justice must always be nicely balanced; the hasty word, that the overtasked spirit sends to the lip, must die there ere it is uttered. The timid and sensitive child must have a word of encouragement in season, the forward and presuming checked with gentle firmness; there must be no deception, no evasion, no trickery, for the keen eye of childhood to mark! And all this, when the exhausted frame sinks with ceaseless vigils, perhaps, and the thousand petty interruptions and unlooked-for annoyances of every hour, almost set at defiance any attempt at system. Still must that mother wear an unruffled brow, lest the smiling cherub on her knee catch the angry frown; still must she "rule her own spirit," lest the boy so apparently engrossed with his toys repeat the next moment the impatient word his ear has caught. For all these duties, faithfully and conscientiously performed, a mother's reward is in secret and in silence. Even him, on whose earthly breast she leans, is too often unmindful of the noiseless struggle, till too late, alas! he learns to value the delicate hand that has kept in untiring motion the thousand springs of his domestic happiness!

But what if in the task that devolves upon the mother she utterly fail? What if she be a mother but in name? What if she consider her duty performed when her child is fed and warmed and clothed? What if the priceless soul be left to the chance training of hirelings? What if it never teaches those little lips to lip "Our Father's? What if she launch her child upon life's stormy sea without rudder or compass or chart? God forbid there be many such mothers!

College Boys.

Cannot something be done to stop the boys from doing such naughty things as the following:

LITERARY EXCHANGES.—A short time since a large and heavy box was received at Brunswick, by Railroad from Augusta, directed to President Woods, of Bowdoin College. The latter rejoicing in the anticipation of a large and splendid donation of the fruits of the midnight oil to the alcoves of the already beautiful college library, caused the box to be opened, when there was disclosed the chapel bell of Waterville College, with a polite note to Professor Woods from the guest faculty of Waterville, stating that highly approving of the system of international exchanges projected by Mons. Vattreane, they thought the scheme might be productive of genial results if brought into exercise between sister colleges, and acting upon this suggestion they had sent their chapel bell; which they hoped President Woods would accept as a token of their regard, and, in return, trusted he would send them the chapel bell of Bowdoin. The joke was decidedly too heavy to take, and the box was headed up with its contents, to be returned to Waterville. But as it remained at the depot awaiting transportation, the Bowdoin boys, as is easily supposed, spirited

it away, and perhaps ere this it has safely arrived at Harvard, Yale, or some other University. Meantime the "passing bell" wrings and moisture from the eyes of Waterville's grave faculty, who, to supply the loss of the accustomed signal, and to console their spirits, are no doubt obliged to "take a horn."—Bangor Mercury.

The following we copy from the Traveller, and commend it to the consideration of our readers. The increase of crime in Boston within the last ten years, is really alarming, and the most effectual measures ought to be adopted to hold it in check.

PROGRESS OF INTERTEMPERANCE AND OTHER HIGH CRIMES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Cases of commitment to the jail in the city of Boston, and to all the other jails in the Commonwealth for certain specified crimes, for a period of ten years last past. The following transcript is only for a few of the higher crimes, together with Intemperance the prolific mother of crime.

The table shows the progress of the higher crimes for the whole period. It does not show the number of lesser crimes, such as petty larceny, assaults and lewd and lascivious conduct, which are very numerous crimes, and are seldom committed, except under the stimulus and excitement of intoxicating drink.

The table is carefully compiled from the "Jail Returns and Legislative Documents in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

It exhibits a comparison of the city and the country in regard to crimes specified, and shows what proportion of the whole are for Intemperance.

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	4	7
Arson	6	10
Rape	3	11
Highway Robbery	12	3
Burglary	73	66
Keeping Brothels	60	12
Intemperance	1567	684

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	6	9
Arson	6	25
Rape	1	13
Highway Robbery	14	5
Burglary	126	75
Keeping Brothels	55	8
Intemperance	1172	529

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	4	6
Arson	2	10
Rape	9	5
Highway Robbery	5	5
Burglary	63	5
Keeping Brothels	46	8
Intemperance	400	512

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	7	11
Arson	0	7
Rape	0	7
Highway Robbery	0	0
Burglary	48	25
Keeping Brothels	81	8
Intemperance	417	412

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	0	0
Arson	0	0
Rape	0	0
Highway Robbery	0	0
Burglary	18	34
Keeping Brothels	83	4
Intemperance	320	301

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	0	0
Arson	0	0
Rape	8	5
Highway Robbery	0	0
Burglary	7	29
Keeping Brothels	22	6
Intemperance	1304	304

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	0	0
Arson	0	0
Rape	0	0
Highway Robbery	0	0
Burglary	5	25
Keeping Brothels	37	3
Intemperance	172	147

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	0	0
Arson	0	0
Rape	1	0
Highway Robbery	0	0
Burglary	7	22
Keeping Brothels	21	7
Intemperance	110	181

	Boston, Suff. Co.	Other Co's.
Murder	0	0
Arson	0	0
Rape	3	2
Highway Robbery	0	14
Burglary	1	14
Keeping Brothels	25	4
Intemperance	105	205

A Matter-of-Fact Man.

Here is a very amusing picture of that species of odd fish known as a *matter-of-fact man*: "I am what the old women call 'an odd fish.' I do nothing under the heaven without a motive—never. I attempt nothing unless I think there is a probability of my succeeding; I ask no favors when I think they won't be granted. I grant no favors when I think they are not deserved; and finally, I do not wait upon the girls when I think my attentions would be disagreeable. I am a matter-of-fact

man—I am. I do things seriously. I once offered to attend a young lady home—I did, seriously; that is, I meant to wait on her home if she wanted me. She accepted my offer. I went home with her; and it has ever since been an enigma to me whether she wanted me or not. She took my arm and said not a word. I bade her 'good night,' and she said not a word. I met her again, and I said not a word. I met her again, and she gave a two hours' talk. It struck me as curious. She feared I was offended, she said, and couldn't for the life of her conceive why. She begged me to explain, but didn't give me the ghost of a chance to do it. She said she hoped I wouldn't be offended; asked me to call; and it has ever since been a mystery to me whether she wanted me to call or not.

I once saw a lady at her window. I thought I would call. I did. I inquired for the lady, and was told that she was not at home. I expected she was. I went away thinking so. I rather think so still. I met her again. She was offended—said I had not been neighborly. She reproached me for my negligence; said she thought I had been unkind. And I have ever since wondered whether she was sorry or not.

A lady once said to me that she 'should like to be married,' if she could get a good congenial husband, who would make her happy, or at least try to. She was not difficult to please, she said. I said I should like to get married too, if I could get a wife that would try to make me happy. She said, "Umph!" and looked as if she meant what she said. She did. For when I asked her if she thought she could be persuaded to marry me, she said she'd rather be excused. I excused her. I've often wondered why I excused her.

A good many things of this kind have happened to me that are doubtful, wonderful, mysterious. What, then, is it that causes doubt and mystery in the ways of men? It is the want of fact. This is a matter-of-fact world, and in order to act well in it, we must deal in matter-of-fact.

Mutual Forgiveness.
That house will be kept in turmoil where there is no intolerance of each other's errors, no leniency shown to failings, no meek submission to injuries, nor soft answers to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood upon the anvil and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another stick, and they will burn; add half a dozen, and you will have a grand conflagration.

the air which escapes from the working cylinder is effectually taken by the air which enters at each stroke of the engine; and the apparatus, by which this is done, is so effectual that the heat employed in first setting the engine in motion continues in full working force, with no other renewal or addition than may be requisite to supply the inconsiderable loss by radiation." Among those who know the most about it, there seems to be no question as to the success of the invention of Mr. Ericsson; and if their confidence is well founded, a speedy and entire revolution in the marine of Christendom must soon and inevitably take place. We have as yet seen no intimation that the principle of the engine is to be applied to locomotives.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, October 9th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office are—Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The Whig Meeting.

On Monday evening last there was a large gathering of Whigs and citizens of all parties to listen to Moses Kimball, Esq., of Boston. Gideon F. Thayer, Esq., on introducing the speaker made one of his characteristic off-hand speeches, full of energy and spirit. The Whigs applauded his capital hits at the Coalition.

The orator of the evening spoke of the wide difference of principles and measures between the Whigs and Democrats and particularly on the tariff question, and of the immeasurable superiority of the policy of the Whigs to that of the Democrats. His remarks seemed to gratify the Whigs and to produce a ringing aspect on the countenances of the Democrats. As for the Free Soilers—they meant well—but they were deluded.

His remarks on Gen. Pierce were not at all complimentary. Gen. Scott however was a Statesman and soldier, on whose broad shoulders might safely repose the weight of this mighty Union of States. The meeting was kept up until a late hour.

Levee of the Adams Literary Association.

We are happy to learn that the members of this Society have decided to hold a Social Levee; the object of which is to awaken an interest in the affairs of their attractive Institution, and also to raise pecuniary means for promoting the objects of the same.

This Association is certainly as deserving of the aid and sympathy of our citizens, as any other Society among us; and as this mode of effecting their ends, is acknowledged to be the most agreeable one for obtaining "material aid" from the public, we hope and trust that every individual who desires the prosperity of the Association will awake to a sense of their duty in relation to this Levee.

The ladies of the place, more especially, are earnestly invited to contribute for, and participate in, the project, in any and every manner in which they may deem proper. To say that the ladies of Quincy are in every respect competent, to tender such assistance as would do honor to any community of females, is useless; and all that is necessary to warrant a most pleasant and successful Levee, is their united services in its behalf.

The several Committees appointed for the execution of all business relative to the undertaking, are composed of young men whose efficacy is unquestionable; and when we take into consideration the laudable objects of the enterprise, we can reasonably hope for the success which they so justly merit.

Democratic Convention.

That portion of the Democratic Party, which rejects all political alliance with the Free Soil Party, met in Convention at Dedham on Wednesday last, to nominate a candidate for Congress and also a Presidential Elector. After some discussion on the political orthodoxy of Caleb Stetson Esq., of Braintree, some expressing fears that his hands were not wholly clean of the Coalition, and others that they were as white as the driven snow, they proceeded to ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Arthur W. Austin Esq., for Congress and Dr. Bradford L. Wales for Elector.

Henry Wood Esq., of this town was one of the Vice Presidents.

The True Blues of Boston, accompanied by Kendall's Band, visited Quincy on Thursday last. After firing at a target, they paraded through our streets, thence to Col. French's where they partook of one of his superlative dinners, then returned to the city.

The Coalition Democrats have nominated Caleb Stetson Esq., of Braintree for Elector, and Orison Underwood Esq., of Milford for Congress in the third district.

We have often heard it remarked that there was no benefit in advertising. But we are glad there are a few among us, who do not think so. One of our patrons who did not advertise last year, says that he tried to see if he could not do just as much business without advertising as with. He informs us after trying the experiment (during the last year) he did not near the business, which he did in former years, when he advertised. If he has anything new people will know it, and how can it be known if he does not advertise.

Our richest men have acknowledged that they got their wealth by advertising. Success to advertisers, and we will do all we can to help them.

Notice the change in the running of the cars in to-days paper. It is, in our opinion the best arrangement they have had for a long time, and we hope they will continue to be as accommodating.

The Coalitionists have nominated for the Senate in this County, Joseph W. Robertson Esq., of this town, F. W. Bird Esq., of Walpole and James Bartlett Esq., of Brookline.

The Whigs held a grand mass meeting in Dedham on Wednesday. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Hon. John M. Botts of Virginia were the leading orators of the occasion.

The Quincy Delegation was accompanied by the Weymouth Brass Band, G. F. Thayer Esq., Chief Marshal.

The Whigs have nominated for senators in Norfolk County, John J. Clark Esq., of Roxbury, Calvin Fisher Jr. Esq., of Wrentham, and John W. Loud Esq., of Weymouth.

Gen. Scott on his mission to locate a hospital in Kentucky, has been making speeches to immense crowds who have thronged to see him.

Hon. John P. Hale is canvassing the State of Ohio for the advancement of the Free Soil Party ostensibly, but in reality for the benefit of Gen. Scott.

Gen. Peirce had better take the stump, he is more than a match for both his opponents in all the essentials of masculine eloquence. There is classic fire in his blood, and a fearless and magnanimous heart beneath his breast.

For the Quincy Patriot.

In my communication in the last number of your paper but one, I laid down two propositions; one respecting the necessity of a coalition, when there were three parties, each of whom held the balance of power against the other; and the second, respecting the plain and specific charges of Gen. Wilson made at Worcester. To my first proposition "Loafer's Friend" has not deigned to reply—acting, I suppose, on the sentiment of Laflair, that he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day.

So too concerning the charges made by Gen. Wilson. He does not deny the truth of them, but assails the man who made them—hoping, it may be, to withdraw public attention from the foul corruption practised by the predecessors of the present state administration. I have no disposition to follow Loafer's Friend. I could not cope with him in a warfare, in which the weapons are to be ignominy and scandal. He indirectly imputes cowardice to Gen. Pierce. Why not boldly and openly charge him with cowardice? Because such a charge would be untrue. That Gen. Pierce is a brave man and performed a gallant part in the Mexican war, is attested by the report of every officer, every soldier, and every attendant of the army, in its march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, from Gen. Scott down to the meekest camp sutler. I pray you not to forget, in the heat of a Presidential canvass, the gratitude and praise due to men, who have honorably served their country in situations of great peril. Go and learn of Gen. Scott how to speak of Frank Pierce. He speaks not of the "Cowardly General Pierce" but of "the gallant Gen. Pierce."

Loafer's Friend was unfortunate in his authorities—Aaron Burr and Prentice of the Louisville Journal. The former betrayed his party and his country. The latter has vilified and libeled every eminent man from Gen. Jackson and Daniel Webster downwards. It was but lately, during the administration of President Tyler, that the wickedest libel on Daniel Webster ever perpetrated, was published by this same Prentice, in the Louisville Journal, which has now been blackening the character of Gen. Pierce.

No, no, Mr. Loafer's Friend, you cannot atone for the weakness—for the want rather of all argument by the weight of such scandalous authorities. Now Mr. Loafer's Friend, I will give you an opportunity to do justice to yourself and to a fellow man. You have indirectly charged Gen. Wilson with being a soldier of Fortune, struggling not for principles but for office. Will you point out any great principle or measure of the Whig Party, for which Gen. Wilson is now contending, which was not a part of the Whig creed prior to the year 1850. If you shall do so, you will stand justified. If you shall not do so—if you cannot—you ought, as a man, to retract your imputations against him. Will you do so, I call the readers of the Patriot to witness.

A DEMOCRAT.

The young man who was so kind as to bring us a basket of delicious grapes, will please accept our thanks.

The Whigs of the third District have nominated J. Wiley Edmunds Esq., of Newton as their candidate for Congress.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

I desire to say a few words to politicians by way of warning. The Presidential election will soon take place, and as the great event comes on, our partisans will become warmer and warmer. What I desire most especially to impress upon the minds of all who feel called upon to address their fellow citizens on political subjects, is to keep themselves within the bounds of moderation and good temper. It is a mark of a disingenuous nature to ascribe bad motives to political opponents, and to refuse to concede to them what we all must feel,—a deep regard for the institutions and the perpetuation of the liberty of this country.

I was extremely surprised and pained to hear the venerable gentleman, who presented the Whig orator to our citizens last Monday evening, launch out into such philippics against his political opponents. He charged them with very grave offences. He was uncharitable to them, and I thought he was very imprudent; for he made charges which everybody who reads a weekly paper knows are not true. For instance, he said the coalition gerrymandered the State. This was a mistake. The committee, who reported the present District system, in which the coalition had the only opportunity which has arisen to gerrymander the State, was composed of Whigs, Democrats and Abolitionists. The report was unanimous, and was unanimously accepted by both branches of the legislature. How the gentleman could get up before an intelligent audience and make so serious a charge against his political opponents, when there is no foundation for it in fact is passing strange. I beg leave to protest against such things as unjust and demoralizing. They are terrible lessons to the young, which come home at last to plague their inventors.

FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

Sir: In a communication which appeared in the Patriot of Sept. 25, I find the following sentence: "We know young men of the Irish race, in this town, to whose boyhood a despotic government denied all means of mental cultivation, who would put to the blush many, very many of our own young men." This remark created some surprise, and has been the subject of comment by many readers of the Patriot, who seem to think that Irishmen are fit for nothing but to drive an awl, or wield a sledge. That this opinion is incorrect, one glance at past history will prove. It is true that Ireland does not possess the means of educating her children, which she had a thousand years ago. The Reformation swept away her Universities and Monasteries, and a few aristocratic families hold the revenue once used to educate the youth not only of Ireland, but of Europe. The dynasty which succeeded to the crown by the so-called "Glorious" Revolution of 1688, made learning a penal offence; the schoolmaster was forbidden to teach on pain of death, and the scholar was not allowed to seek in a foreign land the information denied to him at home. They sought to make the people ignorant, that they might make them slaves. If after centuries of such grinding oppression, there be found among the working classes such men as D. F. McCarthy, Francis Davis, Charles Gavan Duffy, and Thomas D. McGee, it need create no surprise to find an Irish mechanic know a little of the history of his own, and other countries; but it did make some working-men wonder, to hear a lecturer say before a crowded audience, that James the "first" was compelled to abdicate the English throne, and call the Prince of Orange, William the "Fourth!"

CIARE.

For the Quincy Patriot.

POLITICAL MEETING AT NORTH WYOMOUTH.—A political meeting of somewhat a novel character was held in the vestry of the Rev. Mr. Terry's meeting house, on Wednesday evening last. It originated in a call by some persons unknown to the friends of all parties, to meet and discuss the claims of their respective candidates to the support of the people; the meeting organized by the choice of Jas. L. Bates, (Free Soil) as chairman, after which Benjamin F. White, Esq., (Free Soil) took the floor, and in a speech of something more than an hour, sought to enlighten his audience in the faith of the "Free Democracy," but as the gentleman in his remarks commenced before the Revolutionary war, and did not get much this side of it, probably his hearers may arrive at a more definite conclusion when he completes his speech; Mr. Pratt (Whig) next took the floor, after some sparring between him and a number of others, in not quite an orderly manner, the meeting adjourned to meet at South Weymouth on Monday evening next; judging by the prelude something rich may be expected.

MANATIQUOT.

As will be seen by reference to another column, there is a grand chance to make a good bargain in purchasing a house lot.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN BRAINTREE.—Agreeable to a call of the county committee, the friends of the present Liquor Law met at Braintree, on Tuesday last at Lyceum Hall; Minot Thayer, Esq., of Braintree presided in his usual pleasing manner. The number in attendance was not as large as expected by the friends of the law. The Convention was addressed in the forenoon by Rev. Edwin Thompson and others, many good things were said. Yet there evidently was an acknowledgment of the idea of Hawthorne in his "Blithedale," "That the most profound wisdom, unless mixed with nine tenths nonsense, is not worth the breath that utters it." In the afternoon eloquent addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. Peck of Maine, Ryder, of Roxbury, and Mr. Forbes of New Bedford; the object of the Convention appeared to be to direct the people in their political action, how far it may have influenced the people of Braintree, can be better determined after the Fall election.

MANATIQUOT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ENTERTAINMENT BY WESSAGUSETT SECTION.—This flourishing Section gave one of their highly interesting entertainments at the Lyceum Hall in Braintree on Wednesday evening last.

The Wessagusset Section is of the order of the Cadets of Temperance, composed of about one hundred youth, is located at Weymouth under the patronage of F. A. Kingsbury, Esq., musical director Mr. Francis B. Bates; whose skill in his profession is acknowledged by the accuracy and ease with which difficult pieces of Music are performed by the Section under his charge. The Section intend giving a concert soon in Quincy, which will be found well worthy of patronage.

The Norfolk County Fair.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded:—

Ploughing—single team—first premium, of \$10, to E. W. Robinson of Dorchester; second, of \$9, to B. V. French of Braintree; third, of \$8, to L. W. Babcock of Milton; fourth, of \$7 to Henry Goulding of Dover; fifth, of \$6, to J. W. Daniels of Medway; sixth, of \$5, to Timothy Tucker of Milton.—Double teams—J. P. Clarke of Medway, \$10; Henry Brock, Jr., of Dorchester, \$10; James Dorr of Dorchester, \$8; Moses Whitney of Dedham, \$8; A. D. Weld of West Roxbury, \$6; B. V. French of Braintree, \$6; J. E. Messerve of Brook Farm, \$6; L. and J. E. Eaton, of Dedham, \$6; Timothy Collum of Braintree, \$4; and S. J. Capen, \$1.

Spading—First prize to Patrick Donohoe; 2d to Patrick Agro; 3d to Timothy Hickley; 4th to John Cox; 5th to Dennis Dooey. [This report excited some merriment.]

Horse Teams—First premium of \$8 was awarded to B. V. French; 2d, of \$6, to H. W. Jones of Dover; 3d of \$4 to J. H. Messerve of Brook Farm; 4th of \$2 to B. N. Swain, of Dover; and a gratuity of \$2 to George B. Cook of Bellingham.

Single Horses—First premium of \$2 to Simeon Burr of Foxboro; for best three year old colt, \$4 to Otis Johnson of Sharon; for best two year old, \$3 to J. H. Billings of Roxbury; and a gratuity of \$2 to Otis Cary of Foxboro, for a filly; for best yearling colt \$1 to S. S. Whitney of Dedham; for best mare with foal, \$7 to Otis Cary; and for second best, \$5 to E. P. Carpenter of Foxboro.

Bulls.—For best Durham, the premiums were awarded to S. J. Capen and Edward Griffin of Dorchester; for best Devons, to B. V. French of Braintree and Franklin of Dorchester; for best Ayrshire, to S. J. Capen; for best native bulls, to C. S. Hammond of Medfield and B. N. Swain of Dover. Honorable mention was made of several other parties whose animals drew prizes at previous fairs.

For Bull Calves—J. H. Robinson of Dorchester, A. D. Weld of West Roxbury.

Milch Cows—S. J. Capen of Dorchester drew three prizes of \$10, \$8 and \$4; Simeon Burr of Foxboro \$6; a gratuity of \$8 was made to Luther C. Bayley of West Roxbury.

Other Cows—The best Devon first premium to B. V. French, \$5; best Ayrshire, to J. H. Robinson of Dorchester, \$5; 2d to S. J. Capen, \$3; for best grade, cow, B. V. French, \$5; 2d Charles Sampson of Roxbury, \$3.—Native Cow—M. P. Wilder, \$5; A. D. Weld, \$3; for best cow of Durham breed, \$5 to C. Franklin; and a gratuity of \$5 to S. J. Capen.

Heifers—First prize of \$3 to Lyman Chapin of Canton; to S. J. Capen \$3; ditto ditto \$3; to B. V. French \$3; John Fassell of West Roxbury \$2; A. D. Weld \$3; C. B. Shaw of Dedham \$2.

Steers—B. V. French for three year olds, \$5; J. W. Daniels of East Medway \$5; ditto ditto \$4; for two year olds Lyman Adams of East Medway \$4.

Working Oxen—First prize was awarded to S. J. Capen \$8; 2d to A. D. Weld, \$6; 3d to J. W. Daniels, \$5; 4th to J. P. Clark \$3; to the town of Dover (town prize) \$20.

Sheep—2d premium of \$3 to Henry Liv- erside. No first premium was awarded for sheep.

Agricultural implements.—First prize to Henry Patridge of Medford, \$6; 2d to Francis Morse of Dedham, \$6.

Butter.—For best lot of 40 lbs, an award of \$20, to Mrs. C. C. Sewell of Medfield; for the best 4 mos lot of 20 lbs \$10, to Mrs. Aaron Brown of Dover; \$8 to John Mansfield of Needham, for next best lot. For the best boxes of Butter, not less than 13 lbs, \$6 to Jas. R. Fisher of Dedham; G. Crosby of Medway, \$4; G. F. Adams of Medfield, \$2.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.—First prize to Bates and Reed of South Weymouth, \$6; second, to the "Medfield Boot and Shoe Company," \$2. Charles Adams of Dedham, for single carriage harness, \$1.

Fruit and Flowers.—For apples, B. V. French, \$5; A. D. Williams of West Roxbury, \$3; Moses Kingsbury of West Dedham, \$2. For Pears, M. P. Wilder, \$5; S. Douner, Jr., of \$3; A. D. Weld, \$2. For best dish of pears, \$2 to S. Walker of Roxbury.

Bees—First gratuity of \$2 to A. Southworth, of Stoughton.

Straw Manufactures—D. Thayer, Jr., of Franklin, for bonnets, \$8; ditto show bonnets \$2 and diploma; Miss Elizabeth S. Sewell of Medfield, \$4; Mrs. Hannah Richardson of Medway, for straw braid, \$2.

Garden Vegetables.—Prizes were awarded to C. F. Copeland of Milton; H. Brock, Jr., of Dorchester; B. V. French, A. D. Weld, M. P. Wilder, and C. C. Sewell.

Mr. Lyman's writing-school bids fair to become one of a goodly number of pupils. He is as not as yet fairly under headway, and there is room for still more pupils, who will, by commencing soon, receive a full number of lesson, the expense of which will be trifling, compared with the benefits derived from the instructions of this gentlemanly tutor.

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER. Uncle Tom's Cabin; A Lost Prince; The Loves of an Apothecary; Willis; Descent on La Vendee, in 1815; The Fisheries; The Times—France—Peel and the People—Europa at Cremona; Perfect Safety at Sea.

Dodge's Literary Museum, for this week is full of very interesting matter, and Dodge says before this volume is finished, it shall have the largest circulation of any paper in Boston.

As will be seen by an advertisement, Russell & Co. have replenished their stock of goods, and are ready to suit their customers, in any article of fall and winter clothing.

Gill & Co. are continually receiving stationery, cutlery, and all kinds of fancy articles, of a superior kind and quality.

If you want to get a good boot or shoe, and a good fit, J. Warren Burrell is the man to give it. See advertisement.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CRIMINAL TERM, DEDHAM.—Judge Hoar on the Bench.

Four Dangerous Burglars sentenced. On the 26th of April last, the residence of Hon. David A. Simmons was entered in the night time by burglars. One of them entered the room of Mrs. Sumner, a sister of Mr. Simmons, who seized a poker to defend herself. The burglar, who was armed with a hatchet, threw it at Mrs. Sumner, when she rushed out of her room to alarm the house. The hatchet struck in the wall, passing near the head of Mrs. Sumner, making a mark showing that if it had hit her it would have killed her. The burglar, after throwing the hatchet, made his escape from the house by jumping through a window, and was badly injured by jumping or falling down among the rocks, a distance of some five and twenty feet. Two other persons, who were with him, escaped without being seen. A few days after this outrage, Bryan Kelly was arrested, and subsequently Daniel Cruise and James Griffin, all young Irishmen. The evidence which led to their arrest proved sufficient to hold them for trial, and they were all committed to jail.

Cruise and Griffin and Thomas Hennessey, arrested about the same time, were also charged with breaking and entering Ionic Hall on the 24th of April, two nights previous to the Simmons robbery. At the present term, Griffin, Kelley and Cruise, were tried on two indictments, one for breaking and entering the residence of Simmons, and one for breaking and entering Ionic Hall. Griffin pleaded guilty to breaking and entering both houses, and to the assault with the hatchet. The others pleaded not guilty. They were tried on Friday and Saturday last, convicted and sentenced. James Griffin to hard labor in the State's Prison for life, three days of which are to be in solitary confinement. Daniel Cruise, on both indictments, to 10 years and 6 months, and Bryan Kelley to 6 years in the State's Prison at hard labor. Thomas Hennessey, for breaking and entering Ionic Hall, was also found guilty by the Jury, and sentenced to 5 years in the same institution.

Liquor Case.—Seth Keith, a venerable man who has resided on the borders of Randolph, and Stoughton ever since he was born, (legally belonging to Randolph, we understand,) where he is as well known as the Blue Hills, was arraigned at the bar, charged with selling, in his old age, a glass of liquor, in violation of the liquor law of 1852. Keith is an old fashioned, eccentric individual, who dresses somewhat after the style of a bygone age—

wears a large white hat, and an enormous shirt collar, has a rosy countenance, and is yet able to do good service in defence of his rights, although nearly seventy winters have passed over his manly head. To the charge of selling, &c., he pleaded not guilty.

The trial proceeded, and by the witnesses for the government, when the question of time was raised, it was proved that the liquor was sold before the new law went into operation. As a matter of course the venerable man was discharged. Now, who is to compensate this venerable man for the time, trouble and money expended by him in this trial in defending himself from the meshes of this outrageous law of 1852? How long are our citizens thus to be trifled with, their property squandered and their rights invaded, with charges and indictments as baseless as the above?—
Times.

For the Patriot.

At a meeting of the Free Democracy of Quincy, holden on the 4th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Norfolk County and Third District Conventions, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

For the County Convention—Hon. Charles F. Adams, Charles Marsh, William Pratt, Seth Adams, Abel Wright, and Lemuel Baxter, as delegates,—and Capt. John Hardwick, Ebenezer Ford, Thaddeus Churchill, Moses R. Marsh, George E. T. Whiting and Richard Fisher, were chosen substitutes.

For the District Convention—George Newcomb Esq., James M. Wade, Edwin W. Marsh, Francis M. Johnson, Wm. F. Whitney and George White, Esq., as delegates,—and George L. Gill, Abram Prescott, Seth Adams, Elijah Baxter, James Bradford and Truworthy C. Horne, were chosen substitutes.

Voted, that the delegates for each convention have power to fill vacancies.

Voted, that the delegates to the District Convention be instructed to use all proper means to secure the nomination of our respected townsman, Hon. Charles F. Adams, as a candidate for Representative to Congress.

Voted, that the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and sent to the Editors of the Commonwealth and the Quincy Patriot.

Voted that the meeting be dissolved,
GEORGE NEWCOMB, Ch'n.
SETH ADAMS, Secy.

Heavy Damages Recovered against the City.

The case of Ann M. Clark against the city of Boston, for damages sustained in consequence of falling into an open cellar door way, in Hawkins street, about a year since, was on trial in the Supreme Court yesterday and this forenoon. "The case was given to the jury under a charge from Judge Fletcher, and after a short absence they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at \$8,500. The amount claimed was \$20,000.

The testimony of the Massachusetts General Hospital physician, where Miss Clark has remained for nearly the whole time since the accident, discloses the following singular facts:

Miss Clark is about 19 years of age; previous to the accident she was employed as a worsted worker at Malden, and enjoyed good health. On the last evening of the railroad jubilee, she proceeded with some friends to witness the fireworks in Bowdoin square. On their return home they passed through Charlestown and Hawkins streets, where she fell thro' a cellar-way which had been accidentally left open after the grade of the street and sidewalk had been altered. After she was taken out she complained of feeling as if she had been struck in the stomach.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief aliment is molasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various expedients have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and thus absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

Special Notices

The "Old Coon" not dead yet. Let all the Whigs of Quincy be found at the Head Quarters of the SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, every Thursday evening until after the Election. Come one and all.
J. B. Bass, Secretary.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Head quarters of the Granite Club over Wyman Abercrombie's Store, Washington Street. Meetings every Thursday evening at 7:1-2 o'clock, until further notice.
J. WHITE, Sec.

GRAND LEVEE!—The members Adams Literary Association proposed a Social Levee, in the Town Hall, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of funds to defray the expenses of the same, and otherwise encouraging its various useful and fancy articles offered for sale; and every variety of means used on similar occasions, readiness for those who may wish to.

Other customary amusements—chance-boxes, post-office, &c.,—will be conducted in an appropriate manner; individual in the community is invited to contribute for the same. The hall is to be dilly decorated, and dancing will be a prominent part of the proceedings. Committee chosen for the purpose of as good music as can be had or desired. More particulars will be given in action of the committee.

Per Order of B. C. C. W. Ch'n of Com. of Arr.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.—Manning, of Dorchester, will deliver a Slavery Lecture in the Town Hall, (Sunday) evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock public generally are invited to attend.

TEN HOUR MEN. LOOK HERE! M. Stone, and Wm. Williams, of Charlestown, will address the citizens on the ten hour system, next evening, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock. Let a full attendance of all the friends borer.

CARD.—The members of the Engine Company No. 4, Quincy, order their sincere thanks to Mr. Edwards, for his bountiful supply of refreshment on the eve of the 2d inst. kindness will long be remembered.

Per Order of the Company.
E. DAM N. JR.

The members of the Adams Literary Association, are requested to meet at next Monday evening, Oct. 11th at 7 o'clock.

Question for discussion: What is the difference between the two platforms of the Whigs and Democrats at more Conventions.
W. S. GLOVER.

Marrriages.

In Chelsea, on the 4th inst., Capt. B. of C., to Miss Mary Veazie, daughter Veazie, Esq., of Boston.

Deaths.

In this town, Oct. 1, Morris, son John, County, aged 2 years 1 month.

In this town, Oct. 2d, Emma, daughter of Mr. Robert and Eliza J. 3 months 12 days.

In this town Oct. 6th, Harriett A. of Mr. James A. Harris, aged 27 years.

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE.—To save great income to those who travel in, and from Boston, Subscriber has secured cards with the time from his places, which can be at the Post Office and Depot for 2 cents a copy.
W. H. TUR
Quincy, Oct. 9, 1852.

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS and Shoes of every description made to order, and warranted.
J. WARREN BURRELL
GAY STREET, QUINCY
Also, repairing neatly executed, and notice.
October 9th 1852.

AUCTION

Will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, October 14th, at 11 1-2 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, near the residences of C. H. EDWARDS, in Quincy.

22 BUILDING LOT

These lots present many advantages near the centre of the town, in a dry situation, commanding a fine view of the harbor and surrounding country. Many of these lots deep fine loam soil, excellent for the gardener.

wears a large white hat, and an enormous shirt collar, has a rosy countenance, and is yet able to do good service in defence of his rights, although nearly seventy winters have passed over his manly head. To the charge of selling, &c., he pleaded not guilty.

The trial proceeded, and by the witnesses for the government, when the question of time was raised, it was proved that the liquor was sold before the new law went into operation. As a matter of course the venerable man was discharged. Now, who is to compensate this venerable man for the time, trouble and money expended by him in this trial in defending himself from the meshes of this outrageous law of 1852? How long are our citizens thus to be trifled with, their property squandered and their rights invaded, with charges and indictments as baseless as the above?—*Times.*

For the Patriot.

At a meeting of the Free Democracy of Quincy, holden on the 4th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Norfolk County and Third District Conventions, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

For the County Convention—Hon. Charles F. Adams, Charles Marsh, William Pratt, Seth Adams, Abel Wright, and Lemuel Baxter, as delegates, and Capt. John Hardwick, Ebenezer Ford, Thaddeus Churchill, Moses R. Marsh, George S. T. Whiting and Richard Fisher, were chosen substitutes.

For the District Convention—George Newcomb Esq., James M. Wade, Edwin W. Marsh, Francis M. Johnson, Wm. F. Whitney and George White, Esq., as delegates, and George L. Gill, Abram Prescott, Seth Adams, Elijah Baxter, James Bradford and Truworthy C. Horne, were chosen substitutes.

Voted, that the delegates for each convention have power to fill vacancies.

Voted, that the delegates to the District Convention be instructed to use all proper means to secure the nomination of our respected townsman, Hon. Charles F. Adams, as a candidate for Representative to Congress.

Voted, that the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and sent to the Editors of the Commonwealth and the Quincy Patriot.

Voted, that the meeting be dissolved,
GEORGE NEWCOMB, Ch'n.
SETH ADAMS, Secy.

Heavy Damages Recovered against the City.

The case of Ann M. Clark against the city of Boston, for damages sustained in consequence of falling into an open cellar door way, in Hawkins street, about a year since, was on trial in the Supreme Court yesterday and this forenoon. The case was given to the jury under a charge from Judge Fletcher, and after a short absence they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at \$8,500. The amount claimed was \$20,000. The testimony of the Massachusetts General Hospital physician, where Miss Clark has remained for nearly the whole time since the accident, discloses the following singular facts:

Miss Clark is about 19 years of age; previous to the accident she was employed as a worked worker at Malden, and enjoyed good health. On the last evening of the railroad jubilee, she proceeded with some friends to witness the fireworks in Bowdoin square. On their return home they passed through Charlestown and Hawkins streets, where she fell thro' a cellar-way that had been accidentally left open after the grade of the street and sidewalk had been altered. After she was taken out she complained of feeling as if she had been struck in the stomach.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

Special Notices

The "Old Coon" not dead yet. Let all the Whigs of Quincy be found at the Head Quarters of the SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, every Thursday evening until after the Election. Come one and all.

J. B. BASS, Secretary.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Head quarters of the Granite Club over Wymann. Admiration's Store, Washington Street. Meetings every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, until further notice.

J. WHITE, Sec.

GRAND LEVEE!—The members of the Adams Literary Association propose to hold a Social Levee, in the Town Hall, in Quincy, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of the Association, and otherwise encouraging its success. Various useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; and every variety of refreshments usual on similar occasions, will be in readiness for those who may wish to purchase. Other customary amusements—such as chance-boxes, post-office, &c.—will be conducted in an appropriate manner; and every individual in the community is invited to contribute for the same. The hall is to be splendidly decorated, and dancing will constitute a prominent part of the proceedings. The committee chosen for the purpose will provide as good music as can be had or desired. More particulars will be given on further action of the committee.

Per Order of B. C. C. WHITE,
Ch'n of Com. of Arrangements.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.—Rev. E. Manning, of Dorchester, will deliver an Anti Slavery Lecture in the Town Hall to-morrow (Sunday) evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.

TEN HOUR MEN, LOOK HERE.—Jas. M. Stone, and Wm. Williams, Esqrs., of Charlestown, will address the citizens of Quincy on the ten hour system, next Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock. Let there be a full attendance of all the friends of the laborer.

CARD.—The members of the Vulture Engine Company No. 4, Quincy, Point, tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Ebenezer Adams, for his bountiful supply of refreshments furnished us on the eve of the 2d inst. Such kindness will long be remembered.

Per Order of the Company.

EZRA DAN N. JR., Clerk.

The members of the Adams Literary Association, are requested to meet at their hall, next Monday evening, Oct. 11th at half past 7 o'clock.

Question for discussion: "What is the difference between the two platforms adopted by the Whigs and Democrats at the Baltimore Conventions."

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Adams Literary Association Levee, are requested to meet at Franklin Hall this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

Per Order of B. C. C. WHITE, Chmn.

Marriages.

In Chelsea, on the 4th inst., Capt. Eli Bliss, of C., to Miss Mary Voezie, daughter of Eli Voezie, Esq., of Boston.

Deaths.

In this town, Oct. 1, Morris, son of Mr. John Conning, aged 2 years 1 month.
In this town, Oct. 2d, Emma Isabella, daughter of Mr. Robert and Eliza Jane Scott, 3 months 12 days.
In this town Oct. 6th, Harriett Ann, wife of Mr. James A. Harris, aged 27 years.

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE.—To save great inconvenience to those who travel to, and from Boston, the Subscriber has secured cards with the starting time from both places, which can be found at the Post Office and Depot for 2 cents apiece.

W. H. TURNER.

Miss Clark is about 19 years of age; previous to the accident she was employed as a worked worker at Malden, and enjoyed good health. On the last evening of the railroad jubilee, she proceeded with some friends to witness the fireworks in Bowdoin square. On their return home they passed through Charlestown and Hawkins streets, where she fell thro' a cellar-way that had been accidentally left open after the grade of the street and sidewalk had been altered. After she was taken out she complained of feeling as if she had been struck in the stomach.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

The next day she proceeded to her work in Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to this city, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she can keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is morasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various experiments have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied, and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and this absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are no doubt very severe. The physicians say that there is in the books recorded but one similar case.

List of Letters remaining at the Post Office, Quincy, Quarter ending September 30th, 1852.

Allen Obed,
Adams Mrs. J. H.,
Adams Heskiah,
Aske John,
Austin L. L.,
Ayers Lorenzo,
Abbott Henry,
Allen Otis

Boyd Col. Geo.,
Brown Mary,
Barry Garrett,
Bradbury Luther M.,
Baxter Josiah, 2,
Brummett Mrs. H.,
Brown Mrs. Ann,
Barry Ann M.,
Blanchard Rebecca,
Barker Helen M.

Coat Israel H.—2,
Cohalan Dennis,
Carr Jacob S.—2,
Costello John,
Clapp Sarah D.,
Craggure Guy,
Cassidy Joseph,
Connell Hannah,
Clark Francis M.,
Cahn D. Herman S.,
Cummings F. W.,
Curtis George,
Club Granite

Dillingham B.—2,
Day Jerome B.,
Doherty Constantine,
Duffy James,
Dean Mary A.,
Dunn Edward,
Duncan Michl

Ewell Robert,
Fitzgerald Patrick,
Fish Henry L.,
Fisher E.,
Farman Martha—2,
Fallon James,
Frochok Betsey A.,
Field Miss Annie M.,
Fitzgerald Catharine

Geary James,
Graham Francis,
Green A.,
Gornly James,
Greary Maryanna,
Gay Mary E.,
Gill John

Hare James,
Howe Joseph,
Hove Rev. Mr.,
Hunt & Lane,
Harrington E. Hairs,
Healy Path,
Herring James,
Hammon John

Willard & Perry,
Williams H. O.,
Whitten & Turner,
Williams J. A.,
White Newton,
Yuil Thomas

Smith Thomas,
Stewart Richard W.,
Steghring Daniel,
Stunt Moses—2,
Stevens Algernon,
Shaw Kingman A.,
Smith Erskin,
Sullivan Mariame,
Sargent Nancy,
Shedden Dennis,
Stebbing D. H.,
Stockbridge Joseph,
Smith Joseph M.

Thayer Elisha,
Thompson George,
Torrey Solomon

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Peacock Capt.,
Pease Franklin,
Pierce Josiah W.—2,
Pratt John B.,
Packard Capt.,
Pope Edmund

Reed T.,
Rowley Caleb,
Redman Eli,
Rayner William,
Richards James

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

Needham Amos H.—2,
O'Conner Michl

PENMANSHIP.

MR. LYMAN.
AUTHOR and Teacher of Elegant Penmanship, and Stylographic Card Marking, has the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town, that he proposes opening a School for the purpose of teaching Practical and ornamental Penmanship, in

FRANKLIN HALL,
on THURSDAY, October 7th, (immediately after the close of his School at Braintree). Hours of tuition from 8 to 4 A. M. for the members of the Town Schools from 2 to 3 and from 1 past 7 to 1 past 8 P. M.

TERMS.—Gentlemen \$1.50, Ladies \$1.00; for the members of the Town Schools \$7 cents Stationary included.

Gentlemen are taught a bold free hand-writing for business purposes, on Notes, Bills, Receipts, Orders, Drafts, Accounts Current, Foreign, and Domestic Exchange, Bills of Lading, Letters, &c. German Text, Old English Extra. To the Ladies I need not point out the importance of a delicate and beautiful style of Penmanship. They will know how essential it is to that and elegant appearance of the card of Invitation, Visiting Card, Epitaphary correspondence, &c.

Private Lessons given if required. Satisfactory improvement given, or No pay.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Certificate of Rev. Dr. Storrs.

Braintree, April 24, 1848.

Beauty of Penmanship is admired by all, though acquired by few. In combination with ease and facility of dispatch, it forms one of the most valuable accomplishments of the scholar and the man of business, contributing at once to self-respect, and the gratification of those with whom they are brought into correspondence. These qualities of so fine an art seems to me eminently taught by Mr. Lyman, and in connection with his full explanations of the scientific principles on which the art rests to give him that distinguished success that has attended his labors in this department of instruction within the circles of his personal observation, and elsewhere.

R. S. STORRS.

Plymouth, June 21, 1848.

To whom it may concern.—Mr. S. L. Lyman has taught Writing in this town with success, and it is with pleasure that we recommend him any who wish to be taught an easy, business style of Writing. His gentlemanly deportment, care and perseverance in teaching the correct principles, cannot fail to give satisfaction.

J. N. STODDARD, Cashier of Plymouth Bank.

JOHN B. THOMAS, Clerk of the S. J. Court.

Oct. 2d, 1852.

WAVERLY AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

THIS new and beautiful Stove is now offered to the public with the full assurance that it is the very best Cooking Stove ever invented. In constructing this Stove, we have spent months of time and expense in producing an article to meet the wants of every house-keeper. It will bake with one third less fuel than any other stove ever invented.

Those in want of the very best Stove for one quarter part less money, must be sure to call and examine this stove, for we are determined to sell very cheap, as we have secured hundreds to sell, and go in large sales and small profits. We have also the Bay State, Granite State, Bunker Hill, and all the best patterns that can be found in the market. Also the best Cooking, Range and Hot Air Furnace that can be found in this city.

Persons living out of the city, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we shall send cheerily, and they them self for coming, and the stove sent gratis.

NICHOLAS MASON.

30 Washington Street, Boston.

October 2d, 1852.

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING DEPOT,
ON THE
Braintree & Weymouth Turnpike.

New and Fashionable Fall Goods Just Received.

JOHN DINEGAN.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and surrounding villages that he has just received a full and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be made to order in the very best and most approved styles, and by the best of Workmen.

Ready-made Clothing
J. D. would call the attention of those in want of anything in the above line or old men or young boys, to a full prepared to suit all parties, and a price that no one can find fault with.

Gentlemen's Hats for 1852.
not received from New York, and Boston.

Also—Mens and boys Cap new styles, every article will be sold at extraordinary small prices for cash only.

Those in want of bargains would do well to call soon.

HORSES and Wagon for sale, Horses suitable for road or team. Two second hand covered Bread Wagons.

J. & H. H. FAXON.

September 24, 1852.

CIDER BARRELS—20 first quality Cider Barrels, for sale cheap by J. & H. H. FAXON.

ROOMS TO LET.—Five Rooms over the Bakehouse of the Subscribers.

September 24, 1852.

IRON, CURRANTS and Sultan Raisins. Just received a lot of the above named fruits, which will be sold cheap, by J. & H. H. FAXON.

September 24, 1852.

WANTED.—A good family horse, sound and kind, not over 14 hands high, for a household use. GEO. W. WHITING.

Quincy, Sept. 2d, 1852.

The Black Diamond, STOVE.

CHARLES HOLMES.
IS now selling this Stove, as fast as he can fit them up, although the season is early and warm. The great demand for it is owing to some

Remarkable and most Desirable
qualities ever before combined in any Cooking Stove. The improvements seem very simple, now that they are made, and it seems very natural to ask, why they were not made before! But it is not with such really great and useful inventions. I will omit detailed explanation, and only ask my friends and the public, to call and see the

Black Diamond. It is manufactured by the same Firm, as the

"New England Air Tight,"
which I consider a good guarantee for a good Stove. It is warranted for both WOOD and COAL, and defies any Stove to burn less, cleaner, or do quicker and nearer work while it is burning.

Also, for sale the **New England, Anglo Saxon, Old Colony**, and various patterns of Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves.

Cooking Ranges and Furnaces can also be bought here as cheap as at any other establishment.

TIN, SHEETIRON and COPPER work made to order, and the transfer of any property by N. B. One door South of the Town House.

Quincy, Sept. 18th 1852.

38—1

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increasing its enjoyment, and even prolonging the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has convinced a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, when the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor HUTCHCOCK, K. "James C. Ayer, Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical composition, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. In my opinion, as to its superior character can be of any service; you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."

From the widely celebrated Professor SILLIMAN, M. D., L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Sci. Soc. of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the cure of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with great success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine. "Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Dear Sir: I am constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for the relief of monetary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies."

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours, J. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS

The Eighth Volume of the Scientific American contains the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry, mechanics, manufacturing, and agriculture—the genius and maintenance of the nation.

It is unrivaled as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and contains a high character of home and foreign.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future issues shall at least equal, if not surpass, their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metal, Firearms and Textile substances, Machinery for the Mines, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills, Powers, Planing Machines, Saws for Lumber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire-arms, Electricity, Telegraphy, Musical Instruments, &c. Besides Clauses of all the Patents, &c. new, Systems of new Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index, which all the valuable Patents which issue work from the Patent Office are classified with. Engravers in the columns, thus making the paper a most Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Valuable coupons are offered for the Largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at their Patent Office, 128, Union Street, New York.

TERMS: TERM: TERMS:

1 Copy, one year, \$2.00

1 Copy, six months, 1.00

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

1 Copy for six months, \$4.00

10 Copies for six months, 15.00

15 Copies for six months, 22.00

20 Copies for six months, 28.00

Southern and Western Money and Post-Office stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be paid.

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's

Celebrated Highest Premium

Cytherean Hair Oil,

OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE

MARY

—AND—

CASTOR OIL!

REHAUFFING, IMPROVING,

EMBELLISHING, RESTORING,

CURLING, AND INVIGORATING

THE HAIR.

The golden manna in which this article is prepared, is the most common and well known, and is in no way less combined by an elastic and sustaining power, from the silky, greasy, and free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirit, Oil and Grease. Their use are well known to require such substances, and are well known to require such substances, and are well known to require such substances.

To cure the hair of dandruff.

To cure the hair of itching.

To cure the hair of falling out.

To cure the hair of becoming thin.

To cure the hair of becoming dry.

To cure the hair of becoming greasy.

To cure the hair of becoming itchy.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

To cure the hair of becoming blue.

To cure the hair of becoming purple.

To cure the hair of becoming pink.

To cure the hair of becoming red.

To cure the hair of becoming white.

To cure the hair of becoming black.

To cure the hair of becoming brown.

To cure the hair of becoming yellow.

To cure the hair of becoming green.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, October 16th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

W. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, No. 7, corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

Our Correspondent "Employer," charges us with forgetting our neutral character, and giving our influence to the Democrats. We deny in the first place that we were animated by such motives in what we have written on the subject of a Ten Hour Law. We spoke our sentiments without regard to their political bearing. We thought the men engaged in it were worthy men and were laboring in a good cause. We think so still.

The special plea of our correspondent, allowing to it the full force the author intended, does not disprove the necessity of a Ten Hour Law, for the benefit of operatives in manufacturing towns and cities. And if it be true that no more labor is exacted of our laboring men than what they are well paid for, it is all the more honorable that they are moved to enlist in the cause of others, who are unfortunately situated, rather than from selfish motives and a desire to promote their own interests.

And we have yet to learn that this is a party movement. Unless we are grossly mistaken it receives the approval and support of some of the most respectable and influential of our Whig citizens. We have no party purpose to serve in the conduct of this paper. If we were called upon to express our individual opinions respecting the two great parties which divide the Country, we should say "a plague upon both their houses."

Torch Light Procession.

The "Webster boys" of Boston had a grand torch light procession on Wednesday evening last. They turned out to about the number of two thousand; they all were between the ages of twelve and twenty. They marched through the principal streets, accompanied by Bond's Cornet Band and the Boston Brass Band. There were great crowds of spectators gathered on the sidewalks to see them. Many of the houses were illuminated and splendidly decorated with flags, and at every step they were greeted by cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

While the procession was passing the Revere House and United States Hotel, there was a grand display of rockets and other fireworks. Among the many mottoes upon the transparencies, we noticed the following: "Our mothers know we are out," "just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined" and "as crow the old crows so crow the young."

They ended their march about ten o'clock on State street, when they gave three hearty cheers for Webster.

The Elections.

Pennsylvania. The Democrats have prevailed in this State by a majority of 12,000 votes.

Ohio. The Democrats have carried the election by a majority of 15,000.

Indiana. The Democrats have been successful in this State by a diminished majority from that of the last election, a year ago.

There are so many local causes at work to affect state elections that it is not safe to augur from them the probable results in the National election. In October 1848 Pennsylvania gave a Democratic majority of nearly 4,000 but, in November, Gen. Taylor obtained 13,000 majority in the same State. While in Ohio in October the Whigs elected their candidate for Governor and in November Gen. Cass received 16,000 votes more than Gen. Taylor.

If Gen. Scott shall win this battle under the disadvantages of his present position, it will be the most brilliant achievement of his long and illustrious career.

Ten Hour Meeting. A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Ten Hour System, was held at the Lyceum Room on last Tuesday evening.

There were able addresses delivered by Wm. Williams and James M. Stone, Esqs., from Charleston.

Dr. Daggan, who has been very ill with the typhoid fever for nearly four weeks, is still quite feeble, but we are happy to say, is gradually recovering.

LYCEUM.—The first lecture of the course, will be delivered on Tuesday Evening next, by Hon. Charles Sumner. We hope there will be a large audience to listen to this distinguished orator.

MONUMENT TO MR. RANTOUL.—At the Democratic Convention at Danvers, a committee was appointed to institute measures for the collection of a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Rantoul.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 16.

Quincy, Oct. 14, 1852.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot.

Sir.—It does not agree with your professions to take such an active part in the Ten Hour Cause. When you took charge of the Quincy Patriot you said you would not side with any party or set of men, or words to that effect. Yet, sir, you have taken part with the men against their employers. It is a very easy matter for men to meet together, and get up an excitement on any subject. I do not charge you with any intention of favoring one party more than another knowingly, but sir if you will look into this matter, you will find that this ten hour business is a political affair, which was got up for the benefit of the Democrats.

I take upon myself to say that the workmen in this town do not labor any more than they ought, and no man who is a man, has any reason for finding fault with his employers. The employers are good and fair men and are willing to pay a fair price for the work that is done for them. I have never seen a good workman who did not earn good wages, and it is all a cheat and sham to say it is not so, as a general thing. These men who are so fierce for a new law on the time of laboring would reduce it down to nine hours, and to eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two and one hour if they should have their own way. If these men are so very disposed to "bet" themselves they can do it in some other way than defrauding their employers of the labor for which they pay.

I am a friend of the poor and hard working men, but I will not see myself and my fellow employers abused, and compared to the slaveholders of the South, and the great nobles of England. It is false to say we are. Good-for-nothing, and lazy men, and mischief makers, and men who want office may call us all the hard names they please, but I say it is not true that there is need of a ten hour law for working men in this town. I challenge the whole of them to mention a single instance where the workmen did not get full pay, and all he ought to have for the work he did.

Sir, I hope you will not give your influence to this new notion about a ten hour law. You will not hear much about it after the election. As I said when I began it all a cheat and a sham.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Eyes.

Remarks on the physical structure of the eye are not intended in this brief communication. We leave all such subjects to some newly-placed disciple of Esculapius who salutes forth daily, pill-box and lancet in hand, to slay his part of the human race.

What we design to speak of is, the use of a good pair of eyes, mentally. Some people in this strange world it would seem have none, yet they are not born blind, neither do they lose their sight by accident. They are willfully blind; they choose darkness rather than light. When they wake into life they find a night cap over their eyes, and being too stupid to pull it off, they wear it all their days. Such people never see anything. They may travel far and wide, visit half the countries of the old world, stand on Mount Blanc, be transported to the Vale of Chamouny, or spend a week at Naples, (which is the height of sight seeing) and when they return they know nothing, neither have they seen anything unless per chance they have obtained a glimpse of "the elephant."

Others have the organ of sight wonderfully developed. They see all that is to be seen, and sometimes more. They know every body and everything; can tell more about the village and their neighbor's business than the "oldest inhabitant;" and some even are so very keen, should a piece of tape chance to hang from a lady's window, they would be sure to notice it. It is well to possess this marvelous faculty, but not to abuse it. It will enable us when we take a broad survey of the works of God, to see him in the towering mountain, on whose summit the fleecy cloud reposes, or in the broad green valley, choquered with smiling villages and cultivated fields; may more, should we walk those fields in the "sweet spring time," we might see him even in the humble king cup and the modest violet that raise their tiny heads, redolent with fragrance and beauty, to praise him. We could then take the infidel by the hand and show him how to

Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Yet we should remember there are bounds to human vision. The same Being who said to the rolling waters on the morn of creation "Thus far shalt thou go," said also to man, thus far and no farther shall thy vision extend. Here we find a bound that is impassable—a barrier that is insurmountable, and we might as well attempt to scale the frowning precipice or ford the ocean wave as to go beyond it. Hence it is impossible to understand the secrets of philosophy—to look into a millstone—to tell how fast Gen. Pierce walked when "he darted across the street to speak with that poor man," or why the "hasty plate of soup" that his rival swallowed so unceremoniously did not distress him. These and many other things are beyond the reach of mortals, and will not be known until it is ascertained for a certainty who struck the

celebrated Wm. Patterson. Let us then acknowledge that in our best estate we see as through a glass darkly; at least let us not seek to be wise above what is written, for these reflections convince us that it is a great thing to have eyes, but a greater thing to know how to use them.

H. N. W.

Quincy, Oct. 11, 1852.

For the Quincy Patriot. I have been told that Mr. Editor—"If 'Democrat' will look into his Shakespeare again, he will find he has imputed a sentiment to Falstaff, which he never expressed. It belongs to a later age. Falstaff went to the wars, but didn't run away; and when he found the strife too hot for his courage, he fell on the field of battle and counterfeited death; after the contest was over, he got up and bragged about his bravery. Can 'Democrat' find a parallel case in the history of the Mexican war? Perhaps he will consider this question an invective. We would remind him that we did not bring the fat knight into this controversy and as he has got a habit of asking questions himself, he must allow us the yankee privilege of imitating his example."

Democrat complains that we have not answered the charges made by Gen. Wilson against the Whigs. It was not our purpose to do so; we are not engaged in a controversy with him, and the limits allowed to a communication in this paper would not be sufficient to do it. Col. Schouler has answered his charges, and if "Democrat" wishes to get at the truth, let him read that speech, and when he has digested and proved its falsehood, it will be time enough to call for further proof of Gen. W.'s misstatements, if they are such, and candid men are inclined to think they are. We defend the iniquities of no party. Whoever has been guilty of fraud, let the laws punish him. No party is responsible for the crimes of individuals, unless sanctioned and sustained by it. But in the matter of frauds upon the public funds, is Democrat willing to institute an inquiry as to the delinquencies of his own party? Has he forgotten the names of those notorious democratic office-holders, Swartwout, Jesse Hoyt and others, the particular friends of R. F. Butler, the author of that famous document, the Buffalo Platform, who run their arms into the public purse up to their elbows; or would he rather search into the archives of our own State for public plunderers, and there too he would find a Skinner and a Bidwell, members of the same political craft. We think Democrat would not gain much by a comparison of this sort and we feel sure that if he could read some of the earlier speeches of General Wilson, his faith would be shaken either in the purity of the Democratic party or of the infallibility of the General.

We made some intimations as to the vacillating course of Gen. W. in his political career. Democrat does not deny that those intimations are true, and we do not believe the General would deny it himself. Truth has a keen edge, and in this case it seems to have wounded those who came in contact with it. The General has passed through all the grades of political transformation, from an ultra Whig to a democratic Democrat, and that, too, as "Democrat" says, without sacrificing any "great principle." He must be a most ingenious fellow, and we willingly give him credit for the exploit; yet we feel curious to know what that same "great principle" is, which has stuck by him in all his changes. Will Democrat define it.

The other proposition, which "Democrat" says we have not answered, is the necessity of a coalition of parties to prevent a dissolution of the Government. The proposition was such a strange one, that it hardly deserved an answer, the Government has been in operation about seventy years, and it is just discovered that such an expedient is necessary to prevent the State from falling into anarchy. We had always supposed that there was sufficient patriotism among our rulers, however divided on minor subjects, to prevent such a catastrophe; and Democrat thinks we must be "a fool" for holding such an opinion. He thinks there must be a coalition for a consideration—for that is the kind of coalition we are contending about. One or more of the parties must be bought up, or the wheels of government will stop; the public honors must be traded away like merchandise, that each minority party must give and take a consideration. What a commentary is this upon free governments! If such trading is not bad and naked corruption, then never was corruption among public men. If men collectively can sell their votes for a consideration, why may not each sell his own vote for his own benefit. The principle of action is the same in both cases, and alike to be condemned.

But we are not left to general principles to combat this beautiful theory of "Democrat." His own party have condemned it. Perhaps "Democrat" thinks they were "fools" for doing so. When John Quincy Adams was elected President of the United States, Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky for him, and was afterwards appointed by Mr. Adams Secretary of State. The whole democratic press of the country was loud in condemning this bargain; as it was called, between these two eminent men; and it was pronounced corruption. It was a theme that the opponents dwelt upon during the whole Adams administration,

and was one of the means used with effect to overthrow it. A political bargain then was condemned, and is now by those who are true to their principles. Mr. Adams made no such trade as was imputed to him; yet, if he had done so, according to the political ethics of modern reformers, he would have been guilty of no wrong. Had he said to Mr. Clay, "give me your vote and I will give you the office you desire," he would have acted upon the principles of the coalition, of which Gen. W. is the putative father, which exchanges Senators for Governors, and balances the account with such smaller coin, as the political exchequer can supply.

We always supposed Gen. Pierce possessed as much courage as most men; but we cannot discover that he ever exhibited any great exploits, in that line he was disabled in Mexico, and was not engaged in some important actions which his friends are desirous he should have the reputation of having taken part in. Why should the truth of history be perverted to give him a false fame? Why, if he is so great a hero and Statesman as his partisans say he is, was not he the first, instead of the last choice of the Baltimore Convention?

We do not perceive why the experience of Aaron Burr, a criminal lawyer, is not good evidence for the point for which it was introduced. It is not unusual to use evidence of criminals in our courts, and if we must not believe Prentice because he once abused the Whigs, why should Democrat believe Wilson who once abused the Democrats? He will not gain much for his position by the application of his own principles.

It is to be regretted that the character of candidates for public offices should not be set before the public in a truthful light. We have spoken of General Wilson as a politician. He assails the party to which he once belonged, and of whose principles he was an ardent supporter, and has united with one which he vehemently condemned. That the mirror of the past should be held up to the view of the public, was to be expected; and if the reflection is not pleasant to the vision of his new friends, let them remember who provoked it. Trading in politics we condemn as a public crime. It corrupts the public mind, and upon the virtue of the people and of those who represent them depend the continuance of our civil institutions.

LOAFERS' FRIEND.

For The Patriot.

Russell's University Speaker.

This valuable work has been published by Munroe & Co., Boston, and is every way worthy an extensive sale. It is well printed, in a new and handsome type, on fair paper, and presents a strong attraction to the man of mechanical taste, independently of the quality of the matter it contains.

The selections are excellent, varied, and well adapted to the objects in view. Mr. Russell is not only a most accomplished English and classical scholar, but has devoted more than a quarter of a century to the business of practical teaching in the department of Elocution; and, consequently, has enjoyed ample opportunity of testing the quality and fitness of the pieces to be used by students, by actual experiment. His literary taste is delicate to a degree of fastidiousness; and no selection will be found in the large number—many of them new and rare—which he has embodied in this new Speaker, that can offend the most discriminating; while the college student and the pupils of high schools and academies, will find, ready prepared for their use, an abundant supply of interesting matter, suited to their wants for practice or exhibition.

The book would also be found an important auxiliary to all teachers who give any attention to elocution, and a most agreeable companion at the fireside for family use.

We cannot have too many books of such a quality, and should give a cordial welcome to this and all equally good ones, as our enterprising publishers introduce them to the people.

For the Patriot.

Politics in Weymouth.

"The friends of all parties," held their second meeting at Columbian Hall, South Weymouth, on Monday evening last, B. F. White Esq., in the chair, who upon taking the chair announced that the origin of the meeting was in a challenge of the "Free Democracy" to the other parties, to discuss their principles, (a fact not before generally known.) F. A. Kingsbury, Esq., informed the audience that the object of the Free Democracy, was to reform the country, by raising the lowly, and abolishing slavery, and every species of vice; whilst the old parties sought to countenance vice, to perpetuate slavery, to annex Mexico, Cuba, and every thing else. James Humphrey next assailed everything not consonant with his own ideas, in a manner apparently a little too severe to be agreeable to his own Free Soil friends; he was followed by Mr. N. Blanchard, who in a calm and deliberate manner, reviewed the platforms of their parties. The remarks of this gentleman were presented in a manly and candid manner. Several others presented their ideas, prominent among whom, was Elias Richards, Esq. He declared that the Free Democracy would never find their true position, until they adopted for their motto "No union with slave

holders." The evening's entertainment closed with remarks by A. N. Hunt, Esq., delivered in that gentleman's customary courteous manner. The attendance and interest was small. On Tuesday evening, Samuel P. Adams, Esq., of Lowell, addressed the people of Weymouth in Wales' Hall, in behalf of the Free Democracy. He reviewed the platforms of the three parties, denouncing the Whig and Democratic, declaring that "no respectable man could be found supporting either of them, his castigation of the two parties was consonant with the ideas of one Pillsbury, a "Garrisonian" lecturer, "that the Democratic party was as bad as bad could possibly be, and the Whig party was a great deal worse. The speaker advised any one, who supposed there was any honesty in either the Whig, or Democratic party, to be careful lest the Grasshoppers eat him up, when looking for something green!" After presenting a few reasons for a revision of the Constitution, he proceeded to a castigation of the "Hunker" party, a movement he declared set on foot by Burke, of New Hampshire, and seconded by Hallet, of Boston. Hallet he denounced as an inveterate office seeker, who had been continually begging for office ever since the coalition was formed, at last had received one, but not until he had committed himself to the Hunker party, consequently was obliged to decline it. The address was attentively listened to, throughout, by an audience of eighty persons, composed of nearly an equal representation of all parties.

On Wednesday evening, the friends of all parties alias the Free Democracy, were at it again, in the vestry of Rev. Mr. Terry's meeting house, (Old Spain.) T. B. Porter, Esq., set the ball in motion by starting the question of the Constitution. Elias Beals, Esq., objected to the discussion of that question declaring it not a party movement; he argued that Whigs were ready to act upon that question when something different was proposed to act upon; he very ably defended the Whig party from the attacks that were made upon it. Mr. Mathew Blanchard "talked his time," and was followed by B. F. White, T. B. Porter, and Edward Humphrey Esqs. The utmost good feeling pervaded the audience; at the latter part of the evening the mercury ascended, but very little confusion ensued. The meeting adjourned to meet at Wales' Hall, on Saturday evening next.

MANATIQUE.

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

A Reminiscence of the Peninsular War: Samples of Uncle Sam's Cuteness; In Egypt! Verde Giovane; Chamfort; Lloyd's; Wreckage; Shawls; The Present Hollow Time; Louis Napoleon and the "Times"; Lord Mahon and Mr. Sparks; London Post Office; French Expedition to South America—Africa; Universal Language.

Gill & Co., at the Quincy Bookstore, have Godley's Book for November, a beautifully embellished number, and laden with interesting articles on about fifty different subjects. They also have Brown's and the Old Farmer's Almanacs.

The Whig Review for October contains a portrait of Hon. John Bell of Tennessee; and valuable articles on "Our Commercial and Political Relations," "National Humor," "Edmund Burke," "A Short chapter on English Politics," "The Pittsburg Convention," "General Review," "Congressional Summary," "The New Gold Regions," "The World a Slow Coach after all," "Fragments from an unpublished Magazine."

How THE LAW WORKS IN LOWELL.—At the request of the State Central Temperance Committee, through Myor Huntington, City Marshal Shed has made the following report, showing the operation of the new liquor law in our city. The whole number of commitments to the watch-house for drunkenness for two months ending Sept. 22, 1851, was 110; whole number of persons reported at watch-house as having been intoxicated, but who were not arrested, during the same period, was 255. For the two months ending Sept. 22, 1852, the whole number of commitments was 41; whole reported intoxicated, but not arrested, 66. This makes the whole number of commitments during those two months, last year, over this, sixty-nine; number reported drunk, but not arrested, during that period last year, over this, one hundred and eighty-nine. During those two months of last year there were two hundred and twenty-seven places in Lowell where intoxicating liquors were openly sold; this year, none!

Justice White, while hearing a liquor case at Warrertown, had a quid of tobacco thrown into his eye by some one of the liquor loving opponents of the Maine Law. This attempt to blind justice, did not prevent the magistrate enforcing the fine for violating the law.

There are 36 omnibuses running from Boston to Roxbury, making 252 trips per day, and carrying 4,000 passengers daily, with 230 horses, and 75 men. There are 173 omnibuses running in Boston, conveying 1,900 passengers daily; 1300 horses are employed with 245 men.

DEAD LETTERS.—During the last quarter one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one letters were returned to the Dead Letter Office, in the Post Office Department. These contained \$10,680, in the aggregate. Recently, one million and a third of such letters were publicly destroyed, a bonfire being kindled with them on the Mall. We yesterday saw a large number of the various articles transmitted through the mails, the majority of which will never come into the possession of those to whom they were addressed. Among these may be mentioned a horse-shoe; a ginger-cake, the postage on which was \$240; a donation to a church, being a small cake in a paper box; a quilt, a new year's present to a bachelor; a Dutch pattern for a child's dress; a pin-cushion, the stand of it the bottom of a glass lamp, the postage \$4, the intrinsic worth of as many cents; a zinc frame belonging to a galvanic battery, postage \$17; a stone weighing two pounds, addressed to a gentleman by "Eliza," as a sample of his generosity; a pair of gentlemen's boots sent to a lady; a large bottle of salve; and a bundle containing a coarse shirt, a pair of blue stockings, and a razor.—Washington Republic.

HINGHAM LYCEUM.—The new and handsome building erected at Hingham, by the liberality of Col. Benjamin Loring of this city, a native of that town, is to be dedicated, by appropriate services, as a Lyceum, on Thursday next. Rev. Mr. Stearns of Hingham will deliver an address on the occasion, and the festivities will be concluded by a ball in the evening.

A. Bowen, cashier of the banking house of Brown, Brothers & Co. of New York, was arrested on Saturday, charged with embezzling \$220,000 of that company.

Bayard Taylor, in his last letter, dated at Aloppo, estimates, at a rough guess, the population of that city, thus: Turks and Arabs, 70,000; Christians, 15,000; Jews, 10,000; dogs, 12,000; cats, 8,000. He mentions a hospital for cats, founded long ago, by a rich, cat-loving Mussulman, which is one of the best endowed institutions in the city. An old mosque is appropriated to the purpose, under the charge of several directors; and here sick cats are nursed, homeless cats find shelter, and decrepit cats gratefully pass away their declining years. The whole category embraces several hundred, and it is quite a sight to behold the court, the corridors and terraces of the mosque swarming with them. Here, one with a bruised limb is receiving a cataplasm; there, a catelapic patient is tenderly cured for, and so on, through the long concatenation of feline diseases.

FATAL RESULT OF GAMBLING.—The weekly report of deaths last week, records one suicide. The victim was a young man, 22 years of age, who returned to his home late on the night of the 2d inst., taking immediately before or after reaching his home, a quantity of laudanum. Previous to retiring, he called up his mother and informed her what he had done, but in order to prevent her sending for a physician, he assured her that he had not taken a sufficient quantity of laudanum to kill him. It was not long however before the mother ascertained that she had been deceived. A physician was sent for, but the fatal drug had done its work. Notwithstanding every effort was made to save the life of the young man, he died before morning. For about two months previous to his death, the deceased had been in the habit of visiting some one of the many gambling houses in this city, and becoming infatuated with the game, lost large sums of money, and at last, in a moment of desperation, committed the act we have recorded.—Post.

Marrriages.

At Dorchester, 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Means, George E. Hersey, Esq., of Brookline, to Miss Mary F. Foster, of D.
At Somerville, 9th inst., by Rev. A. R. Pope, Mr. Peter Reid, to Miss Jane Watson.
At South Boston, 12th inst., by Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Mr. Henry H. Pike to Miss Eleanor Taylor.

Deaths.

In Nashua, N. H., Oct. 12th, Walter Ambrose, youngest child of Ambrose and Mary R. Pearson, aged 7 months and 5 days.
Two little buds adorned our tower,
And shed sweet fragrance round;
They grew in beauty hour by hour,
Till, ah! the spoiler came in power,
And crushed one to the ground.

Yet not forever in the dust
That bonneted bud shall lie;
No!—in the garden of the just,
Beneath God's glorious eye, we trust,
'Twill bloom again on high."

At West Cambridge, 11th instant, Ann Louisa, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hall, 18 years.

At Roxbury, 11th inst., Charles Frederick, youngest son of Wm. and Harriet A. Burton, 24 years, 12th inst., Mrs. Emily R., wife of John A. Hanson, Esq.

At Dedham, 8th inst., Miss Sarah Farrington, 87.
At South Boston, 7th inst., Romanus Emerson Esq., 70.
At South Boston, Louis Kossuth, son of Edward H. and Elizabeth Whitaker, 10 mos.

Special Notices.

THE NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS ARE NEAR.—To all who vote, one qualification for a voter, payment, by himself or guardian, of County Tax, which shall within two next preceding an election, have been paid upon him in any town in this State, is ready to receive at all through each week day, any taxes due, including all Poll and personal taxes.

W. B. DUGGAN, Collector of Taxes for Quincy A. D. 1852.

The members of the Adams Literary Association, are requested to meet at the next Monday evening, Oct. 18th at hall 7 o'clock.

Question for discussion: What is the difference between the two platforms adopted by the Whigs and Democrats at the Baltimore Conventions.

W. S. Glover, Secretary.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The first lecture will be delivered by CHARLES SUMNER, Tuesday evening, (Oct. 19th), at the Hall.

The "Old Coon" not dead yet. Let the Whigs of Quincy be found at the Quarters of the SCOTT AND GRANT CLUB, every Thursday evening until the Election. Come one and all.

J. B. Bass, Secretary.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Headquarters of the Granite Club over Wyman Crombie's Store, Washington Street. Meetings every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

J. WHITE, Secretary.

GRAND LEVEE!—The members of Adams Literary Association propose to a Social Levee, in the Town Hall, in Quincy on the 23th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to procure a Library for the Association, and otherwise encouraging its association. Various useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; and every variety of refreshments used on similar occasions, will be readiness for those who may wish to purchase. Other customary amusements—such as chance-boxes, post-office, &c., will be conducted in an appropriate manner; and every individual in the community is invited to contribute for the cause. The hall is to be splendidly decorated, and dancing will constitute a prominent part of the proceedings. The committee chosen for the purpose will provide as good music as can be had or desired.

More particulars will be given on further action of the committee.

Per Order of R. C. C. WHITE, Ch'n of Com. of Arrangement.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Estate. Will be sold at Public Auction on Friday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Mrs. W. M. TUCKER, (deceased) one Horse, Six Cows, one Swine, one lot of English and Salt Hay, one Horse Cart, one Hay Rigging, 1 Horse Sled, 1 Horse, 1 Sled, 1 Covered and open Wagon, 1 Grand Stand, 1 Harness, Cows, Potatoes, Apples and other vegetables. One Plough, Traces, and other farming tools, of Charles H. HARDY, JR. Auctioneer. Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-18

Yellow-Fevers.

Yellow-Fevers, Wm. B. Tuck, Red-Yellow, Blue, Green, and Black-Fevers, and all the latest and most improved medicines, for sale at the lowest prices. Good Red-Yellow-Fevers, 25 cents per bottle. GEO. SAWYER & CO. Washington St. Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-18

EXECUTIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By license of the Court of Probate in and for the county of Norfolk. Will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th day of NOVEMBER next at two o'clock P. M., all the Real Estate belonging to

William Packard.

late of Quincy deceased, situated in said Quincy, on Hancock Street, near the State Meeting-house, Depot, Bank, and Free Trade, consisting of about one acre of land, with a large two-story Dwelling House newly new with a Barn and other out-buildings standing on the same. Also, a large number of Fruit trees, out of Apples, Peaches, and Plums, in bearing state. Conditions made known at the sale.

LUCY PACKARD, Executrix. Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-18

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

The undersigned most respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly on hand a large stock of

DRY GOODS.

well adapted to the wants of the community. At all times can be found a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Down-skirts, Prints, de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpacaes, and a great variety of Dress Goods, Shawls, Shirts, and other articles. They are usually found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods. Feeling confident that one price will insure a ready sale, one price will be freely shown to all wishing to examine them.

GEO. SAWYER & CO. (A few rods East of the State Meeting House.) Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-18

ATLANTIC, W. TCHMAN, PA. ROJ.

1000 tons of RED and WHITE ASH COAL by Seamen's Atlantic.

300 Cords of HARD and SOFT WOOD, all of the very best quality for sale at a fair price.

Also, all kinds of LUMBER, at a low price, at the house of NAVIGATION.

NATHANIEL WHITE. Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. 42-18

WANTED.—3 first rate paint-makers, for

with Boston, Louis Kossuth, son of
H. and Elizabeth Whitaker, 10 mos.

ALSO, all kinds of **LUMBER**, at a low price, at the head of NAVIGATION by
NATHANIEL WHITE.
Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. tf

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Postmaster.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY OCTOBER 23, 1852.

NUMBER XLIII

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
at I. W. MERRICK'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2, per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received for less than six months. The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the insertion of any other matter must be paid for at the usual rates. Letters must in all cases be post-paid.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to provide subscriptions: JOHN H. BARRETT, Quincy Railway; GEORGE H. JOCKEY, Stone Quarries; ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester; F. S. R. A. K. V. SHUTT, Weymouth; JOSEPH P. CLEVELAND, Weymouth; SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate; N. B. OSBORNE, Salem; FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

From the Literary World.

LITERATURE.

Relics of seventy-six: comprising original valuable letters and documents found among the papers of the late Col. Joseph Ward, Master-General of the Continental Army, and subsequently a Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Letters of John Adams.

The first letter to Col. Ward, which we present, is from John Adams, written when in attendance as Member of the Continental Congress. It is without signature, inclosed in an envelope, and superscribed,

JOSEPH WARD, Esq.,

Aid-de-Camp to General Ward in the Continental Army.

Boston.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1776.

Dear Sir:—Upon the receipt of your favor of the third of April, I showed your recommendation of Capt. Fellows to several gentlemen; but it had been previously determined that Captain Manley and Captain Carneal should have the command of the two ships building in the Massachusetts.

If you should be thrown out of the service by the resignation of General Ward, and there should be any place in particular that you have an inclination for, if you will give me a hint of it I will do you all the service in my power, consistent with the public good, and I doubt not my colleagues will do the same. But I presume that General Ward will now continue in the service, and as his health should be worse. I hope the duty will be less severe than it has been.

As far as I am capable of judging, I am perfectly of General Ward's opinion, that the five regiments are too small a force to be left in Boston.

It is a great work to fortify Boston harbor, and will require many men—But however, I am not sufficiently informed to judge of the propriety of this measure—if there is the least reason to expect that Howe's army will return to Boston, it was wrong to remove so many men so soon, but it is hard to believe that that army will very suddenly return to that place. The Militia of that Province are tremendous to the enemy, and well they may be, for I believe they don't know of such an order.

I am much obliged to you for the intelligence you have given me, and wish a continuance of your correspondence. I should be glad to know of every movement in and about Boston.

Every motive of self-preservation, of honor, profit, and glory, call upon our people to fortify the harbor so as to be impregnable. It will make a rendezvous for men of war and privateers, and a mart of trade.

My most respectful compliments to Gen. Ward and best wishes for the restoration of his health.

You seem to wish for independence. Do the resolves for privatizing and opening the ports satisfy you, if not let me know what will? Will nothing do, but a positive declaration that we never will be reconciled upon any terms?

It requires time to bring the Colonies all of one mind, but time will do it.

The next letter is also from John Adams:

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1775.

Sir:—I had yesterday the pleasure of your letter of the 4th inst. by Captain Pierce, for which, as well as a former kind letter, I heartily thank you.

The report you mention, that Congress have resolved upon a free trade, is so far from being true that you must have seen by the public papers before now that they have resolved to stop all trade until next March. What will be done then time will discover. This winter I hope will be improved in preparing some

kind of defence for trade. I hope the Colonies will do this separately. But these subjects are too important and intricate to be discussed in a narrow compass, and too delicate to be committed to a private letter.

The report, that Congress has resolved to have no more connection, &c., until they shall be indemnified for the damages done by the tyranny of their enemies, will not be true perhaps so soon as some expect it. Verbal resolutions accomplish nothing. It is to no purpose to declare what we will or will not do in future times. Let reasoning Men infer what we shall do from what we actually do.

The late conduct, in burning towns, so disgraceful to the English name and character, would justify anything, but similar barbarity. Let us preserve our temper, our wisdom, our humanity and civility, though our enemies are every day renouncing theirs. But let us omit nothing necessary for the security of our cause.

You are anxious for Arnold. So are we, and for Montgomery too, until this day, when an express has brought us the refreshing news of the capitulation of St. Johns—for Arnold I am anxious still—God grant him success. My compliments to General Ward and his Family.

I am with respect,

Your very humble servant.

JOHN ADAMS.

To Joseph Ward, Esq.,
Secretary to General Ward, Roxbury.

Again, from the same pen, twenty-two years later—

Philadelphia, April 6, 1797.

Dear Sir:—I received yesterday your favor of the 27th of March, for which I thank you.

The strain of joy at a late event and of pangryck on the subject of it serve, among some other instances, to convince me that old friendships, when they are well preserved, become very strong. The friends of my youth are generally gone. The friends of my early political life are chiefly departed. Of the few that remain, some have been found on a late occasion, weak, envious, jealous and spiteful, humiliated and mortified and duped enough by French finesse and Jacobinical rascality, to show it to me and to the world. Others have been found faithful and true generous and manly. From these I have received letters and tokens of approval—and friendship in a style of ardour, zeal and exultation similar to yours.

Your postscript is a morsel of exquisite beauty and utility: my life will undoubtedly depend in a great measure on my observance of it.

The labour of my office is very constant and very severe, and before this time you will have seen enough to convince you, that my prospects as well as yours are grave. I should be much obliged to you for your sentiments and those of the people in general about you concerning what ought to be done.

I am, Sir, with sincere esteem,

Your friend and servant,

Col. Ward.

JOHN ADAMS.

This letter, with most of the others, has been taken from an envelope. We are consequently without the particular address of Colonel Ward, which the wrapper must have borne.

[Continued next week.]

The Week of the Atlantic

MRS. CORNWELL N. T. DEAD.

It will be remembered in the list of persons lost on board the steamer Atlantic, on Lake Erie, the name of Mrs. Cornwell, sister of Elihu Burritt was published in all the papers. We find the first contradiction of the statement in the London Times, in the following very interesting personal narrative from Mrs. Cornwell herself:—

To the Editor of the *Low on Times*:

Sir:—Much anxiety and distress were occasioned to Elihu Burritt and his friends in this country, by a statement which appeared in the Times three or four weeks since, "that Mrs. Cornwell, a sister of Elihu Burritt," had perished in the disaster which happened on Lake Erie, by which the steamer Atlantic was sunk. Letters have been received this morning from America, correcting this report, and if the following narrative, from the pen of the lady herself, is of sufficient interest, it is at your service for publication.

EDMUND FAY.

No. 35 Broad street buildings, Sept. 25.

I awoke about five minutes previous to the concussion, which caused the destruction of so many unfortunate beings. I did not at first feel alarmed, thinking that nothing serious had happened. My room mate, however, sprang out of her berth, and seized me by the hand, inquired, in a tone of terror, what could be the matter? I endeavored to quiet her, but soon perceived that some great change had come over the boat. The machinery seemed to be disabled, and was fast suspending its operation.

"The bell commenced tolling at this moment, which indeed was a death knell to many

a poor soul. I listened a moment, and there followed immediately the most heart-rending cries from every part of the boat. "Fire!" and "We are sinking!" I arose from my berth, and looking out of my window saw at once that we were going down rapidly. I then left my state room, taking nothing with me but one of those stools called life preservers, expecting to test its efficacy in a few moments. As I reached the deck I witnessed a scene of which those who read the newspaper accounts can form but a very faint idea. Friends were embracing each other for the last time—lips met lips that were in a few moments cold in death. Those tones, so full of agony, are still ringing in my ears, and will be remembered by me till human sorrow and suffering are forgotten. One thought afforded me much comfort in this trying moment—that I had no friend with me; I was glad that all I loved were away. Scores of persons were now jumping overboard on my right hand and on my left; the water was too deep for me to remain longer in the position I then occupied, and I made the attempt to climb upon the hurricane deck, but fell twice; the third time I succeeded.

"When I reached the highest part of the boat I looked in every direction for a light, but could see none nearer than the stars, nor any help nearer than from Him who reigns above them. There seemed time but for the one solemn thought that here beneath thirty fathoms of water, far from friends or the green shore, I was to find my last resting place. The veil that separated me from the unseen world seemed already turned aside for me to enter. A poor German clung to me, and in broken accents begged me to pray for him.

"He was a wicked man," he said, "and did not know how to pray." I reminded him that "Our Father's at the helm." I noticed a gentleman kneeling down by a cross-beam. I went and knelt down by his side, and put my arm through his as he engaged in prayer. The water was now even with the hurricane deck. Just at this moment I saw the light of the steam propeller, that had just struck us. The water about us was black for some distance with the heads of persons struggling for life. As the propeller was nearing us our boat seemed to retain its position—the reason God only knows. There was a spot a few feet square still above water, and all the living persons left on our vessel were clustered upon it. The other steamer at last came alongside, and took us all off. I was the last lady who left the wreck, and was lifted by three men into the propeller.

"Here the scene was harrowing in the extreme. This vessel was also seriously injured, and it seemed very uncertain whether we should not be subjected to a repetition of all the horrors from which we had just escaped. Parents were asking frantically for their children, brothers looking eagerly in every face for a lost sister, friends loudly lamenting their missing companions. The lady who had first awakened me to a sense of our danger was gone. One young lady was the only survivor of a family of six, on their way from England to the far West; she had not a friend on this side of the Atlantic. When we landed at Erie, I had to walk a considerable distance barefooted and bareheaded, having escaped with only one under-garment. I was seriously bruised, and almost covered with some tar into which I had fallen. We were received and treated with the greatest kindness, at one of the hotels. We had clothes brought to us by the ladies of the place, and everything done for us that was in their power to do. I arrived home the following Monday, very weak and debilitated, but can never forget what obligations I am under to the Lord for His saving mercy, when more than 200 of my fellow-passengers were lost.

E. B. CORNWELL.

The France of To-Day.

The London Times of Sept. 14th has a "leader" under this caption, from which we quote a few passages.

The abyss of ignominy into which Louis Bonaparte is plunging the French nation seems to become daily more and more unfathomable. No sooner have we explored one portion of the gloomy gulf in which the past, the present and the future of France seems to be buried, than we are aware of lower depths and darker shadows. We have ransacked ancient history to afford us parallels in order to bring more vividly to our minds and those of our readers a state of things for which modern Europe, happily, and all its disorders and retrogression, affords no precedent. The games of Philip of Commines may faintly image the *fetes* and spectacles offered to Paris in exchange for her liberty, and the annals of Rome before the Reformation may afford miracles as false, and demands as shameful, as those of the Bishop of Lucon; but for his last stroke of genius the President need fear no historic parallel; it is happily unique and original, a Napoleonic idea, and only Napoleonic.

The effort of the President has been not merely to enslave the country which, seduced by oaths and promises, trusted her liberty to his faithless hands, but to make the nation itself the accomplice in its own degradation. Repression is carried to such an extent, and the power exerted is so peremptory and absolute, that people are compelled not merely to acquiesce, but to take an active and eager interest in rivetting their own fetters. Domitian, as Tacitus tells us, kept a register of men's sighs. Louis Bonaparte must have his every act of aggression welcomed with smiles. Many have stretched absolute power by violence, or clutched it by fraud; he alone demands as a gift that which he has already taken as a right. But, more than this, he puts into the mouths of his people entreaties for slavery and petitions for degradation, sanctioned and enforced by an appeal to the deepest and tenderest passions of human nature.

Let our readers judge for themselves.—There is now printed and circulated in France a petition to the Senate, prepared by an ardent supporter of the President, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, for the re-establishment of hereditary power to the person of Louis Bonaparte. This document, which we have elsewhere given at length, purports to be signed by fathers of families, and laborers. It states that in a country like France all interests are placed upon the sovereign influence of the Chief of the State: that who is to be this chief ought not to be made a periodical question; that otherwise a father cannot possibly know the political conjuncture under which he will provide for the marriage of the child whom he fondles upon his knee; that therefore such a Presidency cannot satisfy the loftiest and sweetest sentiments of parental and conjugal love; that, were it otherwise, the births ought in a peculiar manner to correspond to the renovation of the Executive; and that the present generation, having conquered anarchy, would violate all the duties which it owes to succeeding generations, if it were to allow the principle of resistance to be individualized; and prays, for these and other reasons, that LOUIS NAPOLEON may be invested with an hereditary succession.

We can imagine no grosser insult offered to any nation than that contained in this really official document. Government in France, where the Moniteur lately assured us "an essay was being made of the most unbounded liberty," is always to be absolute, and the only question is, in whose hands is that absolute power to be vested. Despotism in France is an accomplished fact; and, according to this position, no other form of government is possible. All that can be done for future generations is to make it stable and permanent, and in order to gratify the affectionate yearnings of fathers of families, to deprive posterity of the last vestige of freedom—the power of selecting her own master.

Mental Vigor in old Age.

Milton wrote the "Paradise Lost," near the close of his life and when he was totally blind.

Dryden did more towards placing his reputation as a Poet on a permanent basis, during the last ten years of his life, than he had ever done before. And, incredible though it may seem, the most splendid monument of his genius—"Alexander's Feast"—was erected as a means of procuring his daily bread, and when he was nearly seventy years of age.

At the time of Burke's decease,—his school-ship and oratorical power were not in the least impaired. Locke, the celebrated metaphysician, retired from the press at the age of seventy, not for want of mental power—this was unabated to the last—but on account of physical suffering. Critical acumen, satirical power, and editorial tact were as manifest in Gifford, when seventy years old, as at any previous time. Cornaro, who at the age of forty was nearly ruined by his vices, at length roused himself, adopted a temperate regimen, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years. When eighty-three years old he issued a treatise, which has been repeatedly translated and published in every country in Europe.

The last production from his pen of any importance, made its appearance when he had reached his ninety-fifth year. The mental power of Adam Clark was never greater than when he was seventy years old. Nor was the poetic fire of Waller ever more ardent than when he had attained his eighty-second year. At the age of eighty-five Newton was not only employed in improving previous productions, but marking out new fields of inquiry. The following statement, respecting himself, was made by Rev. John Wesley, as he entered on his eighty-fifth year: "How little have I suffered yet from the rush of numerous years. It is true that I am not so agile as in times past; I do not run or walk so fast as I did. My sight is a little de-

cayed. I find likewise some decay in my memory, with regard to things lately passed, but not at all with regard to what I read or heard twenty, forty, or sixty years ago. I do not feel any such thing as weariness, either in travelling or preaching; and I am not conscious of any decay in writing sermons, which I do as readily, and I believe as correctly, as ever." Coming down to our own times, it might be pointed to such specimens of mental activity as the lamented Adams and Gallatin, the sum of whose lives is about one hundred and seventy years.—Rev. John Hobart.

Boyhood in America.

I throw down a remark or two on an unoccupied page, upon the character which boyhood is taking on among us—or rather, upon the new and extraordinary relations which are rising in this country between the young and the more advanced in life. It is without a precedent in all history! There never was anything quite equal either to the presumption of the young, or to the meekness and acquiescence of the elders in this matter.—Men advanced beyond the middle of life are called "old fogies," by their juniors; and as if this were not slang unfit for the very street, it is carried up to Congress, and grave legislators accept the title, and bandy it about in their speeches as a good jest. In society, and especially in our cities, people are scarcely married and settled in life before they are regarded as on "the shady side" of their day, and are treated accordingly—and by whom? Why, by boys and girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. I hear constant complaints of this, and my reply is constantly the same:—"If there is not manly and womanly sense and authority enough among you to repress and put down such folly, you ought to suffer." But this extraordinary difference does not stop here; it extends to noisy and impertinent boys in the streets, in public places, at railway stations, and wherever boys congregate. The elders say, "This is a free country; what right have we to the street or the station, more than they? They may insult us, if we interfere—throw sticks or stones at us—and what can we do?" It is a fact: this language is used; I have often heard it. With a view to satisfy my curiosity on this point, and perhaps to feel the public pulse, I have put the following question to half a dozen gentlemen in one of our cities, and have uniformly received the same answer:—"If, as you are going down town, you should approach a dozen boys playing on the sidewalk, and obstructing it, so that you could not conveniently pass, which should you do—would you say, 'boys, you must not gather here in this way and occupy the walk,' or would you get down off from the sidewalk into the street, go round, and come on the walk again, when you had got by?" And they all said, "we should go round!" Now, if men choose to abdicate all the rights, all the proper authority of manhood, they can do so; but I must say that I know of no greater, or more gratuitous, or most perilous mistake they could commit. Men can speak gently and firmly to boys, and be listened to. But if not, if every thing is to yield and give way before the heedless rush of youthful impertinence, this will become, before many years, an intolerable condition to live in.

But the subject is too vast to be discussed in a note. Our democratic deference in some directions is going a great deal too far; and our absorption in business is such, I fear, that we have no time for many of our duties, and least of all, for our domestic duties.—Rev. Orville Deery.

What the Home Journal says.

One of our contemporaries, the Home Journal, which has had ample experience of the merits of newspapers, both country and city, does us the honor to devote a long paragraph to one special eulogy. We are grateful for its kind feelings, and shall endeavor to deserve all the good words which it has spoken:

NEW PAPERS AND NEW VOLUMES.—The author of "Thanatopsis" and Co., have issued their prospectus for the fifty-second year of the Evening Post, which will begin on the fifteenth of November. They state the following agreeable fact: "First. The number of readers of the Evening Post has increased more rapidly during the past year, than ever before during the same period of time. Second. Its aggregate circulation was never so large as at present. Third. The circulation of the daily edition has not been so large for twenty years as now, while the circulation of the weekly and semi-weekly editions is greater than ever before, since their publication commenced." To which is added: "We are expending annually over twelve thousand dollars more upon our publications than we did three years ago, and are increasing the amount steadily whenever an opportunity is presented of adding in that way to their interest or value, without imprudent sacrifices." In the last line of the following passage, there is a trace of the poet's hand: "The Evening Post has a historical inheri-

tance of which any journal might be proud, for it will be difficult to point to a single principle which has been finally incorporated into the public policy of this country, that does not owe its position there, in some degree, to the advocacy of this journal, while its volumes, now accumulated to a library, abound with evidences of its successful opposition to innumerable measures, the fragmentary ruins of which lie strewn along the highway of our national history." The Evening Post has been a favorite paper of ours—aside from its politics—for many a year; but we can recollect no period when it was conducted with more industry and ability than it now is. We are glad to hear of its increasing prosperity, and hope it may live to issue its thousandth prospectus. In that prospectus the future editor may also chance to recount the "historical inheritance" of his paper; if so, he will doubtless mention with exultation, that one of its early proprietors was Bryant, the ancient poet.

The Journal should bear in mind, however, that a good newspaper is not always made by a single hand.

INTERESTING BAPTISMAL CEREMONY.
The ordinance of baptism was administered Sunday forenoon by Rev. Dr. Young, at his church in Summer street. The Herald states that seven children were baptised, and what added much to the interest of the ceremony, was the fact that the water used by the pastor was sent to him from the river Jordan, by the lamented Lieut. Dale, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. Mr. Young opened the seal of the box containing the water, in the presence of the congregation and children, and made some exceedingly appropriate and interesting remarks on the occasion.

Results of Youthful Vagrancy.

Out of 16,000 criminals, says the Boston Odd Fellow, committed to the Great Prison of New York last year, over 4,000 were under twenty-one years of age. The Chief of Police considers that there are no less than ten thousand vagrant children in New York. Mr. Bruce, who has recently travelled through Europe, and visited the prisons and vilest places in the cities, considers New York to be the worst place he has seen for the number and criminality of youth. He believes them to be the hardest and most depraved youth he ever saw. It is said to reflect, too, that the majority of depraved and wicked young persons are females.

Is any heart so callous as can read this statement unmoved? What an awful commentary is this upon the sin of neglecting the education of children. Had the parents of these children endeavored to make home happy and desirable, think you such would have been the deplorable results? Boston will one day mourn over her wayward sons and daughters, unless parents and guardians strive with more earnestness to mould the youthful heart to love and practice virtue.

THREE LOVERS.—Lady Gage, the wife of the first baronet, Sir John, ancestor of viscount Gaffe, when first a widow, was only seventeen, beautiful and rich; she was courted by her three husbands, Sir George Frendrich, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Harvey, at the same time; and to appease a quarrel that had arisen respecting her between them, she threatened her everlasting displeasure to the first that should be the aggressor—which, as she had declared for neither, by balancing their hopes against their fears, stilled their resentments against each other; adding, good heavens! that if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turn, which singularly enough did happen.

The Eruption of Etna.

Malta, Sept. 3.

The continued eruption of Mount Etna is the chief topic of the day. A gentleman writing from Catalina on the 1st inst., says: "Zafarana has been, and still is, in considerable danger; by last accounts the lava was at a very short distance from it, and apparently nothing but the interposition of Providence could save it. The soil on the sides of Etna is full of undulations, in some places mere hillocks, in others hills, caused by lava or scoria from previous eruptions. The lava, as it flows on in its downward course, is naturally turned aside by these undulations or irregularities, and some hill or obstacle may possibly turn aside the lava ere it reach Zafarana. I may here mention that it is calculated the course of the lava since the eruption first broke out, is, owing to its devious course, caused by the undulations alluded to above, full 16 miles, while the distance in a straight line does not exceed three miles. The first stream of lava, after nearly reaching Zafarana, suddenly ceased, as if the eruption were at an end.

It is a second stream, flowing on the first, which now causes so much alarm. Great damage has already been done to the vine-

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

The Eighth Volume of the Scientific American, commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is especially calculated to advance the great interests of industry—Mechanics, Manufacturing, and Agriculture—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

It is enriched with a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass, their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metal, Furs and Trade Substances, Machinery for the Locomotive, Chemical Processes, Drilling, Collieries, Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-works, Mills and Grinding Mills, Powers, Planting, Machines, Tools for Lumber, Brick, Pottery, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphy, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides Claims of all the Patents, &c., and Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, other than direct pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns. The paper is of a superior quality, and the printing is of a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for the future as at present reference.

Valuable premiums are offered for the Largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at their Patent Agency Office, 125, 127, 129, Street, New York.

TERMS: TERMS: TERMS:

1 Copy, one year, \$2.00

1 Copy, six months, 1.00

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

5 Copies for six months, \$4.00

10 Copies for twelve months, 15.00

15 Copies for six months, 9.00

15 Copies for twelve months, 22.00

25 Copies for twelve months, 25.00

Southern and Western Money and Post-Office stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's

Celebrated Highest Premium

Cytherean Hair Oil,

OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE

MARY

—AND—

CASTOR OIL!

FOR REHAUTHING, IMPROVING,

EMBELLISHING, RESTORING,

CURLING, AND INVIGORATING

THE HAIR.

The careful manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the complete parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elegant and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are so well known to require explanation, success permits us to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.

2d. To remove dandruff effectually.

3d. To restore the hair to its natural color.

4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.

5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.

6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.

7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.

8th. To prevent the hair from falling out.

9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.

10th. To cure the worst headaches.

11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair or children.

12th. To dress false hair beautifully.

75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat, fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

23 Tremont Row,

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure and get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor.

1852

DR. S. STO KING,

SURG. ON DEN. TIST

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of teeth, at the very lowest remunerating price. Much work is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs three times more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the suction plates, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving, has induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefits of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients living from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill the whole amount of their travelling expenses; those who take half sets will have deducted half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$25.00 to \$50.00.

For full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$30.00.

For sets of teeth, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Teeth on gold, silver, or steel, from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

J. M. WADE Sec. "Union Road"

Don't forget Mr. L man's writing school, he has in all eighty pupils and they have made astonishing improvement. Do not fail to attend. He will deduct from the price of tuition to those who commence now if they do not get their full number of lessons.

ornhill, Boston. NICHOLAS MASON,
October 2d, 1852. 40-2m

Business Cards.

the nature of your claim, and I always
it founded in justice, but have never
able to assist you to any effect in pro-
relief. Now I am out of the question,

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

NUMBER XLIV

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Clytheran Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY

CASTOR OIL!

FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
ENRICHING, RESTORING,
CURLING,
AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the ingredients, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the daily receipt in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require encomium; success is certain to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to its natural color.
4th. To give the hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to the hair a beautiful appearance.
7th. To have an injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling out.
9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
10th. To cure the worst headaches.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair.

12th. To dress the hair beautifully.
75 CENTS BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor.

J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OFFICE: BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; but are not the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed in by applying to the proprietor.

D. S. STO KING,
SURGEON DENTIST

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work, at the very lowest remunerative price, such work as is warranted to be all that is required, and in no case a greater superior, to that which generally costs three times more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the suction plates, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, giving him the most kind to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for a permanent set, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one-half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$25.00 to \$50.00, for a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$30.00, sets of sets, per month, from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Teeth in gold, silver or wood, from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleaning and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with nitric acid, or other means, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examinations and advice gratis. The gold line most in vogue with the community, is nearly one quarter finer than is used in most dentists. Satisfactory references from Washington street, No. 5. **TREMONT ROW, (opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston.)**
July 3, 1852.

TOWN HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
QUINCY.

Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the

TOWN HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

RUSSELL & CO. having replenished their present stock with new and fashionable goods, which they are prepared to sell, or make up, consisting of every shade and quality of every Dress, Blue, Adelaide, Green, and other colors, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear, invite you to call and examine. Our

PANTS' STUFF

will be found to be as fast in selection as any market. Among them may be found Orleans and other stripes, Plaid of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet

and Plain Silks, Plain and Fancy English, Full Wool, of the Newest Patterns. Our

Ready-made Clothing

worthy of Public Attention, as the Stock and work up is bought and manufactured under our own eye, and we being Practical Tailors are thus able to give a Ready-made Garment, of no good quality and so well-made as Custom work, for 20 per cent. less. This is a saving worth thinking of. To those who have bought of us, we feel gratified to post postage; to those who have not, we will say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest Profit for cash, and in bulk.

For Boys' Clothing Department

complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing prices.

FURNISHING GOODS

every description, usually kept in Outfitters' show-rooms.

EDDY'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE

For closing wounds without sewing; for curing itching, or them, impetigo, to wit, and, much superior in its healing properties to any other ointment, and so elastic as to be applied to the face of a child; an excellent remedy, also, for burns, scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price—25 cents per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Oct. 18. 46 Agent for Quincy.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

at I. W. MUNROE'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2, per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months. (3) No subscription stopped until all arrears are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business, are ordered to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

93 Letters must in all cases be POST-PAY.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: **JOSIAH BARBOCK,** Quincy Railway. **GEORGE H. LOCKE,** Store Quarries. **DEAN F. BACON,** Dorchester. **FISHER A. KINGSBURY,** Weymouth. **JOSEPH P. CLEVELY,** Abington. **SAMUEL A. TURNER,** South Scituate. **N. B. OSBORNE,** Salem. **FREEMAN HUNT,** New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

From the Literary World.

LITERATURE.

Relics of seventy-six: comprising original valuable letters and documents found among the papers of the late Col. Joseph Ward, "Master-General of the Continental Army," and subsequently "Commissary-General of Prisoners."

Letters of John Adams.

[Continued from last week.]

After an interval of several years, the following:—

Washington, Feb. 4, 1801.

Dear Sir:—I have received and read, with much pleasure, your kind and friendly Letter of January 22d.

As I have all my life-time expected such events as those which have lately occurred, I was not surprised when they happened. They ought to be lessons and solemn warnings to all thinking men. Clouds black and gloomy hang over this country threatening a fierce tempest, arising merely from party conflicts at a time when the internal and external prosperity of it, and the national prospect, are the most pleasing and promising, that we ever beheld. I pray Heaven to dissipate the storm.

"Depressions of Spirits," such as "wound the nice organs of health" I have not perceived and do not apprehend; but I have some reason to expect that my constitution will have another trial, when I come to exchange a routine of domestic life without much exercise, for a life of long journeys and distant voyages in one or other of which I have been monthly or at least yearly engaged for two and forty years. When such long continued and violent exercise, such frequent agitations of the body are succeeded by stillness, it may shake an old frame: rapid motion ought not to be succeeded by sudden rest. But at any rate I have not many years before me, and those few are not very enchanting in prospect.

Till death an honest man and candid friend will ever be dear to my heart, and Col. Ward as one of that character may ever be sure of the good will and kind remembrance of

JOHN ADAMS.

Ward! I wish you would write a dissertation upon Parties in this Country.

Colonel Joseph Ward,

Of Newtown, Massachusetts.

We have then a series of seven letters from John Adams, bearing date from April to December, 1809. They speak freely of public men and measures, are carefully written, and present admirable illustrations of Adams's excellent and practised epistolary style. The intervals between the dates, with the warmth and apparent strong interest in the correspondence, suggest that other letters must have been written, which the accidents and journeyings of the Revolution have failed to transmit to us. It is to be hoped that the letters of Ward, to which Adams replies, are yet in existence. They must have been favorable specimens of the patriotic and rhetorical schoolmaster, to open so candidly the heart of his illustrious correspondent.

The difference of date between the first of these letters which we have published, and the following, is marked by a striking change in the subject-matter. The facts of the first period have become history to the second.

Quincy, April 15, 1809.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the tenth and read some of the printed papers enclosed, and intend to read the rest. You long since let me in some degree into the nature of your claim, and I always thought it founded in justice, but have never been able to assist you to any effect in procuring relief. Now I am out of the question, except as an individual.

You are persuaded that "posterity and future historians will duly estimate the merit

of the founders of our nation, and the statesmen who framed our excellent Constitution." I am persuaded to the contrary, and that historical justice will never be done to any of them any more than it is by the present generation.

If the lying Documents which are to go down to posterity for the foundations of history were to be collected in volumes, the whole world could not contain the books that should be written. Let me give you an instance—in the Boston Gazette of March 27, 1809, is a piece of the signature of Spartacus, which contains more lies than lines. From amongst them all I will select one:—

"Whereas, Mr. Adams in a letter written by himself, declares that Mr. Jay had the whole merit of the Treaty of Peace, having agreed upon all the material articles before his arrival!" A more egregious lie was never printed or written. As it is marked with inverted commas for a quotation, it is an atrocious forgery. The truth is that no material article had been agreed upon before my arrival. No article whatever had been agreed upon. None could be discussed. Of the five Ministers three were absent, Adams, Lawrence, and Jefferson. Franklin and Jay only were on the spot. These two, if they had been united and disposed, could not without presumption ever have opened any conference with the British Minister before my arrival. But Franklin and Jay could agree upon nothing. Franklin would not negotiate without communicating all to the Count de Vergennes. Jay would communicate nothing to the Count de Vergennes. In this state of suspense the whole business rested and no conferences were opened till my arrival. I then declared to my colleagues both Franklin and Jay, that I would not communicate our proceedings to the Count de Vergennes, and then Franklin finding two against him and that we should go on without him, agreed to open the conferences without communicating with Vergennes. The conferences lasted near six weeks and none of the articles were agreed upon till the last night late in the evening of the twenty-ninth of November, 1782, before the signature of the Treaty on the 30th.

The articles, especially those relative to the fisheries and the refugees, were obstinately contested by the British Minister to the last moment.

It ought not to be forgotten that I was sent to Europe in 1779 alone in the Commission for Peace, and it was not till sixteen or eighteen months afterwards that Franklin, Lawrence, Jay, and Jefferson were associated with me. While I was alone in the Commission for Peace I settled the principle on which Mr. Jay and I finally insisted; that is, not to treat or confer with any ambassadors until we had exchanged full powers and had the signature and received copies of commissions to treat with us as Ambassadors from the United States of America. By insisting on this point while I was alone, I defeated the most insidious and dangerous plot that was ever laid to ensnare us and deprive us of our independence. I mean the projected Congress at Vienna and the mediation of the two Imperial Courts, the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia. This great event is wholly unknown to the Public in America, but it will be one day explained. It would require too many sheets of paper to detail it now.

Can there be anything meaner than by the grossest lies to deprive me of my share of the honor in the Negotiation of the Peace? I desire no more than my share. I should despise every title that should be offered me more than my share.

I am, Sir, your friend and serv't,

JOHN ADAMS.

Col. Joseph Ward, Boston.

The claim alluded to at the commencement of the last letter was for a large amount of continental money which Col. Ward had the misfortune to hold, and for which he received a dividend from the State of Massachusetts of twenty-five per cent. He maintained to the end of his life that he was entitled by every sense of honor and justice to receive this money in full. It never has been paid.

France.

Accounts from the south of France make it appear that Louis Napoleon has thrown off all disguise respecting his designs on the Empire. At the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon at Lyons on the 22d ult., he made a speech, so full of significance, that we copy it entire. He said:—

"Your city has always been associated by remarkable instances with the different phases of the life of the Empire. You hailed him Consul previous to his crossing the Alps to gather fresh laurels; you hailed him, in his omnipotence, Emperor; and when Europe had confined him on an island, you were among the first, in 1815, to salute him as Emperor. To-day your city is the first to erect a statue to his memory."

This fact is significant. Equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns who have

resigned, and it was on that account the governments who preceded me have ever denied that homage to a power of which they would not admit the legitimacy, and yet who was more legitimate than the Emperor. Thrice elected by the people, consecrated by the Chief of Religion, and recognized by all the continental powers of Europe, who were united to him by bonds of policy and by ties of blood. The Emperor was the mediator between two hostile epochs. He destroyed the old regime by re-establishing all that was good in it; destroyed the revolutionary spirit by causing the blessings of the revolution everywhere to triumph. This is the reason why those who overturned him soon deplored his triumph. As for those who defended him I need not call to mind how profoundly they lamented his downfall. On that account, when the people found themselves free to make a choice, they directed their eyes to the heir of Napoleon, and it is for the same motive that from Paris to Lyons, everywhere on my passage, the unanimous cry of *Vive l'Empereur* was raised.

But that cry is more than in my eyes a recollection that effects my heart, than a hope that excites my pride. A faithful servant of my country, I shall ever have but one object, that of reconstituting in this great country, convulsed by so many revolutions and Utopian schemes, a peace founded on conciliation of persons, or inflexibility of the principles of authority, morality, and affection for the laboring and suffering classes, and on national dignity. We are only just emerging from those critical times when the notions of good and evil being confounded, the best minds were perverted. Prudence and patriotism require that at such periods the nation should pause and consider before it fixes its destinies; and it is still difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services. If the humble title of President could facilitate the mission confided to me, and before which I did not recede, I should not from personal interest desire to exchange that title for the title of Emperor. Let us then deposit on this stone our homage to a great man—weighing honor both the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people, and (testify, likewise, the fidelity of the Lyonsese to immortal souvenirs."

The speech was received with loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur*. It was immediately transmitted by telegraph and placarded in the streets of Paris.

Preaching but not Practising.

The Boston Transcript, in chronicling the scenes of disorder and riot which disgraced the so-called Serenade in New York to Madame Sontag, up to the other evening, says:—

"Bring your fiddles and music-boxes to Boston, gentlemen serenaders, and you shall have not only an attentive but an enthusiastic hearing. The New York levellers are probably determined that nobody shall have a better ear for music than they. It is not at the pockets only, but at the brains, that they would apply their principles of 'liberty, equality, and fraternity.'"

True, all of it. Yet we have often remarked that there is no class of people in the world that gives a readier or louder hurrah for liberty abroad than these, the very worst enemies we have, or can have, to liberty at home. The New York rowdy, in his sympathy for "struggling humanity," is emphatically cosmopolitan. To-day, if you will, he will defy a Kossovi, and as loudly as he, swear vengeance to despotism; while to-morrow, under the spur of some pet politician, you will find him playing the anarchist in the streets, and giving the lie to self-government at home. At one time he is up in arms to give freedom to Cuba, to Canada, and to all the rest of mankind; while, as like as not, the very next moment he is figuring in some reign of terror in front of somebody's hotel, such as that with which the Transcript reproaches us. Louferism has a great liking of liberty in the abstract—it always had; but when it comes to practice, it is generally found on the side of the worst species of tyranny, the tyranny of the mob.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Good Word for Friday.

It is well known that nearly all sailors, and not a few others, even in these skeptical days, believe that a commencement of an enterprise on Friday, should be avoided if possible, seeing that it is an "unlucky day." It was generally remarked at the time of the loss of the Amazon and the Birkenhead, as giving some countenance to the superstition, that both of these unfortunate ships sailed on a Friday on their last voyages. As we noticed the fact, we must also say a good word for the following coincidences noticed in a letter from Kirkwall.—We have known masters of vessels refuse to leave port on Friday for no other reason but that it was an unpropitious day. But the experience of the bark Venerable, of Hull, is different. She left Hull for Greenland on Friday, the 20th of February,

arrived at Lerwick and shipped her crew on Friday following, sailed for Greenland on a Friday, arrived there on a Friday, discovered the seals on a Friday, ceased to take them on a Friday, bore away from the ice on a Friday, came back to Lerwick on a Friday, and arrived safe at Hull on Friday, on the 21st of May, being three months out on her voyage, and having procured 10,300 seals, valued at £4,500. The Germanica, of Hull, arrived at Lerwick on her way to Greenland on a Friday, sailed for Greenland on a Friday, came back to Lerwick on a Friday, and arrived at Hull on Friday, the 21st of May, being a little more than three months on her voyage, having captured 9,300 seals, about 100 tons of oil.—*Liverpool Courier.*

A Mexican Funeral.

A letter from Acapulco, to the New York Times, says:—

The cholera has prevailed to some extent here the past three months, and last Sunday carried off, after 24 hours' attack, two sisters, beautiful girls of eighteen and twenty years. They were carried to the grave in the evening, side by side in an open funeral car, in elegant dresses which they had made with their own hands for the Spanish ball which was to have taken place on the evening of their burial. The car in which the corpses lay, was splendidly decorated,—rising above the heads of each, a beautifully gilded crown, and at their feet gilded ornamental work representing two half moons. In their hands, they were locked together in the attitude of prayer, they had bouquets of flowers, and their brows were encircled with wreaths of roses. The faces of the young girls were uncovered, but, partly concealing their magnificent dresses, was thrown over them a richly worked lace veil covered almost completely with offerings of flowers, while their tiny feet, encased in plum colored silk stockings and sat-in-laced shoes, were slightly exposed to view. The car was borne on the shoulders of twelve negroes; following them, six others with the top of the burial case; and following the latter still, six others with a table upon which the car was set down in the street at intervals. A band of music playing a lively tune preceded the cortege, and almost the whole city saw them placed in the tomb, and chanted over the solemn burial service of the Catholic church.

Negro Banking.

Cato, (an old negro who was noted for his cunning,) had succeeded in making his fellow servants believe that banking was a very profitable business. So they concluded that they would throw all their change together and start a bank, old Cato taking care to have himself constituted the bank, to whom all the sixpences of all the darkies in the neighborhood was duly paid over. And now, said Cato, whenebah nigrah borrow sixpence out de bank to buy backah, he got to come back in free weeks and pay in two sixpence, and in dis way you see ebery sixpence bring nighah sixpence, till arter while all dese nigrah be as rich as old massa G.—y.

Upon this principle the bank went into operation, old Cato always taking care that every darkey should fork over according to bank rules. But, in the course of time, some of the stockholders thought they "smelt a rat," and called on Cato to withdraw their capital from the bank, when the following conversation took place between Cato and Jack:—

Jack.—Well, Cato, we want draw our money from de bank and quit dis bankin business.

Cato.—Did you heah de news?

Jack.—No, what dat, Cato?

Cato.—Why, de bank broke las night.

Jack.—Who care what de bank do. I tell you, I want my shah ob de money.

Cato.—Well, but I tell you de bank broke.

Jack.—I not taken boot dat. I say, whah de money?

Cato.—Why, you fool, don't you know dat when de bank break, de money all gone, sartain?

Jack.—Well, but whah de money gone to?

Cato.—Dat's more en dis nigrah know. All de know boot it is, dat when white folks' bank break, de money always lost, and nigrah bank no better dan white folks.

Jack.—Well, whenebah dis nigrah gage in bankin agin, he hope de cholera git him fust.

Cato.—Berry sorry de bank break, Jack, berry sorry. Here my informant left.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Naval Nomenclature.

The New York Tribune, remarks on the change made in the nomenclature of ships the past two hundred years. Now, the idea conveyed in the name of a new ship is speed, and each new vessel seems to have a cognomen a little faster in signification than any of its predecessors. What leading idea the Amsterdamers had, one can hardly gather from the names in use, but it could not have been speed. Here are a few names from each era:

Ships—1652. Broken Heart, Gilded Otter, John the Baptist, Faith, Spotted Cow, Rose Tree, Brownfish, Permeland Church, St. Peter, Gilded Beaver, &c.

Ships—1852. White Squall, Trade Winds, Flying Fish, Wild Pigeon, Grey Eagle, Torrent, Sea Gull, Storm, Flying Dutchman, Sea Witch, &c.

The appropriate names of modern ships might have been further extended by adding Sovereign of the Sea, Star of Empire, Westward Ho, Challenge, Nightingale, Race Horse, Typhoon, Red Rover, Winged Arrow, Witchcraft, Witch of the Wave, Reindeer, Flying Cloud, Mermaid, Gamecock, Sea Bird, Whirlwind, Sultana, Queen of the Seas, Paradise, &c. An extract from the logs of the "Spotted Cow" and the "Race Horse," showing their rates of speed, would be an interesting item, or "John the Baptist" with the "Flying Dutchman."

Genius and Clovenliness.

It has been the custom for ages to associate with genius and intellect a total disregard of all outward appearance. And this people have done by building their conceptions on a few isolated cases which occur in every class and condition of mankind, whether intellectual or the reverse, educated or ignorant. In all the records that have come down to us of Milton, who has ever known him except arrayed with care and plainness, but with scrupulous neatness? Who has ever told us of his long hair was matted or ill-cared for? It would be a contradiction in terms to suppose a man all but divinely inspired, pouring forth thoughts so holy, surrounded by neglect and slatternliness. Shakespeare, too, was it so with him? And Byron, the voice of whose misfortunes and faults—of his sorrows and genius—is ever blended together—was he not a man of scrupulous neatness who would revolt from disorder, and who was ever fastidious in his detestation of slovenliness? Shall these immortal spirits be brought forward to support the imperfect theory, that genius must necessarily be associated with carelessness of attire?

An Editor on the Blues.

The editor of the Saratoga Republican, published at the famous Saratoga Springs, New York, pours forth his lamentations in the following indignant strains:—

"Having made precisely money enough at the printing business the subscriber is satisfied to give up and retire to the poor-house. Under these circumstances, he is induced to offer the printing establishment of the Saratoga Republican for sale. The paper has a circulation of about 1000—one fourth of which may be called paying, and the other three-fourths non-paying patrons. The office has a good variety of job type, and a fair run of work of this description, provided the work is done at the reduced New York prices, and the printer will take 'cats and dogs' for pay. The village is one of the prettiest places in the world for a newspaper publisher. Everybody will find fault, do the best you can, and the editor who pleases himself will stand but a slim chance of pleasing anybody else. The subscription list and good-will of the office will be thrown in if the purchaser will take the types, presses, and materials for what they are worth, and pay for them, so that there will be no probability of the present proprietor being obliged to take the establishment back and return to the business."

J. A. COREY.

There is nothing like courage in misfortune. Next to faith in God, and in his over-ruling Providence, a man's faith in himself is his salvation. It is the secret of all power and success. It is the secret of all good luck, so called. It makes a man strong as the pillars of iron, or elastic as the spring steel. It opens the gate of enterprise and wealth. And while others bow to chance and accident, he makes chance and accident bow to him; and he would mould them to his purpose and harnesses them to the car of his fortunes.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Great Gathering of the Friends of Temperance.

A meeting of the friends of the anti-liquor law was held at the Lyceum Hall, in Braintree, on Monday, the 4th inst.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, chairman of the County Committee, who made some very pertinent remarks relative to the importance and business of the meeting. A committee was chosen to report a list of officers, and the following persons were reported and unanimously chosen: Minott Thayer, Esq., of Braintree, President; Dea. A. P. Nash, of Weymouth, Samuel Whitecomb, of Randolph, Dea. N. Martin, of Milton, John Hobart, of Braintree, Vice Presidents; E. F. E. Tither, of Braintree, James Humphrey, of Weymouth, Secretaries.

The President, in taking the chair, observed

that as there were several gentlemen from different parts of this and of the State of Maine, who were to address the convention, and whose abilities far exceeded his own in describing the horrid influence of all intoxicating liquors, he would not occupy the time of the convention, but would briefly say, that he had never met during the whole of his life, (which had been one of many years, having witnessed more than four score summers,) an assembly of persons congregated for a more important purpose, as it not only affected the concerns and happiness of this world, but the world to come, as we all are to answer to a righteous Judge for the deeds done here, and our eternal happiness depends upon the use we have made of the talents allotted to us. When I look around me and see the numerous and respectable assembly and observe that more than one-half now present are females—mothers, wives and daughters.

I cannot for a single moment doubt of our success; for it is well known that the ladies whose perseverance and insinuating smiles always carry everything they undertake, and when we have them on our side, (and they always are on the side of everything that is good,) we certainly have nothing to fear, and are sure of success. I would wish to say more, for there is no subject of more importance than this righteous cause, but I will leave it to those gentlemen who will succeed me, and who are far more abundantly able to enlighten and advise than what I am.

Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, of Chelsea, then addressed the throne of Grace, in a sincere and fervent prayer.

A committee of five was then appointed to report a set of resolutions, consisting of the following persons: James Humphrey, Dea. A. P. Nash, of Weymouth, John B. Arnold, Ezra Pennington, of Braintree, and Rev. Mr. Peck, of Maine; who reported the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Almighty Being for his signal blessing upon the Temperance movement, especially in giving us the efficient Anti-Liquor Law; and we hereby express our thanks, devoutly and spontaneously, to our Heavenly Father, for his great mercy in this behalf.

Resolved, That the liquor law is not a party measure, inasmuch as it received the support and aid of the good men of all parties; and we are willing and anxious that it should remain as it is, unchanged and unrepelled.

Resolved, That temperance men will not, of their own accord and choice, make the liquor law an issue in the coming contest in this state; but if the enemies of that measure make it as such by nominating anti-law men we will meet them at the very point where they summon us, and defend our noble statute from every assault made against it.

Resolved, That we hereby express our unalterable determination to vote for no man for any town, county or state office, who is not an out-spoken, unequivocal friend of the Maine Law.

At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned for one hour, to meet in the Rev. Dr. Storrs meeting house. The convention accordingly met at 3 o'clock P. M., and was very ably and eloquently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Peck of Maine, Mr. Forbes of Fall River, Rev. Mr. Ryder of Roxbury, and several other gentlemen. Rev. Mr. Peck spoke more than one hour. He fully and clearly described the beneficial effects of the Maine Law, and his general and judicious remarks were listened to with profound attention and admiration.—Rev. Mr. Thompson gave a very general description of the great interests which the citizens of this county appeared to take in the cause of temperance, strongly advising to choose no man into public office but those who can be relied upon in preserving the present liquor law. Mr. Forbes, of Fall River, delighted the audience for more than an hour in describing the horrid effects of intemperance in Fall River for a long time previous to the new law, on the delightful and beneficial improvement in that place since the law has been in operation; he observed that since the law had gone into effect 374 grog shops had been shut up, and where there had been 20 rum cases tried in a week, during the last year, there were now but four. Rev. Mr. Ryder addressed the convention as a Christian; he knew nothing about politics, his whole aim was to promote happiness here and the salvation of their souls hereafter. His remarks were listened to with much attention and appeared to have a very solemn effect upon the minds of all present. A very interesting letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Storrs and voted to be printed which is as follows:—

MR. STORRS' LETTER.

BRAINTREE, Oct. 4, 1852.

Rev. Edwin Thompson:

My Dear Sir:—It is not without many regrets that I leave home while a Temperance Convention is being held, in the community of all others having the deepest interest in my heart's

mind to vigorous action in the cause of God and virtue.

But duty calls me away, and it is some consolation to reflect, that none will be the losers but myself through this regretted absence.

If I have opinions on the subject of the Maine Law, in its main principles and entire spirit, they are well known to all who shall be present at your Convention; or if I have feelings, they are as open and strong in favor of that grand remedial measure for our social woes, as those that warm the bosom of any other man. It is the brightest star that shines at this moment in our moral firmament, and kindles hope in the bosom of the almost despairing voyager over the trackless waste of "fire-waters" by which our country and the world have long been threatened with a deluge more destructive than that of the days of Noah. In its effulgence, thousands on thousands are already rejoicing, and as it shall rise higher and higher in the firmament, and reveal its glory to the eye of other uncounted thousands, this rejoicing shall extend, and more and more assimilate earth to heaven.

As yet I have not been able to perceive the force of one objection or another to the law in question, which bears not equally against every effective measure of true reform. If we may not remove temptation by righteous means from the world's pathway to eternity, then ought we never to pray, "Lead us not into temptation" if we may not keep the bottle from our neighbor's mouth, when Providence gives us the power to do it, then are we guiltless when we put it to his mouth as we have opportunities, and heaven's declared "woe" on the man who do this, is a nullity.

But at this moment of departure, I can enter into no argument. You wish an expression of my views. You have it. With all my heart I say, go on, and prosper in this work of beneficence. The Lord bless the Convention of the morrow, and direct its labors to the most happy results. And God grant the influences of his blessed Spirit in accompaniment of this and every other like "labor of love," to man, and not only save the Commonwealth from the sin of retreating its steps so nobly taken, but save every town in the State from the disgrace that will attach to it if found enlisted on the side of Repeal.

Yours with respect,
R. S. STORRS.

A motion was made and passed, to choose a committee of three, one from each political party, to inquire of the candidates for Senators, what their views are on the Maine Law. A. P. Nash of Weymouth, E. F. E. Thayer of Braintree, and Deacon Paine of Randolph were chosen the said committee.

The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music seldom equalled, and never surpassed; conducted by Mr. Peniman, the celebrated chorister of the singers. The Braintree Brass Band volunteered their services, and did great justice as a band of well instructed musicians. And the interesting and excellent songs of Messrs. Peniman, Bates, and others added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

A vote of thanks was passed to the society for the use of their church, the band, the singers, and to the citizens for their attendance and generous hospitality. After singing the doxology to the tune of Old Hundred, they adjourned to meet again at the Hall at 7 o'clock. In the evening, the Hall was filled to overflowing and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, notwithstanding the libelous remarks of the correspondent of the Boston Herald, "that a large majority of the voters of Braintree were opposed to the Massachusetts Liquor Law."

Voted that the doings of this Convention, be published in the Life Boat, printed in Boston, the Quincy Patriot; and that the country papers be requested to copy the same.

E. F. E. THAYER, Secretary.

For the Patriot.

"Gerrymandering." Mr. Editor:—A writer in your paper of the 9th inst., affirms that I made statements at a late Whig meeting in this town, which "are not true." The charge is harsh, to say the least of it; and one of a nature to which I am altogether unaccustomed. But I have nothing to take back. I hold the Coalition responsible for measures which it originates and causes to be adopted. The absurd arrangement of the new Congressional Districts was the work of the Coalition; made unquestionably for party purposes; and one that never would have been made by a Whig Legislature—however the minority may have been engrafted into the scheme at the late session.

The following brief article from the Daily Advertiser of the 10th of March last, presents some views of the case, to which I invite the attention of candid men. To such I am perfectly willing to submit the case, while I reiterate the charge made on this point, at the meeting in question.

"THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING. Here we have eleven districts framed out of fourteen counties, by a patchwork so complicated that to give an intelligible description of the districts, it has been found necessary to repeat the names of nearly seven-eighths of the towns of which they are composed. Such is the mixture of counties and parts of counties, that one of the districts is composed of no less than five counties or parts

of counties; two are composed of part of four counties each, one of three and four of two each. The city of Boston, instead of forming one entire district, and a part of a second, is made to compose a part of two districts, by an association of each of the parts with a portion of two adjoining counties.

The object of so thorough a dissection of counties, that their parts may be re-united in new forms, is easily discovered, by a slight examination of the results attained. It is for the purpose of securing an unquestioned majority of coalitionists in seven out of the eleven districts. The two Whig cities of Roxbury and Cambridge, and the Whig town of Brookline, for example, are united with the Whig city of Boston, that their influence may be thus absorbed, and may not endanger the election of a Whig member in either of the adjoining districts of Norfolk and Middlesex.

For what other purpose could it be thought necessary to divide the city of Boston into two equal parts, and to connect each part with a portion of an adjoining county, instead of forming one district from eight wards of the city, and another by the union of the other four wards with a part of an adjoining county? The two cities, of a secondary size are thus unnecessarily deprived of their proper influence, by being each made an appendage of a much larger city. It has been intimated, we know not how justly, that the mechanism of these districts has been continued, not merely in reference to the interests of the Coalition party in general, but also to the personal accommodation of certain leading members of it. Whatever question there may be of the truth of this suggestion, we suppose it will not be questioned that it is regarded by the framers of the bill as a capital stroke of policy accomplished by it, to shut up two of the present Whig members of Congress, (Messrs. Duncan and Thompson), in a district so formed, as to contain, according to the test of the last general election, a majority of over a thousand Coalition votes, and in another Coalition district, two other Whig members, (Messrs. Davis and Goodrich).

But it is not so much on account of this studied formation of districts of a party character, based on a classification of the voters as indicated by past elections, that we object to the proposed scheme, as on account of its unnecessary division of counties, (the inhabitants of which have been accustomed to select their candidates, and to vote in concert), and the forming of districts from disjointed portions of counties, the inhabitants of which have never been accustomed to act together.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot: I think I must give up the chase after Loafers' Friend. He will not stand the fire. He shrinks and flies from his own positions as if he was under no obligation of duty or honor to defend them. He seeks shelter in innuendoes and general accusations. I have not patience to contend any longer with one who lacks either honesty or ordinary powers of perception and reasoning. He began by using those flippant expressions, those vague charges of corruption against the coalition, which make up the dialect of noisy and shallow but honest Whigs.

To my argument for the necessity of a coalition he at first made no reply. When I rallied him on that point he made an attempt at reply. (I will take up that reply immediately.) I asked for specifications and particular instances of corruption. He gave none. I do not complain of that—because he could not—but I complain of his want of candor and charity in not admitting that he had calumniated the coalition. I asked him to do justice to Henry Wilson—to point out the great principles and measures he had abandoned. He has not done so. He could not do so. And by not doing so he has tacitly but conclusively borne testimony to the integrity and honesty of Gen. Wilson. For what stronger evidence could be brought forward in favor of any man, than that he had adhered to his principles, at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances? Surely none. He has clung to his principles, but it seems in doing so he found it necessary to contend sometimes with the Whigs and sometimes with the Democrats, and sometimes with both. Be it so. Let us all join in honoring Gen. Wilson for one thing, for his uniform and constant adherence to his principles. That he has done so, even Loafers' friend has not had hardihood to deny.

So too with regard to Gen. Pierce. Loafers' Friend has insinuated what he had not the manliness boldly to avow, that Gen. Pierce, in one of the battles, in which he was engaged in Mexico, was wanting in that common quality of the American soldier—courage. There is not a particle of evidence to support the base and cowardly imputation. He cannot bring forward a word to justify the charge. Nor, mark me, reader, will he have the magnanimity to confess that he has lent himself to the propagation of a vile slander and libel upon the character of a generous, noble-hearted and brave man.

From the first moment of Gen. Pierce's nomination to this hour, he has been persecuted with an unrelenting and malignant spirit of detraction and abuse. Every virtue has been denied him as a man, a statesman, and a soldier. Every vice and incapacity has been assigned him. "But calumny and obloquy are essential parts of triumph." They will be essential parts of Gen. Pierce's triumph, and

triumph very near at hand—a triumph which Loafers' Friend, with all his audacity, has not denied is likely to be his.

Loafers' Friend's only attempts at reasoning are the two following specimens of absurdity:

"The Government has been in operation about seventy years, and it is just discovered that such an expedient [a coalition] is necessary to support the State from falling into anarchy." The simple answer to this is, that during the last seventy years, there has never been an instance, when there were three parties, of nearly equal power, in the state, organized on separate and distinct principles, vital and important to their existence as independent political parties, as in the case of the Democratic, Whig, and Free-soil parties, during the last two years. Such an exigency has never arisen in the history of the State. Then why prate about the patriotism of past times? The men of these times did their duty; they met the emergencies which arose like good citizens. If such an exigency had arisen as has arisen in this state during the last two years, they would have yielded to it.

Then again, with regard to the election of John Q. Adams, will Mr. Loafers' Friend tell me, how it was possible to elect a President, at the time of the election of John Q. Adams, without a coalition of two of the four parties which were then fighting under the four political chieftains, Jackson, Adams, Clay and Crawford? If he will, I will tell him how it was possible to elect a Governor of this State during the last two years, without a coalition. I say, that he is a fool who says that a coalition was not absolutely necessary, in both instances.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

To the Electors of the Town of Quincy.

The most important elections are to take place in Massachusetts on the 2d and 8th, November next, that have occurred since A. D. 1848. It is the solemn duty of every democrat here and elsewhere, to cast his vote for Pierce and King, and also the regularly nominated ticket for State officers; all are good and true democrats. Pierce and King must be chosen, and there is no mistake. I give them at least 200 electoral votes, nothing short. General Pierce is personally known to many of our Quincy voters. Since the days of General Jackson, no man ever commanded the regards of the masses of New England like our standard bearer Frank Pierce; he is only known, but to be beloved. He is to be our next President if he lives to March next. Let Quincy be the banner town in old Norfolk for rolling up democratic votes. Quincy ought to bestow upon Pierce and King 450 votes at least. Shall it be done? Carry the National, and the State election is sure for the democracy. The Whigs will let it pass by default. Opponents then brother democrats for the battle; be on hand one and all on the days of the elections. It is a solemn duty you owe to your country and state, to cast your votes for the democratic nominees. The man that does not vote on those days, is recreant to his political duties. To be a voter, every male citizen of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided within the state one year and within the town in which he may claim a right to vote six months next preceding any election of town, county or state officers or representatives to Congress; and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax which shall within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town of this state. By an act of this Commonwealth passed April 30th, 1852. Any person whose name was omitted to be taxed in May last by the assessors, can apply to them in writing within seven days of an election, request his name to be placed on the voting list by the assessors who are to immediately assess a tax upon him and commit the same to the Collector. Provided he has complied with the law as quoted above in all other respects, the payment forthwith of his taxes to the Collector, &c. This new law is designed as a remedy for those whose names are omitted on the tax-book committed to the Collectors, provided the applicant by paying his tax can show he is in all other respects qualified to vote under oath to the assessors. Many names will find their way on the voting list under this new statute.

OLD HICKORY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Letter Writing.

MR. EDITOR:—I have often wondered in my dreamy moments, who was the author of the different styles of letter-writing, and what led him to make use of them. That there are peculiar and separate styles, none will question; that they had an origin, needs no proof; and that there was some occasion which called them into use, is a very natural conclusion to come to.

First and foremost in the list is that sweet and simple sentiment which prefaces so many letters, especially of the debutants in epistolary—I mean the following:—"Dear Wren: I now take up my pen to inform you that I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same," &c.,—always ending with that poetical quotation so universally and deservedly admired,—

"My pen is poor,
My ink is pale,
My love to you
Will never fail."

I remember, when I made my maiden attempt at letter writing, some fifteen years ago, that I strictly followed this rule, notwithstanding I was suffering at the time from a violent attack of the toothache, thus foregoing the sympathy of my friends rather than deviate from the established custom. Having commenced my letter in the above mentioned way, I could not for the life of me think of anything more to write, so of course the next thing to do was to end it, which I did by the stanza above quoted. I then sealed it very carefully and got Uncle Smith to direct it. It, would without doubt, look as well as one of Dr. Johnson's letters would have looked. Byron, (I think it is) says, "a book is a book though there is nothing in it," ergo a letter (is), thus proving that the sheet of best Bath post that I spoiled was a letter after all.

There are innumerable styles peculiar to business men, travellers, cousins, and lovers. Probably those of the last named class are the most numerous and varied. The timid boy-lover launches his first "billet doux," at his Dulcinea prefaced with—Dear Agnes, fearful that he is too precipitate and half inclined to change it to Miss Agnes. But not so with your full blown lover, he rushes into it with a gusto. It is angelic and adorable Dorcasian; idol of my heart; star of my existence; sweet enchantress of my soul, &c. Then, as Sancho said to be Barber, "it goes on all about the wounded, and the walking, and the smitten, kisses your honours hands, ungrateful and regardless fair, and I know what of health and sickness, (heart disease of course) until at last it ends with *thine* ill death."

The finest specimens of the Epistolary art, I ever remember to have seen, are the letters of Job Sass, Esq., now being published in the Boston Herald. Job, it seems for some time past has been rusticated at the Phoenix Tavern, Dedham, and from thence writes "to Deborah," his loving and tender spouse, at Walpole. The letters are perfectly unique. They partake of the different styles of writing imaginable—narrative, descriptive, didactic, and amatory. There is nothing mawkish about them; "no sentimentally or undue extravagance, no over refinements or weak self distrust," but a certain nervous, roughish *sassiness* which betokens a warm and honest heart as well as a cultivated mind. We trust they will become classic, and we commend them to the readers of the Patriot, believing they are as legitimately an exponent of the American character as the witty and elegant letters of Madame de Sevigne are of the French. Mr. Sass is a very modest man and may regret this flattering notice of his letters. We hope, however, should this article meet his eye, it will not make him blush. Be assured he is not unknown to fame. He has already built for himself a "long-lived monument," and hoping that he may continue to favor us with his inimitable letters, we bid him farewell for the present and thus end this rambling article.

H. N. W.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, October 30th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

JOSEPH B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are:—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

Daniel Webster.

It is with unspeakable sadness we chronicle the death of this great lawyer, orator, and Statesman. We are inadequate to the task of portraying the character of the illustrious dead. The most gifted intellect will find in it a theme, to which its highest efforts will be required to do him justice. Amidst a multitude of touching tributes, by men of all shades of political opinions, we select the speech of Gen. Pierce at Concord. If such is the deep sorrow of a political opponent, how great, how irreparable must be the loss of those who knew him intimately, who felt that "it was the pride and honor of their days" that he enjoyed his friendship, who have stood by him in prosperity and adversity, looking up to him as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH.

From every section of the country we receive intelligence of the universal sadness which pervades all classes on the reception of the intelligence of Mr. Webster's death. At Concord, N. H., a public meeting was held at which Hon. Ira Perley presided, and after appropriate resolutions had been reported, Gen. Pierce was called upon by the chair to address the meeting. The hall was crowded, and as he rose the stillness of death prevailed. He was deeply affected, and in a calm and impressive manner, with deep emotion, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman—How deeply have all hearts been impressed by the fervent appeal to that Power in which our fathers put their trust, in the hour of their weakness and trials. And

how has that solemn impression been enhanced by the last words of the truly great man, just read by the Rev. Dr. Bouton.

But a few weeks have passed since a deep gloom was cast over our country by the death of the great statesman of the West. It had been long understood that this light had been flickering in its socket and must soon go out. Still, the announcement when it came, was laden with sadness; and we have all since then been disposed to look with warmer affection and more glowing gratitude to his great compeer and associate, the intelligence of whose sudden decease will fall like a funeral pall upon the public mind throughout that Union to which he gave his best affections and noblest efforts.

I had met Mr. Webster repeatedly prior to 1833, but my personal acquaintance may be said to have commenced with my first winter at Washington. His attachment to our state was singularly strong, and this circumstance, perhaps, led to a series of kind acts and courtesies towards me during the session of 1833-4, and afterward, the grateful recollection of which will never be effaced. I mourn for him, as for a friend for whose personal regard my own heart has given back a true and full response.

Among eminent citizens of commanding power and influence while I was in the Senate, he stood, perhaps, preeminent. In his rich combination of qualities as an orator, lawyer and statesman, it may be safely said he had no rival. How forcibly and sadly are we reminded of the great men with whom he was associated in the Senate chamber, and who preceded him in his transit through the "dark valley." White, Grundy, Forsyth, Southard, Wall, Linn, Sevier, Silas Wright, Hill, Woodbury, Calhoun, Clay—men who left their impress upon the age—names indissolubly connected with the fame and history of their country; all like him, whose death we are now called upon to deplore, were links in the chain which bound the past generation to the present; and all like him are now on the other side of that narrow line which divides time from eternity. Upon whom have their mantles fallen? Who are to take their places in the perils through which our country may be called to pass? Who, with patriotic courage and statesman-like forecast, are to guide in the storms that will, at times, inevitably threaten us, in our unexampled development of resources as a nation, our almost fearful progress, our position of amazing responsibility as the great confederated, self-governing power of the globe? These are questions which will press themselves upon all minds; but who, alas! can satisfactorily answer them?

To speak of Mr. Webster's genius, his varied and solid attainments, his services, would be to discourse of matters as familiar, even to the children of his native state, as household words. Besides, this must be left to vigorous pens and eloquent tongues, after the first rush of grief, and the oppressive sense of loss, shall to some extent have passed away. It is, and long has been my firm conviction that Mr. Webster had a hold upon the minds and hearts of his countrymen, which will fail to be justly estimated, only because there has been no full opportunity to measure it. You, Mr. Chairman, have truly said that Mr. Webster's greatness was of that rare character which no earthly position could exalt. He came to official stations, as he approached all subjects presented to his mind, their superior and their master. He has reared for himself a vast pillar of renown, which will stand in undiminished strength and grandeur, when the works of men's hands erected to his honor, will be like Nineveh; and I fear, when the Union may have shared the fate which was the dread of his later years. A few years ago, when the distinguished brother of the deceased was called in an instant from time to eternity in the court room in this place, with the last words of a perfect sentence lingering upon his lips, another citizen, most eminent and beloved, (the late lamented George Sullivan), exclaimed, "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue!" How these emphatic words come back to us here, as if by an echo. How mere earthly honors fade amid a gloom like this; how political asperities are chastened; what a lesson to the living; what an admonition to personal malevolence, now awed and subdued, as the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave.

I have no heart to speak; or to contemplate the extent of the loss we have sustained. As a personal friend—as an American citizen, I shall be, with thousands a sincere mourner at his obsequies.

The Committee appointed by the meeting on Thursday evening, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the departed statesman Daniel Webster, invited Rev. Dr. Lunt to pronounce his eulogy, who, we are happy to say, has complied with their request. The eulogy will be pronounced at an early day.

SOCIAL LEVEE. The Levee for the benefit of the Adams Literary Association, on Thursday Evening, was well attended. The members of the Association must have been extremely gratified by the approval and favor which the community—a large portion of it, by their presence and encouragement have given to their enterprise.

A large number of our fellow-citizens of the various political parties, attended the funeral of Mr. Webster yesterday, among the tens of thousands from all parts of the country within 500 miles.

WRITING SCHOOL AT NEPONSET.—We understand that Mr. Lyman, who has been giving instruction in Penmanship to quite a large class in this town, with the most satisfactory success, contemplates opening a school in a few days at Neponset Village, Dorchester. Mr. L's style of writing is easy, graceful and fashionable; and, aside from his gentlemanly deportment, he possesses the rare and happy faculty of imparting the art to his pupils. Our friends at Neponset should not fail to improve this chance to acquire a plain, modern and expeditious system of writing. The many and decided improvements made by his class of more than ninety scholars, in this place, fully warrant us in highly recommending Mr. L. to the favorable notice of the public.

Do not forget that the estate of the late William Packard is to be sold on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Rarely does such a favorable opportunity offer itself to capitalists and to all who would make a good bargain.

Littell's Living Age—one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day

READ! READ!!
All Advertisements, to secure an insertion, MUST be handed in by 10 o'clock A. M.

RECORD of the meeting of the inhabitants of Quincy, held October 26, 1852, to adopt measures expressive of respect for the character of Daniel Webster.—At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Quincy, held at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. G. F. Thayer, Wynan Abercrombie, and Wm. S. Morton, Secretaries.

The Chairman, in accepting the appointment, addressed the meeting in some neat, appropriate, and touching remarks, in which he adverted to the universal sensibility of the community, at the recent demise of America's noblest statesman, repeating the motto on one of the Democratic flags in the city:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We never shall look upon his like again."

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by G. F. Thayer, were then adopted by the meeting:—

His own prediction having been verified, and all that was mortal of Daniel Webster having died on the 24th instant, it is due not only to his peerless character as a man, as a jurist, as a statesman, as an orator, a patriot, and a Christian, but, also, to our own feelings of admiration, gratitude, and friendship, that we, without distinction of party, adopt some measures expressive of our sensibility and grief, at this afflictive visitation: Therefore, Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, have heard with the profoundest sensation of sorrow, the distressing announcement of the death of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, the head and soul of the Presidential Cabinet.

Resolved, That in this event, an immense national loss is incurred, and deeply mourned by the whole people, for the Defender of the Constitution has been struck down; the conservator of its precious Union; the unrivalled Diplomatist; the far-seeing Sage; the Nation's friend, whose comprehensive patriotism—taking in the whole country—knew no North, no South, no East, no West; who stood on no platform but that of the glory, happiness, virtue, prosperity of the land of his birth.

Resolved, That, as ages roll along, the fame of Daniel Webster, whose god-like intellect has left behind no superior, will continue to brighten and secure the veneration of the world, as long as the sentiment of freedom is dear to man; and that his name and wise counsels and those of George Washington will go down together to posterity, as twin sisters to guide a people through the darkness of political strife, to the end of time.

Resolved, That, as a slight token of our grief, the Town Hall be draped in black for thirty days; that the flag of the Union, also draped, be displayed at half mast, from the public flag staff, for the same period.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be now appointed to make arrangements for funeral ceremonies, including a eulogy on this life, character, and services of the deceased, at as early a day as the nature of the exercises will admit.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Webster, signed by the officers of the meeting, expressing our heartfelt sympathy for her heavy bereavement, and invoking Heaven's choicest blessings upon her and her family, in this time of their overwhelming affliction.

The following gentlemen were placed on the committee to carry out the provisions of the resolutions, viz: Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Messrs. Gideon F. Thayer, Joseph W. Robertson, George White, Stephen Bates, Wm. B. Duggan, Geo. Newcomb, and Adam Curtis.

Voted, to publish these doings in the Quincy Patriot, and the Boston papers. After which, the meeting was dissolved.

JOSEPH QUINCY, Jr., Chairman.
G. F. THAYER,
W. ABERCROMBIE,
WM. S. MORTON,
Secretaries.

A meeting of the committee of arrangements, was held at the close of the meeting of the citizens—Present, Messrs. Quincy, White, Bates, Newcomb, and Thayer.

On motion of Mr. Thayer,

Voted, that Mr. Quincy be the chairman of the committee.

Voted, that Messrs. White and Thayer be a sub-committee to call on Rev. M. McDonald, and request him to deliver the eulogy on Webster.

Voted, that Mr. White attend to the ringing of the Town Hall, &c.
G. F. THAYER, for the Committee.

Marriages.

At South Boston, 24th, inst, by R. Tattle, Mr. Francis D. White to Miss McDonald.

At Belfast, Me, Charles Shate, of ham, Mass, to Eliza J. Wellman.

Deaths.

In this town, the 25th, inst, Mr. Bartlett, aged 55 years.
At Roxbury, 23d, inst, Mrs. Mary aged 79 years.
In Nashua, Aug, 12th, Quincy A. aged 26 years.

"Brother, thou art gone to rest,
We will not weep for thee;
For thou art now, where oft on earth
Thy spirit longed to be."

Brother, thou art gone to rest;
Thy tolls and cares are o'er;
And sorrow, pain, and suffering
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

Brother, thou art gone to rest,
Thy tolls and cares are o'er;
And sorrow, pain, and suffering
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

Brother, thou art gone to rest,
Thy tolls and cares are o'er;
And sorrow, pain, and suffering
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

Special Notices.

The members of the Adams Literary Association, are requested to meet at their this Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.
A punctual attendance is requested.
W. S. GLOVER, Secy.

G. W. Bungay, Esq., of Boston will turn on Temperance in the Town Hall bath evening October 31st commencing 7 o'clock.

Ten Hour Men of Quincy, you are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room, on Friday evening Nov. 2d at 7 o'clock, to elect candidates to represent you in the next General Court, and to transact such other business as may come before you. Per order of the Committee.

FREE DEMOCRACY. The Free Democrats of Quincy, are requested to meet the Lyceum Room in Quincy on Friday evening Nov. 5th, 1852, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the next General Court and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. Per order of the Free Democracy Town Committee.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL. Social Festival at Quincy Point, on Thursday evening 4th, in Whitten's Hall, by the Ladies of Relief Society, to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock doors open at 6 1/2. Admission 25 cts without respect to age; music by the Weymouth Brass Band may be expected, together with refreshments, which will be furnished by the ladies. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission fees received door.

E. S. CHAPIN, In behalf of Com. of arrangements.

TO THE LADIES. The Ladies of Rev. Mr. Lunt's parish are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Lemuel W. Munroe, Tuesday the 9th day of November at 3 o'clock, to form a Sewing Society for benevolent purposes.
Oct. 30. 2w

The members of the Niagara Engine Company No. 1, are requested to meet at the Hall, on Monday evening, next, (Nov. 1st) 8 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

There will also be a good chowder served on the occasion.
SETH CRANE, Clerk.

DEMOCRATS OF QUINCY. You are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Friday evening November 5th for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the General Court, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting when assembled.
Per order of the Democratic Town Committee.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE, Chairman.

QUINCY CHARITABLE SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held, at the house of the President, Gideon F. Thayer, on Monday evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers and other business. Members are respectfully invited to attend.
M. P. GLOVER, Secy.

The "Old Com" not dead yet. Let the Whigs of Quincy be found at the Headquarters of the SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, next Monday evening. Come and all.

J. B. BASS, Secretary.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Head quarters of the Granite Club over Wynan Abercrombie's Store, Washington Street. Meetings every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, until further notice.

J. WHITE, Secy.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The third lecture will be delivered before this institution, Wednesday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
J. B. BASS, Secy.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

HORSES and Wagons for sale, Horses suitable for road or team. Two second hand covered Broad Wagons.

September 24, 1852. J. & H. H. FAXON.

Dr. English and various other kinds. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN,
Quincy, Oct. 9th, 1852.

CIDER VINEGAR—Just received a large quantity of pure Vinegar, and for sale very cheap by
Quincy* July 3, 1852.
B BAXTER & CO.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

BY MRS. NORTON.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play,
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rustling on their way;
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The Autumn winds and we,
Nor pause to gaze where snow-drifts lie,
Or sunbeams gild the tree;
With dancing feet we leap along,
Where withered boughs are brown;
Nor past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In youth's enchanted spring—
When hope (who wears at the last)
First spreads her eagle wing;
We tread with steps of conscious strength
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles in our cheek
As blows the winter breeze;
While, gazing toward the cold gray sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year all past by,
And the young spring to come again.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In manhood's hazy prime—
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love the olden time;
And, as we gaze, we sigh to think
How many a year has passed
Since "neath those cold and faded trees
Our footsteps wandered last.
And old companions—now penance
Estranged, forgot, or dead—
Come round us, as those autumn leaves
Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In our own autumn day—
And, tottering on feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way;
We look not back—no long ago
Hath all we loved been lost;
Nor forward—for we may not live
To see our new hope crossed;
But on we go—the sun's faint beam
A feeble warpath imparts—
Childhood without its joy returns—
The present fills our hearts.

Variety.

A SUFFERING YOUTH.—Father, I want a dollar, said a country boy, a strapping lad of sixteen, who measured two axe handles in his stockings—to his dad on Saturday night. "I want a buzzum pin amazingly, all the big boys in town have got 'em but me." "Fudge," replied the sire, "a buzzum pin! nonsense! You'd better get a pair of shoes or a new felt, for a dollar, or a suthin' of some consequence—but b-u-z-z-u-m-p-i-n—pslaw!" "Humph!" returned the juvenile, "these ere things you speak on are well enough in the fall; won't my pairmeel dew for this summer, and can't I go barefoot now? 'But,' sobbed out the strapping, 'I am really suffering for a buzzum pin!'"

There is a letter in the Concord Post Office with the following unique direction: To my Darter somewhere or nuther in the state of Vermont or near Canada. Postmaster please forward.

The Universalists in the United States number 1091 societies, 641 clergymen, and 828 churches.

Advertise if you wish to prosper in business. Money is a useful servant but a tyrannical master. Profanity and politeness never associate together.

A farmer, when flagellating two of his eldest boys, was asked what he was doing—"Thrashing wild oats," was his reply.

A romantic sentimental young gentleman, whose light-colored moustache was somewhat ostentatiously "hung out" as a sign of "apartments to let in the upper story," while promading Broad street the other afternoon, picked up a thimble. He stood a while meditating upon the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips saying, "O that it were the cheek of the wearer!" Just as he had finished, a big negro wench looked out at the window, and said—"Boss, just please trow dat thimble ob mine up in the entry—I just now drop it." The gallant youth fainted, and was carried home on a shutter.

The war debts of the European nations amount to \$100,000,000,000. It would require the labor of four millions of men, at \$150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at six per cent. To pay the principal it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least \$10 on every inhabitant of the globe.

A Frenchman thinks the English language is very tough. "Dare is look out," he says, "which is to put out your head and see; and look out, which is to haul in your head and not for to see—just contrairie."

A gentleman having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighboring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon.

"No," replied the other, "no, I will not sell the little fellow, I intend to marry again myself."

A true picture of despair is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage that lies only a few inches beyond his reach.

REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTION!

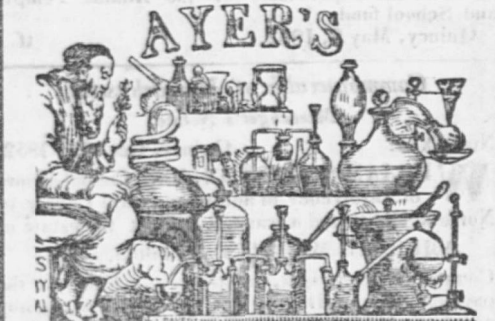


THE Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as a Carriage shop, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in his line of business, such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c. Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.

Quincy, July 17, 1852 RALPH LOWE. 3m

NEW DELAINES AND PRINTS—A large assortment just received and for sale at low prices by GEO. SAVIL & CO., Washington St., Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-4f

WANTED.—3 first rate pant makers, for Custom Work. Steady employment and the highest prices. Apply immediately to GEO. SAVIL & CO., Washington St., Quincy.



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so safely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor HITCHCOCK, K. L. D. "James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of bronchitis and bronchial difficulties. In my opinion, as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."

From the widely celebrated Professor STILLMAN, M. D., L. D. "Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe."

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

MAJOR PATTERSON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with successful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. "Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many cases, and the successful results of your coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies."

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and think it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Quincy by Mrs. E. HAYDEN; Hingham, C. & L. HUNT; Dedham, Wm. T. RAND, and by all Druggists everywhere.

October 24, 1852. 40-4m

GEORGE W. WHITING, having altered and arranged the store lately occupied by Mr. Lyander S. Richards, would call the attention of the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Mr. Whiting would inform the Ladies, that since the removal of the Post Office, they will not be annoyed by boys being in or about the store; strict order being enforced, and everything being arranged to the convenience of all who would favor him with their patronage.

Strict attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and to the dispensing of the best of Family Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand. Also—Confectionery, Soda, &c. DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—Rabbit's Foot, Castor Oil, and other Remedies. Prepared and sold by W. E. CLAYTON, Randolph, Mass. REDDING & CO., State Street. Mrs. E. Hayden, sole agent for Quincy. September 18th 1852. 32-6m

Business Cards.

KINGSBURY & EMERSON, Counsellors at LAW.

WEYMOUTH MASS. F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON. One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every Tuesday. SOUTH BRAintree, Mass. 27th July 5.

ISAIAH WHITE, JR. will keep constantly on hand, PROVISIONS, all kinds of FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.

Oysters and Refreshments, served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street, QUINCY, Mass. 37-1y

JAMES W. RIDEOUT. DEALER IN—

West India Goods and Groceries, OYSTERS & CLAM-CHOWDERS. IN THE STORE formerly occupied by CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of FRANKLIN and SCHOOL STREET, QUINCY.

B. F. MESERVEY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, DEALER IN—

Watches Clocks and Jewelry. HANCOCK Street, QUINCY Mass. [July 7, 1852-1y]

NATHANIEL WHITE, HAS FOR SALE—LUMBER, Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand

Coal, Hard and Soft Wood, QUINCY CANAL WHARF. 10 July 10, 1852.

ALL KINDS OF Job Printing, SUCH AS POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS, BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY PRINTING. Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office. With Cheapness and Dispatch.

Wm. S. MORTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND—

Commis'ner of Insolvency, QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

WHITTON & ADAMS. HAVE FOR SALE—

Red Ash, Egg, Store & Nut Coal. Hard and Soft Wood, ON GRANITE Wharf, Quincy Point. Quincy, May 16, 1852.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT. DEALER IN—

LUMBER; OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair. Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.

3-Purchasers will find it for their interest to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices. Quincy, June 12, 1852.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO., GEO. B. BLAKE, GEO. CAROT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE.

Bankers & Dealers in Exchange, NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c. No. 4 STATE St., cor. of WASHINGTON St. BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co., A. & Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co., and Merchants' Bank, Boston. Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins & Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minton, & Co., and Metropolitan Bank, New York.

S. WADE, DEALER IN—

Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c. Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal. Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34-1f

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon, Vanilla, &c. for Cookery. Treble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c. Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, and Thyme. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Nov 15.

GEO. SAVIL & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—

Ready-Made Clothing of every DESCRIPTION, WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.

A complete assortment always on hand. N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work. 38



THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insure Real Estate and Personal Property against Fire, at as low a premium as any other good and reliable office. Its premiums have been arranged with care and are as low as is consistent with the security of the Insured; the patronage of the public is solicited, and from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W. Munroe, Gideon F. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb, Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dugan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson, Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Marston of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph; H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester; Benjamin King, Abington; Samuel A. Haywood, North Bridgewater; Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall, South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION. Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy, Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy, Josiah Brigham, Esq., Hon. James Maguire, Randolph, Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone Temple. William S. Morton, President. STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y. April 20. 35f

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tompkins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Anodyne Clove Tincture; Dr. Spars' vegetable Toothache drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops; Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Burdock's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Anodyne Toothache drops; Indian compound drops; Nephrothe, Mrs. Kidder's great Indian remedy; Brown's Extract of Gall and Alum; Preparations of Creosote, and various other articles for the same disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS. Letter, Note, Bill, Drawing, and Tissue Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Writing Ink, Wafers, and Wax, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind, size, style of binding, and quality. JUVENILE, TOY, and MISCELLANEOUS Books. HYMN BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy and vicinity. BEAUTIFUL QUARTO BIBLES, English Pocket Bibles, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles and Tracts. SLATES of the best quality. Covered do. SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds. ARITHMETICS, ALGEBRAS, BOOKS, Poet and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Cloth, Hair, and Tooth Brushes, Back-gum boards, &c. &c. Our numerous customers are informed that our assortment of goods is constantly on hand, and complete than ever, and fully equal to supply the demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our pleasure to dispose of them at prices that all will call most reasonable and satisfactory. C. GILL & Co., At the Quincy Bookstore. Oct. 1. 40f

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION, DIVISION NO. 180. At the Store occupied by Mr. Frederick Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass Ware. Together with a supply of

Boot-Makers' Findings. BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD, CEREAL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c. All of which can be kept constantly on hand, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.

The public are invited to call and examine our goods, and become acquainted with our mode of trade. N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be let on favorable terms. Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge. Quincy, Jan., 11, 1851. 1f

THE Subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has moved his place of business to the North part of the village of Quincy. Two large elm trees in front of his house, and a small shop, where he purposes to manufacture fine and coarse Harnesses, Collars, and to trim Wagons and other Carriages, in a fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

Repairing well done. Please call. mar 27 1851 T. KELLOGG.

SALT PORK—2000 pounds which we packed ourselves, and will sell it at wholesale or retail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by D BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. For children teething, which immediately relieve them from pain, softening the gums and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, July 3, 1852.

NEW AUCTION COMMISSION STORE! J. & H. F. FAXON, offer their services as Commission Dealers and Auctioneers, and solicit the patronage of their friends, and the commission of the public.

They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to them. Making liberal cash advances on consignments. Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell in any part of the town, for those who will favor them with their business. Quincy, June 19, 1852

CIDER BARRELS—20 first quality Cider Barrels, for sale cheap. J. & H. F. FAXON.

GEO. SAVIL & Co's CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the Stone Temple. The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.

We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work at our establishment is warranted second to none, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doakings, and Vestings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price, and customers may be assured, that every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction. GEO. SAVIL & Co.

MATTRESSES. Curled Hair, Palm Leaf and Husk Mattresses, of the very best quality, just received and for sale as low as can be bought in Boston, and delivered free of expenses. All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to call before purchasing. I. W. MUNROE.

COUGH CANDIES.—Pectoral Drops, Cod Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Balm, and Balm of Wild Cherry Candy Drops. Philadelphia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable Cough Candy, Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and various other good kinds. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. 51f

JOHN GILL ESPIE, would take this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on Washington street, where he would be happy to see them, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fitting garment are solicited to give him call. Sept. 20. 38f

MRS. E. HAYDEN returns thanks to her friends and the public, for their long-continued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of superior Family Medicines, selected with care. Also—various articles for Invalids, Pearl and prepared Barley, Farina, Groats, and Cream of Wheat, Sago, Tapioca, Oat-flour, Corn Starch, Broma, &c. Jellies, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Guava Paste, &c. Shoulder Braces and Supporters of various kinds, Gum Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass Pipes and Shells, patent Russia Shields, Tubes, and Bottles, spread Plasters, Glass and Metal Syringes, Bell-pans, Horse-hair Mittens, &c. Fresh European Leeches always on hand. Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and attention.

She is also receiving the new and popular medicines of the day, as they appear in this and other States. Washington-st, rear of Stone Temple, Quincy, Nov. 1.

SILVER PLATING FLUID. This Liquid is a preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials, at 25 cents each, and will, by a single application, to replating any kind of plated articles, when the silver is worn off, and make them look equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Washington street

New England Truss Manufactory JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER, MANUFACTURER OF—

Ratchet and Spiral Trusses, 407 Washington Street, 407

ALL the various approved trusses constantly on hand. Ladies waited on by Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had twenty years experience in the business.

Strangers in the city will please take notice that the old numbers and even numbers are on opposite sides of the street, it being 416 opposite to the subscriber's residence 407, where he will keep a full supply of Ready Made Trusses, for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants. Abdominal Supporters of five or six different kinds, and such as Hull's, Chapin's Spinal, Cutler's, Fitch's, Ingalls', &c. &c. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Caroline D. Foster at the above place.

Operating certificates from Dr. C. Warren of Boston, was given 16 years since, but will last forever. Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D. of Boston. Certificate from Dr. Thomas Chadbourn, M.D. of Concord, N. H.

In addition to the above certificate of Dr. Warren as to the mechanical skill of Mr. J. F. Foster in the adaptation of Trusses to bad cases of Hernia, I can say that I have had occasional supplies of trusses of his manufacture for the last fifteen years, and have frequently sent patients under the instruction and assistance of the best surgeons in Boston, Mr. Foster adds a perseverance and attention of his business that should recommend him to, and entitles him to the confidence of the profession and all others compelled to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufactured by Mr. Foster.

THOS. CHADBURN. The following certificate is from Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary:

The undersigned having occasion to employ Mr. J. Frederick Foster, in making and fitting trusses for the relief of Hernia, takes great pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of such persons as may be afflicted with that or similar complaints. Mr. Foster's success in the manufacture, and adapting them to the body, giving ease and comfort to the wearer, surpasses (as far as our experience goes,) any other manufacturer of the article.

The numerous testimonials which he has received, together with the recommendations of that eminent surgeon, Dr. J. C. Warren, are sufficient guaranty for all who may favor Mr. E. that his instruments will give entire satisfaction and he will satisfy all reasonable demands for an equitable compensation. M. STUART. Andover, May 4, 1848. 16-1y

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's, CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM Cytherean Hair Oil,

OR WASH, COMPOSED OF



FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING, EMBELLISHING, RESTORING, CURLING, and INVIGORATING THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require encomiums. It success permits us to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully. 2d. To remove dandruff effectually. 3d. To restore the hair to bald heads. 4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color. 5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy. 6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance. 7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair. 8th. To prevent the hair from falling off. 9th. To cure diseases of the scalp. 10th. To cure the worst headaches. 11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair or children.

12th. To dress false hair beautifully. 75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor, J. RUSSELL SPAULDING, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, 23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS. CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure you get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy. N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor. 16f

DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work at the very lowest remunerating price, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs one third more. Thorough and accurate perfect satisfaction the patient plates, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving has induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$60.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$40.00. Parts of sets, per tooth from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Gold on gold, silver, or wood pivots, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleaning and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with ether, chloroform, or any other ether, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examination and advice given free. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to be nearly one quarter finer than is used by most dentists. Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to NORTH TREMONT ROW, (up stairs,) opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston. July 3, 1852. 6m

TOWN HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, QUINCY.

Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the TOWN HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

RUSSELL & CO. having replenished their present stock with New and fashionable Goods, which they are prepared to sell, make up to order, consisting of every shade and quality of Heavy Drab, Blue, Adelaide, Green, and other colors, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear, invite all to call and examine.

PANTS' STUFF will be found to be as tasty in selection as any our market. Among them may be found Orleans and other stripes, Plaids of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet, Figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Fancy English, and all Wool, of the Newest Patterns. Our Ready-made Clothing

is worthy of Public Attention, as the Stock and Making up is bought and manufactured under our own eye, and we being Practical Tailors are enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of as good quality and as well adapted to Custom work, for 25 per cent. less. This is a saving worth thinking of. To those who have bought of us, we feel grateful for past patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest profit for cash, and cash only.

Our Boys' Clothing Department is complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing rules.

FURNISHING GOODS of every description, usually kept in Outfitters' Warehouses. Oct. 2.

JUDG'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE For closing wounds without sewing; forming a smooth cover over them, impervious to air and water, much superior in its healing properties to any other plaster, and so elastic as not to impede the motion of a joint; an excellent remedy also for Burns, Scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Oct. 13. 45 Agent for Quincy.

DEVOT

VOLUME XVI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY over I. W. MUNROE'S Store Hanc

CHARLES WHITE, Ed

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published Saturday at \$2. per annum, payable No subscriptions received for less than one year.

No subscription stopped until all are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers limited to their own immediate and needs; and the business of an Advertiser not considered as including that of its members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertiser on the line of the advertiser's own order to be inserted in a special manner to be made out of the town; all sales within the town; and all legal advertisements to be paid for at the usual rates.

Letters must in all cases be post paid.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure for JOSIAH BABCOCK, Quincy, GEORGE H. LOCKE, "Stone ORIN F. BACON, "Dorchester FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth JOSEPH P. CLEVELY, "Albion SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Braintree N. B. OSBORNE, "Salem FREEMAN HUNT, "New York City

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer

Miscellaneous.

From the National Intelligencer of the Death of Daniel Webster

The emblems of wo which shroud to-day will announce to our National Calamity. The sad event upon which the tidings for the days had rendered but too certain to strike the National heart with sorrow.

Daniel Webster breathed his last field yesterday morning, at three Thus, once after another, in rapid succession, the great lights of our country and world pass away. Less than four months ago his great compeer Clay died to the tomb, and already the surviving Americans takes his

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytherean Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY

CASTOR OIL!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
EMBEZZLING, RESTORING,
CURLING, AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require encomium. In success permits us to warrant it invariably.

- 1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
- 2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
- 3d. To restore the hair to bald heads.
- 4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
- 5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
- 6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
- 7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
- 8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
- 9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
- 10th. To cure the worst headaches.
- 11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair or children.
- 12th. To dress false hair beautifully.

75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.
All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION—Imitations are sold: be sure to get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.
N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor. 16c

DR. S. STOCKING,
SURGEON DENTIST

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work, at the very lowest remunerating price, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs one third more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the nation places, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving him increased him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one half of such expenses.

TERMS—For entire set, from \$35.00 to \$50.00. For a full upper or lower, from \$15.00 to 40.00. Parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to 3.50. Teeth set on gold, silver, or wood points, from \$1.50 to 2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleaning and polishing, 50c. Extracting with ether, chloroform, or chloroform ether, 50c; without it, 25c. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Extractions and all kinds of dental work done in setting will be warranted to be nearly as good as that done by most dentists.
Operating rooms removed from Washington Street, to No. 51 TREMONT ROW, (opposite the head of Brattle Street, Boston.)
July 8, 1882. 6m

TOWN HALL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
QUINCY.

Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the
TOWN HALL CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE.

RUSSELL & CO., having replenished their present stock with New and Fashionable goods, which they are prepared to sell, or make up order, consisting of every shade and style of heavy Drab, Blue, Adirondack Green, and other colors, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear, invite all to call and examine. Our

PANTS' STUFF
will be found to be as tasty in selection as any market. Among them may be found Orleans and other stripes, Plaids of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet,
figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Fancy English, and all Wool of the Newest Patterns.

Ready-made Clothing
worthy of Public Attention, as the Stock and making up is long and unassisted under our eye, and we being Practical Tailors are thus enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of as good quality and as well-made as Custom work, for 20 per cent. less. This is a saving worth thinking of.

To those who have bought of us, we feel grateful past patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest profit for cash, and suit only.

Our Boys' Clothing Department
complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing rules.

FURNISHING GOODS
every description, usually kept in Outfitters' show-rooms.

YUDD'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE.
For closing wounds without sewing; forming smooth coating over them, impervious to air and water, much superior in its healing properties to any plaster, and so elastic as not to impede motion of a joint; an excellent remedy also for Burns, Scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price—25c per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy, Oct. 18. 45 Agent for Quincy.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1882.

NUMBER XLV

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY I. W. MUNROE'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2. per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months.

(3) No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.
The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business; all orders to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

(3) Letters must in all cases be POST-PAID.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: J. R. BACOCK, Quincy Railway. GEORGE H. LOCKE, "Stone Quarries ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester. FRISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth. JOSEPH P. CLEVERLY, "Abington. SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scituate. N. B. OSBORNE, "Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, "New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

From the National Intelligencer of the 25th ult.

Death of Daniel Webster.

The emblems of woe which shroud our columns to-day will announce to our readers a National Calamity. The sad event has fallen upon us which the tidings for the last few days had rendered but too certain was soon to strike the National heart with sorrow.

Daniel Webster breathed his last at Marshfield yesterday morning, at three o'clock. Thus, one after another, in rapid succession, the great lights of our country and of the world pass away. Less than four short months ago his great compeer Clay descended to the tomb, and already the greatest of surviving Americans takes his place also in the "catacombs of time." What can we say of this national calamity which every Bostonian does not feel? The ruptured ties of friendship and personal affection might add their private grief; but these could not swell the tide of public sorrow, nor could we presume to attempt thus suddenly to do justice to the life and character of the illustrious dead. That duty must be left to a more fitting occasion and to abler hands.

More appropriate than any thing which we could pen, we add the closing remarks of the Sermon pronounced yesterday by one of our most eloquent Divines—"the melancholy news having reached the city a little before the hour of morning service in our churches. The sermon was on the subject of *L'ath*, and from this text of the 90th psalm, "We spend our years as a tale that is told." After an impressive discourse on the solemn theme, the Preacher paused, and then resumed as follows:

"My friends, you all understand why I have chosen for the subject of this morning's meditation the most solemn event that can address itself to mortal men—DEATH—the hour, the crisis of our departure from this life. This morning brought us tidings of such an event. It occupies the whole public mind: we feel that it is no ordinary event. From a place in this government—from a place still higher in the estimation of his countrymen—from the highest place, I suppose, on this continent, in intellectual power, a great man has passed away. He is gone! he is gone! How difficult, how almost impossible, to realize it! He was so with us and of us; he was so a part of this nation and of this nation's life and history, that the very world, this American world, feels a shock in this disruption of his ties to it. He is gone! DANIEL WEBSTER is dead! That vast space which he occupied is darkened; that great and majestic presence has passed away!

"You mourn for him. There are friends of his here whose hearts are stricken for his loss. It is not a great man only that you have lost, but a man you loved. His was not a majestic presence only, but, to those who knew him well, a presence the most winning. No conversation perhaps was ever more captivating than his, in his hours of ease and untrammelled by the cares of his office, and his bending from brooding thought and weighty care. I think I never saw the cloud of a brow so dark at times, beam forth a sweeter smile.

"Am I saying that he had no faults? If he had, let the pall of death cover them to-day. But of what mortal man shall that be said? Yet this I say: that those who imagined that in the majestic proportions of his nature, the heart had no place, have utterly misconceived him. And this, too, I say, that, in the moral judgments which his political opponents were accustomed to pass upon his daily life, no man, I am thoroughly convinced, was ever more misrepresented.

"But it is not my part to pronounce his eulogy. That belongs to others. This country, indeed, to which his life was devoted—this country, in its whole length and breadth,

bears his eulogy. The name of DANIEL WEBSTER will be known and celebrated as long as this nation shall endure.

"I am reminded in this connection of what one of his great compeers in political life (Mr. CALHOUN) once said in conversation upon the question, 'What is the highest human greatness?' 'What is the greatest action that a man can perform?' He said it was this: for a man to speak, in a difficult and perilous national emergency, THE GREAT WORD, that should give guidance and deliverance to his people. For (said he) it implies the largest knowledge of the past, the clearest foresight of the future, and the fullest comprehension of the present. Mr. Webster more than once, spoke that word. It was given to him in perilous emergencies to stand by the Constitution and Union of his country, with sage wisdom and giant strength.

"And many other words did he speak, in the Senate and the Forum, which the world will not let die. It is most fortunate that among the last cares of his life was the collection, under his eye, of his speeches into volumes, which are destined to be read, marked, and noted as long as there is an American or Englishman to read any thing.

"But he is gone! All our thoughts of him now yield to that thought—he is gone! The voice is silent; the eye is quenched; the brow that awed the world is but cold, dead, senseless clay. Oh Life! how art thou but as a tale that is told? We say a few words in *memoriam*; we take our last look, or feel that the last look is taken; we shed some 'natural tears,' and all is over.

"Oh! in the infinite realm of the unseen life there is a place for all souls. What awaits them there is not decided by what we say here. We bow before the infinite wisdom of God. To his infinite care and mercy we commit the dead, and we commend the living; we commit the dead, who is gone, and we commend the living, who mourns for him.

"Yes, we commit, we yield him up to God's behest: it is all over; the last struggle is past; the struggle, the strife, the anxiety, the pain, the turmoil of life is over: the tale is told, and finished, and ended. It is told and done; and the seal of death is set upon it. Henceforth that life, marked at every step; chronicled in journals; waited on by crowds; told to the whole country by telegraphic tongues of flame—that great life shall be but a history, a biography, a tale told in an evening tent. In the tents of life it shall long be recited; but no word shall reach the ear of that dream sleeper by the ocean shore. Fitly will he rest there. Like the granite rock, like the heaving ocean, was his mind! Let the rock guard his rest: let the ocean sound his dirge!

"My respected hearers and friends, I have said these few words on the sad occasion that presses upon your minds this morning. I could not say less of such an one, who is lost to us—of such an one, who has dwelt among you as a neighbor, a friend, and a fellow-laborer in the cares of Government.

*The Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY.

A Miser's Legacy.
The Queen of England received a bequest of half a million sterling from one of her deceased subjects, a Mr. NIELD. The New York Post thus condenses the story:

Nield was a barrister at law, and died in Chelsea, aged 72 years. He was possessed of an immense fortune, but was of very eccentric and penurious habits. At the death of his father, thirty years since, he came into possession of about £250,000, which sum had not been touched up to the period of his death. The deceased was never known to wear a great coat. He usually dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, which he prohibited being brushed, as it would take off the nap and deteriorate its value. He held considerable landed property in Kent and Bucks, and was always happy to receive an invitation from his tenants to visit them, which he occasionally did, often remaining a month at a time, as he was thus enabled to add to his savings. His appearance and manners led strangers to imagine that he was in the lowest verge of penury, and their compassion was excited in his behalf, an instance of which may be mentioned.

Just before the introduction of the railway system of travelling, the deceased had been on a visit to some of his estates, and was returning to London, when the coach stopped at Farnham. With the exception of the miser, the passengers all retired to the inn. Missing their coach companion, and recollecting his decayed appearance, they conceived he was in distressed circumstances, and accordingly a sum of money was subscribed, and a bumping glass of brandy and water was kindly sent out to the "poor" gentleman, which he thankfully accepted. Many instances of a similar character might be related. A few days before his death the deceased told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will; but as the pro-

erty was his own he had done as he pleased with it. The executors are the keeper of the privy purse for the time being (Dr. Tattan) and Mr. J. Stevens, of Willesborough.

After bequeathing a few very trifling legacies, the deceased has left the whole of his immense fortune to "Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and of her heirs, &c." The property is estimated at upwards of £500,000. For some years before his death Mr. Nield scarcely allowed himself the common necessities and comforts of life, and has left a poor old housekeeper, who was with him more than twenty-six years, without the smallest provision or acknowledgment for her protracted, and far from agreeable, or remunerative services.

How to get a Wife in India.

The following mode of obtaining a helpmate, appears wonderfully convenient and satisfactory. All the delay and ceremony which precede matrimony amongst us, are avoided by this system—

When a man in a decent rank of life wishes to marry, and can prove that he possesses the means of maintaining a wife, it is customary for him to apply to the mistresses of the By-culla school, state his wishes and qualifications, and inquire into the number and character of marriageable girls. An investigation immediately follows as to his eligibility; and if all promises satisfactorily, he is forthwith invited to drink tea with the school-mistress, upon an appointed evening, to give him an opportunity of making his selection. The elder girls are then informed of this intended visit and its purpose; and those who desire to enter the matrimonial lists come forward, and signify their wish to join the party. Frequently four or five competitors make their appearance on these occasions in the mistress's room. The gentleman, whilst doing his best to make himself universally agreeable, yet contrives, in the course of the evening, to mark his preference to one particular lady. Should these symptoms of budding affection be favorably received, he tenders his proposals in due form on the following morning. But it often occurs that the selected lady does not participate in the innamorato's sudden flame, in which case she is at perfect liberty to decline the honor of the amatory, and reserve herself for the next tea party exhibition.

We have known instances where an amorous old gentleman from an out-station presented himself three successive times at these *soirees*, in the hope of obtaining a wife to cheer the solitude of his up-country residence; but all in vain, the young ladies unanimously rejected him with the highest disdain, wondering how "such an ugly old fellow could have the impudence to think of a wife!" but a very different reception is given to a dashing young sergeant, or smart looking conductor; their attentions are never repulsed, and the announcement of the "chosen intended," as Miss Squeers would say, is anticipated with the utmost impatience by many an anxious young heart. The wedding speedily follows, the bride's modest "trousseau" being provided from the funds of the establishment, and every girl in the school cheerfully contributing her aid in the manufacture of dresses.—*Life in Bombay.*

Manifest Destiny.

It is clear, from the whole history of the Anglo Saxon race, that its mission is to exterminate all other races with which it may come in contact. Its genius is not more exclusive than its touch is fatal, to all other kindreds, tribes, and tongues. It is an ogre among the races—lusting after their possessions and desirous to their existence. Its virtues are greater than most other races can comprehend or practice, and its vices so huge and rude, that savagism, barbarism, and cannibalism even, fall before them. Its very civilization is more rugged than the nomadic condition of other races, and hence everything in its national and individual character, is antagonistic to the balance of mankind. Not but that it is fraternal enough in its way, but its shake of hands and hug are like the embrace of death.

And observe, in whatever quarter of the globe it plants its foot, what great idea most pervades it! In the East, in the West, in the North, and in the South—describing in its conquering and colonizing career the diameter and circumference of the world—it moves with the cry of "Manifest Destiny" on its lips, though rapine and murder stain its hands, and a monstrous hypocrisy and cruelty fill its heart. Delving into the forests of the New World, or smiting the hot sands of Hindostan with its hoofs, it has a "God wills it!" ever ready to hush its conscience over slaughtered races, and thus far, it has never paused since its career began in the conquering and compounding of the tribes of Britain. Mark well all that the Anglo Saxon has done, and say if he has not risen to his present gigantic power

by steps of conquest and the destruction of other races.

To our mind the picture, traced from history, is clear and decided to this one point. The Anglo Saxon has conceived its mission to conquer and colonize, and his nature has been such, that no "less stern stuff" could assimilate or live with him. The Indian has perished everywhere in his track—from Pe-nobscot to the Gulf; from ocean to ocean; and Oriental nations, and tribes of the Isles, flee or fall before him. True, he marks his course by splendid monuments; by giant arts, marvelous science, and countless commerce! True, he builds cities on the site of wigwags; railroads over the red-hunters' paths, and temples in the palaces of tents. And he cries, evermore, "My manifest destiny is not ended!" No! There is yet rapine and murder to be done—his eagles and lions do not yet cover the whole earth—verily his "Manifest Destiny" is not ended.

Let us pause, and ask if this "Manifest Destiny" is not his characteristic conceit rather than his just mission. Will all his progress in outward signs atone for the violence to which his insatiate lusts constrain him? He sacks the world and slays its peoples, and substitutes himself in their places. He bears on his shield a pomp of civilization, but will its splendid artificiality atone for the simpler and, in many respects, grand barbarisms he has destroyed. Has he filled the hearts of races in his path with better faith and truer humanity, or with terror and a longing for revenge? And to what end does his strides tend at last?—to satiety, when the work of conquest is over; to civil war, when he has no other foe to battle; to inordinate luxury and enervation, when he has only to feast on spoils, and finally to die of the canker of his vices, gnawing out his own heart.

This matter is worth thinking about, when robbery of nations is preached by Senatorial tongues, and when, overriding all that is customary in civilization and all that is venerable and land-marks, the heart of a whole people begins to throb for new crusades and conquests, ere the blood of its wars is fairly clotting on the green earth. It is well to ask if "Haste makes waste" be not a maxim for nations as well as individuals—also, whether splendor of territorial conquest or stretch of empire is not dearly won by the sacrifice of the sense of justice, the simplicity and peaceful rugged virtues which only can preserve the freedom and perpetuate the glory of a people. No necessity pushes the Anglo Saxon in the path of robbery and murder. His domain is now more ample than his want, and only a wicked lust leads his eye and prompts his heart to new wars and further conquests.—*Yonkers Herald.*

Comparative Commerce of the Atlantic Cities.

As we glance our eyes over the Atlantic seaboard, and see the flourishing and populous marts of commerce and trade at different points, we naturally wish to know the relative commerce of each port, and what cities are destined to lead the race for commercial supremacy. The four leading commercial ports, are Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans are great shipping ports for the products of the South and West, but the amount of tonnage owned at those places is inconsiderable, and their import trade is small, consequently we shall not include these ports in our consideration of the commerce of the country.

Of the four principal ports New York takes the lead, and her imports are considerably more than all the rest of the country.—Next comes Boston, with about one fifth of the commerce of New York, then Philadelphia with considerably less than one half and Baltimore with about one fourth of that of Boston. New York imports about \$150,000,000, of goods Boston \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000, Philadelphia \$14,000,000, and Baltimore, \$8,000,000. Although the latter named cities have a very respectable foreign trade, yet the commerce of this country may be said to be controlled by the cities of Boston and New York. These are the only ports that have a general and extensive commerce. Philadelphia and Baltimore export tobacco and breadstuffs to various ports, and have quite a large trade with several of the West India Islands, South America, and Europe, but at many important ports their vessels are never seen. The vast East India trade is entirely controlled by the merchants of Boston, and New York, so is the trade with Russia, the Mediterranean, South Africa, South Pacific, Sandwich Islands and California. The narrow and somewhat restricted commerce of both Philadelphia and Baltimore must always cause them to be tributary cities to their northern rivals, and they can never take their places in the front rank as great commercial cities, while they

have to buy at second hand from their neighbors. Of course for the sale of innumerable articles, of which they are the sole importers, the merchants of Boston and New York have the decided advantage. The immense wealth of these two cities amounting to the enormous sum in the aggregate, of five hundred millions of dollars, will always enable them to defy all competition in the management of those great branches of commerce that require a great capital for their transaction. The united valuation of Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1849, was but one hundred and forty millions. The East India and Pacific trade, excluding the vessels bound to California, employs at the present time 223 ships, and 165 barks, of which not hardly a vessel is owned in Philadelphia or Baltimore, and with the exception of a few vessels owned in Salem is entirely controlled by New York having a majority of the China trade, and Boston controlling nearly all the Calcutta, Malacca, Batavia, Samatra, Cape of Good Hope, and Chili and Peruvian trade. It will be seen from these statements, that the principal commercial operations of this country are directed at the two great northern cities, and that no others can successfully enter the lists with them. Both Philadelphia and Baltimore greatly exceed Boston in population, and are destined probably to exceed in a far greater proportion than at present, and nothing can hinder those cities from being great and flourishing marts of trade, but they will always be greatly inferior to Boston, in their rank and position in foreign commerce.—*Boston Traveller.*

Influence of the Press

The mass of civilized society look with interest to the press, as a medium through which they may obtain the latest intelligence and the most interesting and important news. This being the case, the advertisements rarely fail to attract the attention even of the most careless observer. If, however, they fail to attract the attention of the careless and ignorant, they never fail to secure that of the intelligent and refined. Taking this for granted, the uninformed are soon made acquainted with their contents; they are spread abroad over the land, and the patronage and support of all classes are secured. Every day observation proves this to be true—actual experience has convinced thousands and tens of thousands of its utility and the advance of civilization, refinement and knowledge will eventually establish its correctness beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Under its genial influence and benignant sway, thousands have been built up as if by magic, whilst others who have disregarded its power, have been sunk into the lowest depths of poverty, unknown and uncared for by their fellow men. These are facts which stand as immovable and enduring monuments of the grandeur and sublimity of the system. The ruthless hand of time and the reckless influence of ignorance and prejudice will be forever unable to destroy its beauty and force, and the shafts of envy, failing to tarnish its marble front, will fall as harmless weapons at its feet. The power of the system is as effective as that of the press, because they are so closely identified, that they are one and the same thing.

It is hardly necessary for us to speak of the importance of advertising. Every day's experience makes it more and more manifest to business men. The great changes which a few years have wrought in the newspaper press, render advertisements to business men vastly more important than other more expensive expenditures; and he who neglects the advantages of advertising, not only robs himself of his fair advantage, but bestows the spoils on his wiser rival. "To neglect the facilities so cheaply afforded for general advertising, is like resolving never to travel by steam or communicate by telegraph.

Give your Child an Occupation.

We remember well the lines of a little hymn which we were in the habit of repeating in our childhood, which runs thus, "For Satan finds some mischief still, For idle hands to do."

We never understood the force and truth of the sentiment contained in them until many years after we used to repeat them with such flippancy.

He who now walks abroad with his eyes open, will have a most satisfactory demonstration of the importance of giving children an occupation. Visit the wharves, and various business streets of our city, and witness what an incredible number of petty larcenies are being daily committed.

Children must be occupied. If they are not employed in doing that which is useful and good, they will pursue evil, and that to their own destruction, as surely as the sun rises and sets.

It is not unfrequently the case that chil-

dren of a comparatively tender age are brought into our watchhouses by the guardians of the night, who have found them in the commission of some petty theft. What a disgrace is this to the child, and how much greater disgrace is this to the parents of guardians.

We repeat it, children must have an occupation. Inculcate early habits of industry encourage them in the pursuit of something that is useful, and you save them from a thousand evils which they must otherwise encounter.

If all the children in every community were thus educated, what an amount of suffering would be avoided. What an amount of money would be saved the town and State. What a diminution of the amount of juvenile delinquency, compared with that which now exists. Are you a parent, either by ties of consanguinity or adoption? Think of these things. Are you a guardian? Lay this matter to heart; think of those committed to your care; think what the child demands of you; think what the community demands of you; think what God requires of you; for your neglect of duty he will most surely hold you responsible. Would you then protect the community? Would you save the child? Give him an occupation.—*Orphans' Advocate.*

The Transcript gives an interesting anecdote of the late Dr. Bowditch. During the Revolutionary war, a Salem privateer brought home in a prize a valuable private library, portions of which were loaned to young Bowditch, and he actually copied twenty folio and equal to volumes of scientific works, in the collection, which he was unable to purchase. These manuscripts are still in possession of his children, noble monuments of their father's industry and zeal in the pursuit of the knowledge, that he made so useful to the commercial world.

I have no time to Study.

The idea about the want of time is a *mièrè* phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his ante-chamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasures, had time to converse with books; Caesar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he improves it as well as he might, and can reap a three fold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They are the life blood of the community; they can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable, and powerful, and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions to make laws for the nation.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

CANADA STATISTICS.—The population of Lower Canada is 890,261. Upper Canada 952,004; United Canada 1,842,265. Of these, 795,945 are Canadians of French origin; 651,673 Canadians of other origins; 277,766 are Irish; 93,929 English and Welsh; and 90,376 Scotch; 56,214 are natives of the United States, 10,116 Dutch or Germans; 7,378 natives of other British North American colonies. The principal religious divisions are as follows, viz:—Church of Rome 914,561; of England 268,592; Presbyterians 110,020; Wesleyan Methodists 102,439; Free Church 66,074; Church of Scotland 61,589; Episcopal Methodists 43,891; New Connection Methodists 10,989; other Methodists 71,520; Baptists 49,846; Lutherans 12,107; Congregationalists 11,674; Quakers 7,423; Menonists and Tunkers 8,230; Universalists 6,134; Bible Christians 5,742. The rest all under five thousand.

The agricultural census gives the following result. There are in United Canada 194,309 persons who hold land. Of the 85,912 hold from 50 to 100 acres, and 37,929 from 100 to 200 acres. The whole quantity of land held amounts to 17,937,145 acres, of which 7,303,241 are cultivated.

OURSELVES, AS OTHERS SEE US.—We had the pleasure, a short time ago, of showing the principal lions of New York to a stranger; a gentleman from the island of Cuba, and, we may add, a "patriot," though not a "Fillibuster." He expressed astonishment at many things—the buildings, the noise, the crowds, the bustle. But there was one spectacle which excited in him a profound emotion; and what that spectacle was, not our acute reader could guess. It was 8 o'clock in the morning, and we were passing the

carriage-stand in Broadway, along the Park. About half the drivers were seated on their carriage boxes, or inside, reading a newspaper. Our enthusiastic friend stopped suddenly, and continued to look at this, to him, most novel and extraordinary spectacle, until one of the drivers caught his eye, and leaped down, in hope of a customer. We then moved on, and our Cuban, deeply affected, expressed himself thus: "It is the grandest thing I have seen in your industrious country! The carriage-drivers read newspapers! When shall I see that in my poor Cuba!" We may mention that Cubans commonly speak of us as "the industrious Americans." We refer to the native Cubans, who, almost to a man, daily speak and nightly dream of this "industrious" nation, as their best means of deliverance from the "Spanish yoke." Another fact: our friend computes that eight hundred boys and girls from the island of Cuba are now at school in this country, all of whom become imbued with republican sentiments, besides acquiring the English language. We shall hear from these young republicans, some day, when the "pear is ripe."—*Home Journal.*

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, November 6th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The Election

Gen. Franklin Pierce was elected President, on Tuesday last, by a large majority of the electoral votes. The old hero, who has fought the enemies of his Country in several wars, with the most signal success, was out-generaled and beaten by his youthful opponent. The triumphant march of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, is a fit illustration of the irresistible career, with which Gen. Pierce has swept the Country from Maine to Texas. It is the first Italian Campaign over again.

The following is a list of the States, which have given their electoral Votes to the Democratic Candidate—Maine, New Hampshire, Conn., R. Island, New York, Penn., New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Miss., Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Delaware.

Massachusetts and Vermont, have gone for Gen. Scott. There are two or three States of which there are not full returns, but which without doubt, have gone for Gen. Pierce.

Below we give the returns of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.
Needham,	72	82	75
Dorchester,	76	154	47
Roxbury,	627	596	182
West Roxbury,	184	166	48
Braintree,	133	149	103
Dorchester,	267	326	220
Milton,	101	90	76
Cohasset,	45	79	27
Randolph,	346	183	91
Quincy,	332	226	50
Weymouth,	255	102	282
Wrentham,	113	125	120
Dedham,	126	248	173
Franklin,	57	111	92
Soarom,	62	67	76
Walpole,	50	121	103
Stoughton,	152	116	109
Bellingham,	83	46	67
Medway,	100	124	129
Medfield,	47	60	57

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.	Web.
Boston,	5026	4472	1413	1017
N Chelsea,	34	40		
Chelsea,	314	332	163	16

THE WHOLE STATE.

	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.	Scott.
Total,	46553	53791	25767	1850

Plurality for Gen. Scott, 7238.

Quincy Charitable Society.

The Annual Meeting of this long-established Association was held at the house of the President, on Monday evening last, and the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen, viz:

For President, Gideon F. Thayer.
For Vice President, Rev. Nelson Clark.
For Secretary, Mary P. Glover.
For Treasurer, Mary M. Frederick.
For Directors, Benjamin Curtis, Rev. Wm. W. Dean, Mrs. Benjamin Curtis, Mrs. Eleazer Frederick, Miss Hannah Spear, Miss Ann Curtis, Mrs. John Faxon, Mrs. Horatio N. Glover.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted; and it appeared that the Society had disbursed within the past year, \$102.37 and had a balance on hand of \$95.91. This is a larger sum than is usually found in the Treasury, and is owing mainly to the liberal donation recently made by one of our liberal and venerable citizens. May we not hope that others, on whom Providence has showered its abundance, will emulate so praise-worthy an example?

The Society administers to all worthy objects in need, whenever their cases are made known to the Directors. The officers are chosen from four of the religious Societies of

the town, which is a pledge that sectarianism has no connexion with it. We hope that our citizens, without distinction, will contribute to the means of this institution, and thus enable it to extend the scope of its operations to every individual in suffering, whose character and condition present a fair claim for its sympathy and relief.

The annual payment of one dollar, by males, and of twenty-five cents by females, constitutes membership.

The Directors will call for subscriptions, at an early day, on the inhabitants of the town, and they cherish the hope that the present number of members, of both sexes, will be largely increased.

Application for aid may be made to any of the officers, who will immediately make personal acquaintance with the cases before action.

Ibrahim Bartlett.

The decease of Ibrahim Bartlett Esq., is an event, in the history of Quincy, deserving more than a passing notice. Mr. Bartlett had many excellent traits of character—many qualities of heart and mind, which render his memory dear to those who knew him, as we have known him, from our boyhood days. He began to teach school at the age of eighteen, from which period, with but a short interval, he continued to teach for upwards of twenty years. He taught school the larger part of this time in Quincy, he spent several years, however, at Jamaica Plains; Roxbury, and Cambridgeport. His method of teaching was unlike that now generally pursued. But in his day and after the fashion of it, he was eminently successful. In one particular he excelled the teachers of our day—he tried to impress his pupils with a sense of the importance of good manners. We do not believe there ever went forth from our public schools, classes of scholars more proficient in writing reading and arithmetic, than those whom he taught. We yield to a personal feeling, and confess with gratitude an indebtedness to the deceased for this homely piece of instruction. Never pass a word in study or reading without understanding its meaning and pronunciation.

Mr. Bartlett had a taste for flowers—however narrow and circumscribed his garden lot, he had a bed for them. He delighted in the cultivation of his garden. Who does not remember how well and luxuriantly it grew, and flourished under his care and skill? He was one of the first of our citizens to introduce the culture of trees. He planted these noble elms, which, in the heat of summer, throw their grateful shade upon the pupils of the South District school. He had an ear for music, and spared neither time nor expense to create and promote a love for it. He took an active and intelligent part in the proceedings of the parish to which he was attached, and also of the town. He was the founder of the Quincy Lyceum. He was a man of liberal and enlarged ideas—of hospitable and friendly dispositions. He was of a kind and accommodating spirit, even to a fault. He was a good father, a good neighbor—and good friend.

Com.

Our Correspondent, H. N. W. (or Hugh N. Warner,) desires us to inform Mr. Job Sass that he did not intend in his article on "Letter Writing" to bestow unmerited praise on the gentleman's inimitable productions. They speak for themselves—and he simply meant to express the sincere pleasure he took in perusing them. He considers Mr. Sass as a "model American" and believes that he must be one of "the unfettered democcy," although he did not express his political sentiments in writing of the presidential candidates.

He further wishes us to state that he should be pleased to form an acquaintance with such a sturdy and intelligent yeoman as Mr. Sass, and when the "President with his Cabinet, Secretaries and all his Bureaus" shall visit the plantation at Walpole to examine the quality of his American Gumbo, it would afford him great pleasure to become one of the party and perambulate the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the barn where he fosters his flocks and herds.

The Dedham Gazette has passed into the hands of Henry O. Hildreth Esquire.

Hon. Edward L. Keyes retired with an editorial, which sustains the reputation of the author for candor, and courage. Mr. Keyes is an out-spoken man, who is free from meanness and duplicity. He will not say he loves, when he hates. We part with Mr. Keyes with regret. Mr. Keyes' talents and experience fit him for any situation in the State, and we shall be gratified at any good fortune that may befall him.

We are again compelled, for the want of room, to omit communications of correspondents. That of "A Journeyman" in reply to Employer we should have been glad to insert. "Viator" forgot to send us his name.

The total amount of donations to the Washington National Monument during the month of October, was \$2,139.59.

Hon. Rufus Choate is expected to argue a case before the Circuit Court, at Washington this week, involving an award of \$86,000 by the late Mexican Board of Commissioners.

At a meeting of the friends of the Ten Hour System on Tuesday evening, Messrs. Wyman Abernethy and George Newcomb were nominated as candidates for the General Court.

LYCEUM.—The President of the Lyceum, having been disappointed in his expectation of a lecturer on Wednesday evening, occupied the usual hour of lecture, by reading those pleasant hexameters of Longfellow called Evangeline.

We saw a few days ago, several hills of sweet potatoes, which were raised by Josiah Brigham Esq. Though not planted until quite late in the season they had grown to quite a good size. One of them weighing nearly a pound. The vine resembles the cucumber vine. We were likewise shown a large pear, weighing twenty-six ounces, raised by Mr. Nathan Holbrook of Neponset Village. It was not the largest, he having sent one which weighed several ounces more, to New York.

Mr. Editor:—

"He that's convinced against his will Is of the same opinion still."

"Democrat" has at last concluded to give "up the chase" after any thing that will justify the tortuous course of his idol Gen. Wilson, he has not advanced a single argument to disprove anything we have said in relation to him, he has indeed attempted to charge the issue and thus escape a conclusion that he knew was inevitable; he called upon us to answer the General's speech at Worcester, which had nothing to do with the controversy between us, we referred him to Col. Schoolers answer to it, in which he doubtless found the General's guns were all spiked. We put several questions to him which he has not answered us, for reasons too obvious to need any explanation.

From such a controversialist little candor can be expected, and a man who can justify bargains for office and see no iniquity in it, or affect ignorance of what his great admirer does not deny, is surely entitled to no great share of our confidence for his penetration, or the honesty of his political principles. If he calls his assertions arguments, it is certainly a very cheap kind of logic, and he has given us nothing else, and if the character of Gen. Wilson, and the heroism of Frank Pierce, has no better foundation to rest upon they do not stand upon a block of granite.

When a man is defeated in his purpose he is very apt to get into a passion, and this is the case with "Democrat," he accused us of saying, by implication, something against Gen. W., but he has not shown that one of these implications are untrue, when he attempts to do that, we shall see who will "stand fire" best; heretofore "Democrat" has been very apt to run away before he got into the fire, and then like some other great men, boast of what great things he has done in his own estimation when the battle was over.

If we are a fool as he says we are, we have only to say we had rather be a fool than a knave any how, and any one who prefers the latter character, let him take it, we will not quarrel with him about his taste. Whether a man who advocates trading in public offices, buying and selling votes, is a fool, or a knave, we leave your readers to decide. If a man makes great professions of anti slavery and then votes and lends his influence to support a man for President whose views are still unchanged; who gave more devotion to the slave interest than any slave holding President we ever had, don't violate a great principle, we should like to know what great principles mean. We know some men's principles are so small they can be stored in a breeches pocket, and the great principles of some politicians would not fill a larger space, it is usually the place where they are kept.

"Democrat" says there never has been a third party of such magnitude as to require the barter principle to be applied to it before, but he is out in his facts. The Anti Masonic party was a large and powerful one, it gave over a hundred thousand votes in New York, and the electoral vote of Vermont to its candidate for President. John Quincy Adams, its candidate for Governor in this State received a large vote, and broke the election, upon which Mr. Adams withdrew from the caucus, or his name would have been sent up to the senate. The government went on without any political bargain or any trading in offices of the State.

We put the question distinctly to "Democrat" whether if Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to John Quincy Adams for President by an agreement with him that Clay should be appointed Secretary of State, that is if he gave it for a consideration, was corruption? If it was not, then the whole Democratic party of that day have pronounced the assertion false, if it was, then the bargains made by the Coalition now are corrupt, he may take which horn of the dilemma he chooses to hang upon, let him answer without evasion, and we will leave the decision, who has the best side of the argument with your readers.

LOAFERS FRIEND.

We have received the Star Spangled Banner, published in Boston. It is a good weekly for \$2.00 a year.

For the Quincy Patriot.

To the Democrats of Quincy:

Are you ready for the contest on Monday next, are you as well organized and drilled for the election, as our friends the Whigs are? I assure you in good truth, the Whig party of this town have left nothing undone. They look after their men, and they look well to the voting list in season. No name is omitted of their party for enrollment on the list of voters. In all this they have acted right and set a good example for the Democrats to follow. The Whig vote will be strong in Quincy next Monday, because their organization is perfect, and every live Whig of the set school districts will be brought to the polls on Monday *volens or volens*. All right, brother Democrats are you ready to meet your political opponent? You are stronger numerically than the Whigs are. You can beat them if you will. Our Selectmen will be in session on Saturday afternoon, and Monday morning next. Examine the voting list and see whose names of your party are omitted. See that such omissions are inserted and all is well. No man can vote unless his name is on the list before the opening of the polls. Our worthy Selectmen are ready to receive evidence of qualification, and will insert at the proper time on the list, all who are voters. But the application must be made in person, heresy testimony is received with caution. Let every man go himself and trust to no one. This is the only safe way to be a voter. Let no Democrat stay away from the polls on Monday next. Come one, come all. You have state officers and members of Congress to choose. The supernumerary State Constitution of Massachusetts, needs revision. By all means give your vote for a Convention to effect this great work. Let every true lover of equal rights in Quincy, deposit his yeas on Monday next, for a complete revision of our antiquated Constitution, that the Whig party of Massachusetts wishes forever untouched, for reasons well known to themselves.

OLD HICKORY.

For the Patriot.

Hon. Charles F. Adams.

The voters of Quincy will do themselves honor by voting for the gentleman whom the Free Soilers have put in nomination for Congress. He is independent on parties. He belongs to no party. He is like his ancestors in that particular. The old Federalists hated John Adams and betrayed him. The Whigs, the descendants of the Federalists hated John Q. Adams, and betrayed him. John Q. Adams turned from the treasonable purpose of dissolving the Union, which the Hartford Convention and Federalists meditated, with loathing and scorn, and true patriotic indignation. John Q. Adams always took the side of his country. He resisted with all that energy and power of logic, and eloquence for which he was so celebrated, the claims of the British to the Oregon Territory. He went in for the whole of our original territory, which the British Whigs, then in power, gave up to their fellow Whigs who live on the other side of the water. He was always in favor of our rights to the fishing grounds, from which this country ought to drive away the British. He was most distinguished for his opposition to the slave power. For the last twenty five years the power of slavery has overshadowed this country like a cloud. But "through that dark cloud, which they have gathered over us, I see the light of freedom breaking in upon this distracted country."

We can never repay the debt of gratitude which we owe to men, who stood firm and passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed in those dark and fearful times.

Charles F. Adams is a worthy son of such a sire. He has great courage and firmness. He has ever opposed the advances of the slave power, with a far-seeing and comprehensive sagacity. He has never made compromises with his conscience on that question. He has never been intimidated by threats of a dissolution of the Union. He has never succumbed to an unscrupulous and domineering party, which found it necessary to shift its course to meet the popular gales. He has never been allured from the path of duty by the enticements and blandishments of office.

He is above the low ambition of seeking distinction by flattery and cajoling the people. He is fit to be the successor of Horace Mann, which is the highest compliment that can be paid to any man. The last speech of Horace Mann looms up among Congressional speeches of his fellow members, like Bunker Hill Monument above the surrounding edifices.

The Whig and Democratic candidates are very respectable gentlemen, but we want men in Congress, who will have pluck enough to resist the Slavery-propagandists with courage and firmness, more than a match for their own. We want faithful watchmen, on the citadels of American freedom and constitutional liberty. If the friends of Mr. Adams will do their duty on Monday next, our Congressional District will be honored by the election of a man, who will be faithful to the grand cause of human freedom. This cause is the only one in which fact divides mankind all over the globe. It is the highest cause, next to religion, in which men can engage.

Let Quincy at least do her duty in the pending election of Monday.

FREE DEMOCRAT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

To Whigs.

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost; the unconquerable will
And courage never to submit or yield,
And what is else to be overcome.

Whigs of Massachusetts push on the column. What though our Allies in other States have given way and fled. Here in the Bunker Hill State, all is well. Here on the old foundations laid by the venerable sages and patriots of the revolution we stand erect and free. On Monday next we are to encounter the most reckless and abandoned host that ever went forth to do battle. The coalition the foul coalition, that smells to Heaven, is in the field, armed like the legions of Satan. For two long years they have trodden us under foot. They have passed the most despotic laws ever enacted. They have established an inquisitorial tyranny, that penetrates to the humblest hearth. Spies and Informers, the meanest of mankind, have been dignified and elevated into a class of citizens to be respected. Whigs, once more to the breach, one long and steady and determined effort and Massachusetts will again be free.

WHIG.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Joseph W. Robertson.

Our citizens will have an opportunity on Monday next to vote for the gentlemen whose name stands at the head of this communication, I presume there are other men who are candidates for the Senate in Norfolk County, who are estimable and worthy men. I do not have the pleasure of an acquaintance with the other named gentlemen. Of Mr. Robertson I can speak from personal knowledge. He is a citizen of whom the town may be proud. He came into Quincy about twenty-five years ago, a poor boy without any friends or relatives to assist him. He is a native of Thornton New Hampshire, a state which has produced such great men as Gen. Pierce, Gen. Cass, and Levi Woodbury the most distinguished statesmen and patriots of the country.

Mr. Robertson possesses the energy and shrewdness and go-ahead-ness, which distinguish all the sons of New Hampshire. He is a good Democrat, as firm as the Granite Hills of his native state. He made a good representative when he represented the town a year ago, and if he is elected on Monday next as he ought to be, he will make a good senator. He cannot make a long and set speech, and I think all the more of him on that account. These men who have a gift of gab are not men generally of practical judgment. Mr. Robertson has shown his capacity to help govern the state by his industry, thrift, and success in his own business; besides, he is an honest man and is very charitable and kind to the poor.

CASS.

From the Dedham Gazette.

Dedham, Oct. 21, 1852.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams,

Dear Sir,—By a vote passed at the Free Soil Convention of the Third Congressional District, held at Dedham on Wednesday, October 21st, the agreeable duty devolves upon us, as Officers of the Convention, of informing you that you were unanimously nominated to represent the Free Democracy of the Third District in the next Congress of the United States.

A vote was passed by the Convention requesting the candidate to take the stump, and advocate the cause of Free Democracy throughout the District.

We are with much respect,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM JACKSON, President.

H. O. HILDRETH,
J. N. BACON,
WM. A. HAYWARD, } Secretaries.

Hon. WILLIAM JACKSON, President of the Convention of the Third District.

QUINCY, 25th October, 1852.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 21st inst., notifying me of the honor conferred upon me by the Convention, was this day received. The body, whilst it generously over-estimates my ability to serve the public, places me at the same time under the strongest obligations to labor to justify its good opinion. No public station in America appears to me more worthy of an honest man's ambition than the particular one to which it seeks to call me, yet none has been made by circumstances more difficult adequately to fill. For me in any way to have solicited a nomination to it, having in view those who have been heretofore the incumbents, would have been unpardonable presumption. To shrink from it, now that it has been voluntarily and unanimously offered by that party which most closely adheres to all the principles they steadily maintained, and that from a simple dread of the contrast with them to which I might be subjected, would be proclaiming myself unworthy. I accept, then, this distinguished mark of the confidence of the Free Democracy in the spirit in which it is conferred; and, whatever fortune may attend it, whilst I retain for myself that independence of judgment without which no public situation seems to me worth possessing, I will at least venture to promise that so far as it may depend on my endeavors, the sacred cause in which we are engaged shall receive no dishonor through any act of mine.

The space of time between this and the day of election is now so brief as to render it impossible for me fully to comply with the request of the Convention to advocate the cause throughout the District. But so far as it may yet be done, I shall be happy to avail myself of every opportunity of being of service.

Be pleased to accept for the Convention, as well as for yourself, my Dear Sir, the assurances of the respect and esteem, with which I am their, and

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

Church Music; Day in a French Criminal Court; Household Scenery; The Mysteries of a flower; Walking Sticks; Relations of Climate to Tubercular Disease; Tact; Shadow of the Island of Madeira; Japan; Law of Master and Servant; Death of Daniel Webster.

We have received from Pettridge & Co. Boston, Vol. VII of Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. It is full of very interesting reading matter. Among the contents, is the life of James Taylor, originator of Steam Navigation. For Sale by Gill & Co.

Go to John Holden's and examine his beautiful watches. See Advertisement.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—Every number of this beautiful work, increases in interest, and popularity. The November number, is beautifully embellished and full of useful and interesting matter. Among the contents, is "Machinery for Machine Making, Useful arts of the Greeks and Romans," and other valuable articles. For Sale by Gill & Co.

John Dinegan has received another supply of winter goods. Also winter fashions.

M. F. Dolan, Draper and Taylor, respectfully solicits the patronage of our readers.

We refer them to his advertisement in another column.

Mrs. A. J. Kemison has a very elegant and extensive assortment of millinery goods, of the best qualities and most fashionable styles. She is said to be the best milliner in this vicinity, and her prices are such that all will find it to be for their interest to trade with her. See her advertisement.

THE CHURCH OF DIVINE UNITY.—(Rev. Mr. Bellows,) on Broadway, N. Y., has been sold for \$90,000 to the Universalist Society, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Chapin.

Theodore Parker says: "Mr. Leaningbothways is a popular politician in America, just now sitting on the fence between honesty and dishonesty, and like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testament, belonging to neither dispensation."

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

New York, Oct. 30.

The steamer Georgia arrived at 12 o'clock last night, with the mails, \$2,000,000 in specie on freight, and about \$300,000 in the hands of passengers.

James Blakely, passenger, and Francis Hunt, assistant engineer, died on board the Georgia.

The boatmen on the Chagres river, threatened to destroy the railroad bridge, because it interfered with their business. No government force exists between Panama and Aspinwall. The R. R. Co., have to defend themselves.

Col. Fremont's land claim is now before the Land Commissioners of Los Angeles. The Village of White Rock, near Placerville, was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult.

Several cases of sporadic cholera had occurred in the different mines in the various localities.

The mining news is still exciting. A specimen of pure gold was taken out of a mine in Downville, weighing 204 ounces.

Fine specimens of Gold and Coal found near Chepo, have been taken to Panama.

FAIR AT WEYMOUTH.—The anti-slavery ladies of Weymouth commence their Annual Fair, on Monday evening next, Nov. 8th, and continue it until the Friday following.

THREE CENT PIECES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says of the operations of the mint during the last month:

"The manufacture of three cent pieces has been immense—2,666,800 pieces were coined, representing in value \$80,000. Last month, the coinage of this very convenient little piece was over a million and a half, and the amount then was thought to be immense. Large as this supply is, it does not exceed the demand. The Treasurer has now but few on hand."

IMMIGRATION FOR OCTOBER.—During the month of October, 20,116 passengers were landed at New York, of whom 11,439 came from England, 836 from Ireland, 1,045 from Scotland, 2,565 from Havre, 1,625 from Bremen, and the remainder from other European ports, and Chagres.

Twelve slaves, consisting of a woman and her children, the greater part of them were sold at public auction at Warrenton, Va., a few days ago, for \$5000.

The day has not been fixed, in honor of the memory of Daniel Webster. It probably will be the week after the next. The eulogy pronounced in the Stone Temple. Rev. Messrs Dean and Clark have been invited to join in the pulpit services.

Marriages.

At Roxbury, 26th ult, by Rev. W. Ryder, Mr. Charles B. Burrell to Miss L. Newell.

At South Boston, 28th, by Rev. E. Mr. Jesse Bray to Miss Keziah Pickering. Mr. John Karcher to Miss Charlotte nings.

Deaths.

In this town, 27ult, Thomas B. son of tin L, and Emily M. Cushing, aged 11 years.

In this town, Franklin, son of Asa and za Colburn, aged 10 years.

At Dorchester, 31st ult, James Davenport, 56 years 5 mos.

At Roxbury, 29th ult, Mr. Charles ningham, 72.

At South Boston, 2d inst., Mr. Reuben Ruddle, 32, a native of Ireland.

At West Roxbury, Robert Hough, youngest son of Robert and Mary Pearson, 9 days.

Special Notices

CARD.—The Adams Literary Association, would, (in accordance with a unanimous vote passed by them, on the Eve of Nov. return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Ladies, who, so efficiently, willingly and charitably donated and assisted at their Lot of the 28th ult. We would also express obligations to the Gentlemen that address us on that occasion, for the very appropriate and well adapted remarks, and the good deney it had and may have to promote the objects of the occasion and the prosperity of the Association. Also, to the public who generously bestowed upon us their patronage.

Ladies wishing a neat style of dress for winter, are requested to call and examine some specimens at A. J. Kemison's.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—The National Democrats of Quincy, are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room, to-morrow, 8 day evening, Nov., 7th, at 7 o'clock, nominate Candidates for Representatives to the next General Court, and to transact other business which may be presented consistent.

WHIG CAUCUS.—The Whigs of Quincy, are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room, this Saturday evening, Nov., 6th, at 7 o'clock to nominate Candidates for Representatives to the next General Court, and to transact other business, which may be presented for consideration. Per order Town Committee.

Poetry.

LINES.

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

TO YOUTH.

Where art thou gone, light-ankled youth?
With wing at either shoulder,
And smile that never left thy mouth
Until the hours grew colder.

Then somewhat seemed to whisper near
That thou and I must part;
I doubted it; I felt no fear,
No weight upon the heart.

If aught befel it, Love was by
And rolled it off again;
So if there ever was a sigh,
'Twas not a sign of pain.

I may not call thee back; but thou
Returnest, when the hand
Of gentle Sleep waves o'er my brow
His poppy-crested wand.

Then smiling eyes bend over mine,
Then lips once parted invite;
But sleep hath taken a silent sign
And both, alas! I give flight.

TO AGE.

Welcome, old friend! These many years
Have we lived door by door;
The Fates have laid aside their shares
Perhaps for some few more.

I was indolent at an age
When better boys were taught,
But thou at length hast made me sage,
If I am sage in aught.

Little I know from other men,
Too little they from me,
But thou hast pointed well the pen
That writes these lines to thee.

Thanks for expelling Fear and Hope,
One vile, the other vain;
One's scourge, the other's telescope,
I shall not see again.

Rather what lies before my feet
My notice shall engage;
He who hath braved Youth's dizzy heat
Dreads not the frost of Age.

HOME WHERE LOVE IS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Home is not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls—
Filled with smiles the heart hath builded!
Home is—go watch the faithful dove
Sailing 'neath the heaven above—
Home is where there's one to love,
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home is not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endure it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet—and only so,
Where there's one we love to meet us!

Variety.

FREE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.—If I were to express in a line what constitutes the glory of a state, I should say it is the free and full development of human nature. That country is the happiest and noblest whose institutions and circumstances give the largest scope of action to the human powers and affections, and call forth man in all the variety of his faculties and feelings. That is the happiest country where there is most intelligence and freedom of thought, most affection and love, most imagination and taste, most industry and enterprise, most public spirit, most domestic virtue, most conscience, most piety. Wealth is a good only as it is the production and proof of the vigorous exercise of man's powers, and is a means of bringing out his affections and enlarging his faculties. Man is the only glory of a country; and it is the advancement and unfolding of human nature which is the true interest of a state.—Dr. Channing.

What is the difference between the school-master and an engine-driver? One trains the mind, the other minds the train.

Punch, speaking of the influence of good dinners, says there is no diplomatic dispute in this world so large that "it cannot be covered with a table-cloth."

A lady, piqued by Dr. Johnson's scrupulous advocacy of truth, once asserted that little variations in narration must happen a thousand times a day, if one is not particularly watching. It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world.

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee-mill the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled, "Old Government Java."

A story is told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancied one of his legs of one religion, and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bed-clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

Charity, faith and good works are as necessary to constitute the Christian character, as are three lines to form a triangle.

The way of the righteous, and the way of the wicked, like diverging lines, have the greatest distance between them at their termination.

QUERY.—Whom did Robinson Crusoe meet on his being cast on the desert island? A GREAT SWELL on the shore, and a LITTLE COVE running inland.

QUANDARY.—A baker with both arms in the dough up to his elbows, and a flea in the leg of his trousers.

REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTION!

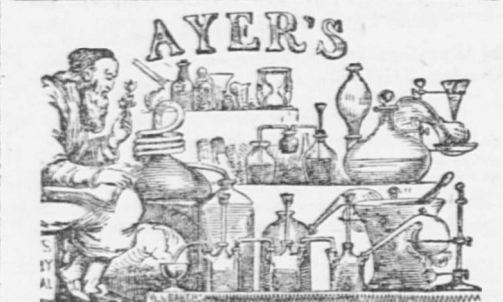


THE Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHEELER & KING, as a Carriage Shop, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in his line of business such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c. Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.

Quincy, July 17, 1852 RALPH LOWE. 3a

NEW DELAINES AND PRINTS.—A large assortment just received and for sale at low prices by GEO. SAVIL & CO., Washington St., Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-44

WANTED.—3 first rate paint makers, for Custom Work. Steady employment and the highest prices. Apply immediately to GEO. SAVIL & CO., Washington St., Quincy.



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increasing its enjoyment, and even prolonging the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is no abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor HITCHCOCK, K.
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical composition, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of pulmonary difficulties. It is my opinion as to your superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. D. D.

From the widely celebrated
Professor SILLIMAN, M. D., L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. Soc. of the Acad. of Sciences of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.
MAJOR PATRICKSON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Dec. 26, 1849.

Respectfully yours,
Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Quincy by E. HAYDEN; Hingham, C. & L. HUNT; Dedham, WM. T. RAND, and by all Druggists everywhere.

October 24, 1852. 40-41

GEORGE W. WHITING, having altered and arranged the store lately occupied by Mr. Lyander S. Richards, would call the attention of the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Mr. Whiting would inform the Ladies, that since the removal of the Post Office, they will not be annoyed by boys being in or about the store; strict order being enforced, and everything being arranged to the convenience of all who would favor him with their patronage.

Strict attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and to the dispensing of the best of Family Medicines.

Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand.

Also—Confectionery, Soda, &c.

Quincy, June 19, 1852. 41

DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—Babbitt's Panavator and Cinnamon Cream; Cinnamon Lymph Cray's Aniline Cream; (6 years trial) Tompkins Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other articles for the toilette. For sale by

MRS. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, June 5, 1852. 41

READ! READ! READ!!!

Clayton's Rheumatic Cure.

WARRANTED a sure cure for the Rheumatism and all Nervous Affections, and Cramp and Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and Toothache, and all Bilious Complaints, and it will cleanse the Blood of Humors of all kinds.

Prepared and sold by W. E. CLAYTON, Randolph, Mass. REDDING & CO., State street wholesale agents, and retail by the trade generally Mrs. E. Hayden, sole agent for Quincy.

September 18th 1852. 38-6m

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon Vanilla, &c. for Cookery.

Treble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c. Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, &c. Thyme. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Nov 15.

Business Cards.

JOHN DINEGAN.
MERCHANT TAILOR
ON THE
BRAINTREE AND WEYMOUTH
TURNPIKE.

A FEW RODS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Quincy, Mass.

Oct. 1852. 44-45

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,
Counsellors at
LAW.

WETMOUTH MASS.

F. A. KINGSBURY. C. H. EMERSON.

One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every Tuesday. SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass. 27th

July 5.

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.

will keep constantly on hand,

PROVISIONS,

all kinds of

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.

—also—

Oysters and Refreshments,

served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street, QUINCY, Mass.

37-ly

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.

—DEALER IN—

West India Goods and Groceries,

OYSTERS & CLAM-CHOWDERS.

IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of

FRANKLIN and SCHOOL

STREET, - - QUINCY.

B. F. MESERVEY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

DEALER IN

Watches Clocks and Jewelry.

HANCOCK Street, QUINCY Mass.

[July 7, 1852-ly]

NATHANIEL WHITE,

—HAS FOR SALE—

LUMBER,

Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand

—also—

Coal, Hard and Soft Wood.

QUINCY CANAL WHARF.

July 10, 1852.

ALL KINDS OF

Job Printing,

SUCH AS

POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,

BILL-HEADS, BLANKETS, CARDS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY

PRINTING,

Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,

With Cheapness and Dispatch.

Wm. S. MORTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Commiss'ner of Insolvency,

QUINCY, Mass. 13-6m

WHTTON & ADAMS.

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.

—AND—

Hard and Soft Wood,

ON GRANITE Wharf, Quincy Point.

Quincy, May 16, 1852. 41

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER;

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—also—

Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.

For Purchasers will find it for their interest to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices.

Quincy, June 12, 1852. 41

S. WADE,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,

Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.

Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34-41

GEO. SAVIL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing of every

DESCRIPTION,

WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.

A complete assortment always on hand.

N.B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,

GEO. EATY BLAKE, GEO. CAROT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE,

Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to

T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,

A. & A. Lawrence & Co., J. S. K. Mills & Co.,

and Merchants' Bank, Boston.

Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins & Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Mattum, & Co.,

and Metropolitan Bank, New York.

52th



THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Personal Property against Fire, at as low a premium as any other good and reliable office. Its premiums have been arranged with care and are as low as is consistent with the security of the insured; the patronage of the public is solicited, and from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing support is anticipated.

Directors: William S. Morton, Israel W. Munroe, Gideon F. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb, Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dag, gan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson, Roxbury; Abner Turner, Scituate; George Marston of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph; H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester; Benjamin King, Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater; Alfred Louisa, Hingham; Apollo Randall South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.

Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston,

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., "

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,

Hon. Anna W. Adams, of New Bedford,

Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,

Josiah Brigham, Esq., "

Hon. James Maguire, Randolph,

Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone Temple.

William S. Morton, President.

STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.

April 20. 35th

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

Tompkins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Anyody Clove Tincture; Dr. Spears Vegetable Toothache drops; Dr. Dwyer's infallible Toothache drops; Franklin's Astringent for the Toothache; Burdick's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Magnetic Toothache drops; Indian compound drops; Nephthe, Mrs. Kidder's great Indian remedy; Brown's Extract of Gall and Alum; Preparations of Croscote, and various other articles for the same disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS.

Letter, Note, Bill, Drawing, and Tissue Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Writing Ink, Wafers, and Wax, and all kinds of school, Stationery, and Fancy Stationery.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind, and of every quality.

JUVENILE, TOY, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

HYMN BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy and vicinity.

BEAUTIFUL QUARTO BIBLES, English Pocket Bibles, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles and Testaments.

SLATES of the best quality. Covered do.

SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds. Covered do.

PORTE MONIES, POCKET BOOKS, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Cloth, Hair, and Tooth Brushes, Back-gummond boards, &c. &c.

Our numerous customers will find in our assortment of the above, and all other kinds of goods usually found in such a store, is more full and complete than ever, and fully equal to supply the demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our endeavor to dispose of the same at prices that all will call most reasonable and satisfactory.

C. GILL & CO.

At the Quincy Bookstore.

Oct. 1. 40th

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.

At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass Ware. Together with a supply of

Boot Makers' Findings.

—also—

BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD, MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.

All of which will be kept constantly on hand, and will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash.

The public are invited to call and examine our goods, and become acquainted with our mode of trade.

N.B. The spacious Hall over the store will be let on favorable terms.

Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge.

Quincy, Jan. 11, 1851. 41

THE Subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has moved his place of business to the North part of the village of Quincy.

Two large elm trees in front of the house and shop, where he purposes to manufacture fine and coarse Harnesses, Collars, and to trim Wagons and other Carriages, in a fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

Please call.

T. KELLOGG.

SALT PORK—2000 pounds which we packed ourselves, and will sell it at wholesale or retail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by

Quincy, July 3, 1852. 41

NEW AUCTION

—AND—

COMMISSION STORE!

J. & H. H. FAXON, offer their services as Commission Dealers, Auctioneers, and solicit the patronage of their friends, and the community in their new enterprise.

They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to them. Making liberal cash advances on consignments.

Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell in any part of the town, for those who will favor them with their business.

Quincy, June 10, 1852 41

CIDER BARRELS—20 first quality Cider

Barrels, for sale cheap by

J. & H. H. FAXON.

GEORGE SAVIL & CO'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the Stone Temple.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.

We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work

at our establishment is warranted second to none, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Vestings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price, and customers may be assured, that every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.

GEO. SAVIL & CO.

MATTRESSES. Curled Hair, Palm Leaf and Husk Mattresses, of the very best quality just received and for sale as low as can be bought in Boston, and delivered free of expenses. All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to call before purchasing.

I. W. MUNROE.

COUGH CANDIES.—Pectorals, Cods, Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Biscuits, and Biscuits and Wild Cherry Candy Candy Candy Candy, Wiley's Philadelphia Candy Candy, and various other good kinds.

Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, January 31, 1852. 5th

JOHN GILLESPIE, would take this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on Washington street, where he would be happy to see them, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part, and satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fitting garment are solicited to give him a call.

Sept. 20. 38th

MRS. E. HAYDEN returns thanks to her friends and the public, for their long-continued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of superior Family Medicines, selected with care.

Also—various articles for invalids, Pearl and prepared Barley, Farina, Groat, cracked Wheat, Sago, Tapioca, Oatmeal, Corn Starch, Broom, &c. &c.

Jellies, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Guava, and other Sweets, Shoulder Braces and Supporters of various kinds, Gum Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass Pipes and Shells, patent nursing Shields, Tubes, and Bottles, spread Plasters, Glass and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mittens, Flesh Brushes, &c. &c.

Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and attention.

She is also receiving the new and popular medicines of the day, as they appear in this and other cities. Washington-st., rear of Stone Temple, Quincy, Nov. 1. 45th

SILVER PLATING FLUID. This Liquid is a preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials, at 25 cents each, and warranted, by a single application, to replate any kind of silverware, when the silver is worn off, and make them look equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Washington street

thus armed, she went to him as he stood nearly opposite her shop, across the street, near Hopkins, and asked him again—"John Lacey, will you marry me?" To which he replied, "No, I'll be damned if I do." She walked up to the alley, cocked her pistol, returned, and walked up behind, as he stood looking into the show case, presented his pistol to the back of his head, fired, and he was a corpse.

Miss Wheeler stepped back a little, and stood calmly, and said—"I shot John Lacey, and I am not ashamed of it," and surrendered her pistol and herself to officer Shortwell, who stood near at the time. Sheriff Page then took her under guard and walked with her to jail, and the dead man was taken home.

When Sheriff Page took her from her, she remarked—"It is a good one, and I intended to make sure work of it." Evidences of her intention to commit suicide have also been discovered.

This is a dreadful business. But, on our honor as a man, and our faith as a Christian, we feel bound to say, that the wrong he did her far exceeded the wrong she has done. And, so long as society refuses to protect the rights, and vindicate the wrongs of woman, she must be expected to redress her own wrongs. There is not a man, deserving the name, who would not infinitely prefer to have his daughter or sister shot down in the streets, than become the victim of the heartless seducer.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, November 13th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

By V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office is at No. 10, Broadway, Boston, Seaday's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The State Elections.

The election on Monday was a more animated contest than that on Tuesday preceding. The new Liquor Law disturbed and confused all the calculations of the politicians. The lines of the three great parties remain distinct and firm however. It is uncertain at present which party, the friends or the opponents of the Liquor Law, is in the ascendancy among the members of the General Court already elected. The law is not, however, likely to be repealed; for the reason that a majority of the Senators are yet to be chosen by the House of Representatives, and the only eligible candidates are friends of the law. The constitutional requirement of the House is, that it shall select one of two candidates having the highest number of votes. The constitutional candidates, in the present instance, are on the regular Coalition and Whig tickets, and as it happens, with but three exceptions are in favor of the present law.

We have seen no returns of the votes for Senators in Norfolk County.

Hon. C. F. Adams, the Free Soil candidate for the Third Congressional District, falls behind his Whig competitor about 800 votes. He will probably be elected at the next trial when the candidate having a plurality of votes will be elected.

The National Democratic candidate (Arthur W. Austin Esq.) for Congress in the same District has about a thousand more votes than that of the Coalition Democrat.

In this town Capt. Noah Cummings (Whig and Fred. A. Trask Esq., (F. R.) were elected by the Whigs, National Democrats, Ten Hour men and opponents of the new Liquor Law.

Compared with the number of representatives chosen on the first and second trials, the Coalitionists, stand better, relatively than they did last year. Then the Whigs had a majority of thirteen. Now the Coalitionists claim a majority of the members elect.

CONGRESSMEN. It appears by the returns of the election for members of Congress in this State, that only Samuel H. Walley, Jr., and William Appleton, (whigs,) of districts four and five, are chosen; and in the remaining districts there was no choice. There was no election effected in either of the old districts to fill vacancies occasioned by death in the present delegation.

REPRESENTATIVES. It appears by the returns published in the Boston papers, that the whigs have elected one hundred and five Representatives and the opposition one hundred and four. As there are more than two hundred vacancies, the political character of the next General Court cannot be settled until the elections have been held on the fourth Monday of this month.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. The general result of the vote for Governor throughout this State, is nearly as follows:—John H. Clifford, (whig,) 61,687; Henry W. Bishop, (democrat,) 38,960; Horace Mann, (free soil,) 36,027; scattering, 433.

The vote in Norfolk County (complete), was for Clifford, 4898—Bishop, 3336—Mann 3453—scattering, 131.

VOTE OF QUINCY.

The following business was transacted at the meeting of the citizens of this town, "legally convened," on Monday and Tuesday of the present week.

For Governor.

Clifford, 287; Bishop, 227; Mann, 180.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Huntington 266, Thompson 249 Walker 178.

For Senators.

Clarke, 288; Fisher, 290; Loud, 243; Bird, 300; Bartlett, 302; Robertson, 260; Talbot, 112; Conant, 114; Wilkinson, 115; and there were 32 scattering votes.

For Representative to Congress.

Edmonds, 281; O. Underwood, 92; Adams, 188; Austin, 108; O. S. Underwood, 26.

For Representatives to General Court.

Whole number of ballots, 637.
Necessary for a choice, 349.
B. B. Newcomb, (whig,) 272
Noah Cummings, " 276
Geo. Newcomb, (coalition,) 251
W. Abercrombie, " 253
F. A. Trask, (democrat,) 163
Lewis Curtis, " 143
Scattering, 23—No choice.

SECOND BALLOTING.

Whole number of ballots, 654.
Necessary for a choice, 328.
N. Cummings, (chosen,) 349
B. B. Newcomb, " 45
George Newcomb, " 260
W. Abercrombie, " 269
F. A. Trask, " 326
Lewis Curtis, " 16
Scattering, 23—One vacancy.

THIRD BALLOTING.

Whole number of ballots, 568.
Necessary for a choice, 285.
F. A. Trask, (chosen,) 320
W. Abercrombie, " 180
B. B. Newcomb, 30; Geo. Newcomb, 21.
Scattering, 17.

For Revision of the Constitution.

Ayes, 343—Nays, 280.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The returns from all the Counties in this State, (Nantucket and Dukes excepted,) on the question of revising and amending the State Constitution, show the following result:—in favor, 46,751 votes—against it, 41,802 votes.

In Norfolk County the vote in favor of the Convention was 4080 to 4355 against it.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The result of the election for Member of Congress, with the exception of one town, is as follows:—J. Wiley Edmonds, (whig,) 4968; Charles Francis Adams, (free soil,) 3732; Arthur W. Austin, (old line democrat,) 3046; Orin Underwood, (democrat,) 1159; Scattering, 29.

THE LADIES OF THE REV. MR. LUNT'S parish, met at the house of Mr. Israel W. Munroe, on Tuesday afternoon, to form a sewing society for benevolent purposes.

There was a numerous attendance. The society was organized, by the choice of the following officers.

For President, Mrs. William P. Lunt.
For Vice President, Mrs. Charles F. Adams.
For Treasurer, Miss Ann Bass.
For Secretary, Miss Abigail White.
For Directors, Mrs. Elisha Turner, Mrs. Ann Taylor, Miss Lucy Dawes, Mrs. Horatio N. Glover, Mrs. James Baxter, Mrs. Paul Wild, and Mrs. Daniel Baxter.

There will be a second meeting, this Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the house of M. G. F. Thayer.

We hope the Ladies will give this scheme of practical benevolence a cordial support. The season is approaching when the poor will need the assistance of their more fortunate fellow beings. Benevolence to the poor is like mercy; "it is twice blessed; It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The Presidential Election.

Full returns from all the States, of the result of the Presidential Election, have not yet been received; but, as far as heard from, only four States have gone for Scott, namely: Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee. North Carolina is reported to have probably gone for Scott. New Hampshire has gone for Pierce, by a plurality of about 16,000, Maine, by a majority of about 12,000 Rhode Island, about 1,000, Connecticut, about 3,000, New York, about 20,000, Ohio, about 20,000, New Jersey, about 5,000, Pennsylvania, about 20,000, Virginia, about 10,000, Louisiana, about 15,000, and Georgia, about 10,000 majority. Twenty-two States have assuredly gone for Pierce, giving him 224 votes. Scott has 42 votes from the four States which are known to have gone for him.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The elegant barn in West Brookfield, on the estate of Pliny Cutler, was struck by lightning during the heavy storm of last Monday morning, and with its contents, about 120 tons of hay, consumed, together with the sheds and some smaller buildings attached. Loss about \$1500. —Barre Gazette.

WEBSTER AND EVERETT.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says of these distinguished men, "They will descend to posterity together. Webster is the sturdy oak—Everett the graceful elm; both long-lived trees natural to our soil."

The Webster Eulogy.

The Committee of Arrangements, appointed for the purpose by the citizens of the town, on the 26th ult., hereby give notice, that the contemplated exercise will take place, in the Adams Temple, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the following order:

1. Voluntary on the organ, by G. F. Hayler.
2. Elegy.
3. Selections from the Scriptures.
4. Prayer.
5. Ode, by Epes Sargent, Esq., to be sung, by a Select Choir.
6. Eulogy, by Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, D. D.
7. Hymn.
8. Benediction.

The company will assemble at the Town Hall, where a procession will be formed, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, and move to the church, as follows:

Aid. Chief Marshal. Aid.
Committee of Arrangements.
Chaplain. Orator. Chaplain.
Governor of the Commonwealth,
President of the Senate, and
Speaker of the House.
Selectmen of Quincy.
Clergy of Quincy and other towns.
High Sheriff of the County and his Deputies.
Members of the Norfolk Bar.
Selectmen of the town of Braintree.
" " Randolph.
" " Weymouth.
" " Milton.
" " Dorchester.
Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Roxbury.
Teachers of the Quincy Public Schools—
High, South, West, Centre, Point,
Germantown, North.
Aid. Fire Companies. Aid.
according to the date of their establishment.
Adams Literary Association.
Aid. Citizens generally of Aid.
Quincy and other towns.

The several individuals, boards, and associations, indicated above, will please report themselves to NOAH CUMMINGS, Esq., Chief Marshal, at the Selectmen's Room, in the Town Hall, as early as half past ten, on the day above mentioned.

* If, by accident, any party in the above order should fail to receive the written invitation of the Committee, it is respectfully requested that this notice be accepted in lieu of it.

THE Pews in the gallery and the wall pews on the lower floor of the church, will be reserved for ladies.

GEORGE WHITE, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements.

For the Patriot.

The Whigs of Massachusetts having become lean, lank, and hungry, from being deprived for two long years of their accustomed government pap, and money legislation, have in their desperation seized their holy horror (Coalition) in their unholy embrace. Hunker Democracy is tempted by the wily Whig and falls into his snare; men forget the false cry of the Whigs in 1840, of two dollars a day and roast beef, and listen with favor to another appeal to the appetite from the same quarter in 1852. Aristocratic countenances smile benignly upon those whom in the days of Whig rule they called the rabble and denounced as men unfit to govern, because, being moneyless themselves, the great monied interest of the State would suffer from such inexperienced legislators. Democrats cease being deceived by those who think that gold, not men, is the chief end and aim of legislation, and only want to use you as pack horses to ride themselves into power again.

QUINCY, Nov 11, 1852.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have issued the following Proclamation, appointing the annual day of Thanksgiving: "Guided by the example of our ancestors and the spirit of the Christian religion, it becomes the people of Massachusetts to recognize a superintending Providence.

In the variety and wealth of the Harvest; In the development of Agricultural Science; In the elevation of the Mechanic Arts; In the prosperity of Manufactures and Commerce;

In the foundation and support of noble charities for the Poor, the Ignorant, the Afflicted. In the spirit of progress, which animates all our Institutions of Learning, of Liberty, of Religion;

In relations of Peace and Harmony between the States of the American Republic;

And, finally, in the benign influence of Christian principles upon the social and political affairs of men.

I do, therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November inst., to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise, for the numerous blessings and bounties of the closing year.

Gleason's Pictorial, comes to us this week beautifully embellished with several interesting scenes. Among them is the residence of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, and the room in which he died. Also a Monumental design to his memory.

Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser.

Quincy and the Adamses.

Having in a recent letter given a slight sketch of Marshfield and Mr. Webster's residence, it might not seem inappropriate to recall the incidents of a hasty visit to Quincy, that ancient and excellent town, celebrated as the home of two Presidents of the United States. I happened to meet one of its residents in Boston, one afternoon, a man—though it is the dictum of his intimate friend—who will yet prove himself worthy of such an honored birth-place. After personal topics had been discussed and laid aside, my friend in a hurry asks—"Did you ever hear Charles Sumner speak?" "Never did." "Do you want to hear him?" "Yes." "Then go out to Quincy with me to-night and attend our Lyceum." I heard, I thought, I yielded, with more than Caesar's rapidity.

We attended the aforesaid Lyceum, and we did accordingly listen, observe, and otherwise consider the Hon. Charles Sumner. To say that he did not come up to our ideal of the man, would be but merely recording the uniform experience in exchanging ideal heroes for flesh and blood humanity—we were deeply disappointed. It is true, his subject was of the most common-place order—"The improvement of time." But he did not handle it as though he was master of even that. He poured out illustrations, he accumulated instances, he collected pertinent facts—but not an original remark, or even a striking inference, did he see fit to produce. He is a large, good-looking man, by no means particularly intellectual in feature and bearing. His elocution and manner are both excellent, though both, on that occasion certainly, were wanting in animation. In short, whatever Charles Sumner may be with an exciting subject and an inspiring audience, it was the general opinion on the evening referred to, that he gave us a very ordinary and rather dull Lyceum lecture.

The President of the Lyceum was none other than Charles Francis Adams, the third in the illustrious line. The present head of the family, however, appears like a quiet, unobtrusive man, but without that mingled look of fire and granite that marked the lineaments of his father and grandfather—and his reputation stands high among his neighbors and townsmen.

On the morning after the lecture we took a walk down by the family residence of the Adamses. As I declined calling upon Mr. C. F. Adams, we confined our inspection to an outside view of the premises. The house was evidently a fine one for its day. It is three stories in height, consisting of a main part and a long L. What particularly gives it an antique appearance is the old-fashioned profuse ornamentation round the roof. It is surrounded with beautiful trees, and has altogether the look of a very quiet and comfortable old residence. The grounds are in excellent order, as indeed is everywhere the case in Quincy.

Ascending the higher land, we obtained a fine view of the residence of Josiah Quincy, whom we had seen at the lecture, a noble-looking and venerable man. We also saw in the distance Mount Wollaston, formerly the residence of John Adams; and the place on the coast was pointed out where he embarked on board the man-of-war that carried him to Europe in the public service of his then infant and imperiled country. The memory of him, I thought, was more endeared to his townsmen than that of his more learned, and, perhaps, more faultless son. He, (the old "sink or swim, live or die" Adams), was a man of strong passions—fierce as an enraged lion at times, and then repentant and gentle and loving. However his prejudices might sway him, his heart was always in the right place—and no public duty, or private call for aid and sympathy, ever found him other than cheerfully prompt and self-sacrificing.

His tomb, being placed beneath the parish church, we did not see. But we passed into the village burying ground, and there on one side we approached a tomb with simple stone facing, which bore the inscription—J. Q. ADAMS—in plain relief letters. We felt then, as we did at Mr. Webster's tomb, how perfect simplicity befits the resting place of greatness. Fashion and wealth may have leave, as they perhaps have need, to raise gorgeous structures, and still glitter in the eyes of the crowd; but the great man, who has reared his true monument, heaven-piercing and earth-enduring, in his life, and stamped his inscription upon the minds that read his works or know his deeds—he needs only that the place where he mingles with the dust should be pointed out to those who may seek it; all else is ostentation and vanity. Ere we made this reflection, the cars came rattling along, and we left the only town which will probably ever enjoy the distinction of seeing two of its citizens elevated to the supreme office of this republic, and they father and son.

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.
Daniel Webster; The Plant and the Animal; Shaw's Ramble in Australia and New Zealand; Quiet Hours; How I went to Sea; Annie Orme; Barthold George Niebuhr; The Duke of Wellington; Procuring Wives in Australia; Robert.

Freeman Hunt.

It affords us much pleasure to copy from the Boston Evening Gazette the following well-deserved tribute to our worthy townsman:—

"Our friend Freeman Hunt of the Merchant's Magazine, the man of financial facts and figures, and as such a name of note in both worlds, is destined, it seems, to make a figure also in the academic world. The degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon a self-educated man, a graduate of no college but the printing-office, and that degree conferred by a University unusually nice and chary in bestowing literary honors, proves to our mind two things:—that the popular opinion of a want of sympathy between the academy and the workshop is a mistake—and that there has been a change in the feeling, a growing closeness and warmth of sympathy between literary men and the world of labor and of trade. More than one of the greatest writers of modern times have been known to declare, that to them the company and conversation of practical men of business, skillful engineers, far-seeing merchants, were more interesting and attractive than any other. No one knows better than the liberally educated man, as he is called, that every man, in the best sense of the term, is and must be self-educated. College discipline, lectures, libraries, (according to Carlyle, 'the true university of modern times') are but the means, the occasion. The self-determining will of the man must be put forth to avail itself of those means. He must educate himself by them; they cannot do it for him. When, therefore, a man like Hunt, of intense energy, of concentrated purpose, of natural good taste, leaving the printing-office after seven years' apprenticeship, applies himself to literary studies and pursuits, and actually opens new veins of literature, breaks ground in new fields, points out new directions for literary thought and labor, it is natural and fit that his services should be recognized by academic authority and rewarded by academic honors. The literature of Commerce is Hunt's specialty, his literary Parish and Bailiwick; he gave it a place and name in periodical literature, his was the first happy thought, he first made that egg stand on end. Harvard College honors herself in honoring merit wherever found; most of all when found and recognized outside her own college grounds.

A Sign.—A full attendance of parents is a never failing indication of a comparatively high standard of excellence in a school. Connect them as you may, a full house at examination, and a well regulated, efficient school, are two circumstances that always come up in conjunction. Do parents perceive in this fact while wondering that their school is no more successful, that any responsibility attaches to them.—Oasis.

AYEN'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—We would call the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, with the satisfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and cure from its use, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over disease. If any medicine before the community can be relied on to cure affections of the throat and lungs, it is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—Christian Observer.

Guano on the Lobos Islands.

According to a communication just sent in to the London Times, the Lobos Islands have a value attached to them, in comparison with which, the riches of California are of small account. In his opinion the quantity of guano on the three Lobos Islands amounts to two hundred and fifty millions of tons!

To exhaust this pile of undeveloped food, taking one million of tons a year, would take two hundred and fifty years, and to transport which would employ for two hundred and fifty years, one thousand ships of a thousand tons capacity each. The value of this vast amount of manure treasure at two cents per pound (which is below the mark), will amount to \$10,000,000,000. Ten billions of dollars, what a bank that would make, and here it is all founded on three small islands by the fowls of the sea. How many years did it take for those fowls to deposit such an abundance of matter for the enrichment of the barren fields of England and the United States? On every hand there are evidences of the world being much older externally than men have been accustomed to hold it, or that men have had any authority for so holding it by revelation.

A Thanksgiving Turkey.

The country clergymen make a great reckoning on the donations which their people delight to pour in upon them in the fall of the year. The intrinsic value of the barrel of apples, the bag of potatoes or turnips, the pot of butter, or the tub of lard, is a good deal, since they must otherwise come out of a salary, that very few other professional men would be willing to live on. But the kindness of heart that dictates the gift improves the flavor and doubles the value.

A clerical friend of ours was settled over a grateful and appreciative congregation on Long Island. Along in October one of his parishioners, not of the most liberal reputation, stopped after the morning service, and taking

the pastor aside, whispered in his ear that he must not buy a Thanksgiving turkey, for he had a fine one that he was fattening especially for his use. Our friend expressed the gratitude he felt, for it was relieving him of quite an item of expense, and then it showed that his ministrations were not unacceptable. Several times, on passing his benefactor's house, he was stopped, and the noble bird, whom the children all knew was the "minister's gobble," pointed out. The last time the farmer told him that he believed he must invite himself and family to dine with the minister on Thanksgiving day, and have a good time to gether over the delicate tit-bits the fowl would furnish; which invitation, of course, our friend cordially pressed, though he could not help thinking, when he remembered the number of young mouths thus suddenly called in to assist, in despatching the plum puddings and mince pies, that the financial motives of gratitude in view of the arrangement had disappeared. The long looked for Thursday morning came at last, and farmer Tight came with it, turkey in hand. "Isn't it a fine one! Isn't it plump! and so tender too! I assure you there will be fine eating here," was his self-satisfied assurance, more than once repeated. To which our friend tried to match expressions of admiration equally enthusiastic. "He must weigh eight or ten pounds, Mr. Tight." "Ten pounds—ten in the notch; I weighed him myself, and he'll come to just a dollar, brother Edgar."

Brother Edgar paid the dollar, insisted on having them all to dinner, and made an excellent friend of Mr. Tight.—N. Y. Times.

The Effect on General Scott.

A telegraphic despatch to the northward, on Monday night, published in Tuesday morning's papers, stated that Gen. Scott was to depart that morning for a few days, and that his place of resort was unknown. The truth is that Gen. Scott had no such notion. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, he has been constant in his attention to the business of his office; civil, cheerful and quiet, and no man not acquainted with the facts could believe it possible, that he had any more interest in the great events passing in the country than the plainest citizen in our midst. By sunrise each morning he has been upon Pennsylvania Avenue, taking his accustomed walk, and exchanging salutations with the friends whom he encounters. On the night of his nomination, he paid a handsome compliment to Gen. Pierce, in the speech he addressed from his piazza to the multitude before him; and when General Pierce comes to our city he will undoubtedly receive from the old hero a greeting in the same spirit. During his administration, also, should any emergency arise calling for his counsels, we predict the existence of a most friendly and agreeable intimacy between General Scott and President Pierce. The feelings that operated on the Polk administration towards him, will not find a place in the next, and he who shall hereafter malign the name of Scott will find an echo in the bosoms of but few who own the name of Americans.—Washington Telegraph.

Marriages.

In Braintree, Oct. 13th, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Gilbert W. Bowditch of that place, to Miss Susanna B. Nash of Weymouth; Nov. 3d, Mr. Charles Orcutt of Weymouth, to Miss Lavinia A. Denton of Braintree; 8th inst., Mr. Cyrus L. Parker of Limington, (Me.), to Miss Margaret A. Armstrong of Braintree.

Deaths.

In Boston, 5th inst., Kirkland, infant son of Charles G. Loring, Esq.
At Milton, 1st inst., Raul E. Tarbell, 8 months; 4th inst. Daniel T. Tarbell, 2 years and children of Daniel T. and Sarah E. Tarbell.
At Roxbury, Ralph Haskins, 73.
At Fitchburg, 6th inst. Joseph Dowe, 79.
On board steamship Winfield Scott, Sept. 9th, J. A. Danna, of Massachusetts; Sept. 13th, Charles Wheeler, residence unknown; John Barrett, of Mass.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—A Lecture, combining instruction with Amusement, will be delivered this evening, 13th inst., at Franklin Hall, by Charles A. Mortimer P. P. of New York. Admission 12 1-2 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7 1-2.

The members of the Adams Literary Association, are requested to meet at their hall, next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested, to make preparations to attend the funeral obsequies of Daniel Webster, in this town.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

\$25 REWARD.

Whereas trespasses have been committed the past years by persons going with teams to the Wood Lots of Hon. C. F. Adams, and cutting and carrying away Wood and Hoop Poles therefrom, therefore, the above reward will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall convict any person who has already, or who shall hereafter cut, steal and carry away, any wood or hoop poles, from said Adams wood lots, or from any other wood lots of which I have the charge. Repeated trespasses make this course necessary.

LEWIS BASS, Agent.

Quincy, November 13th 1852.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next meeting of the Town Committee and Whigs, interested in the improvement on Salt River will take place at the Hancock House, Monday evening 13th. Come and see if the Coon is Per. Order of the Whig Town Com.

SOCIAL LEVEE.—A Social Evening will be given at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, the 13th, by the Ladies of Milton and Quincy, with the Universalist Society, who will be in the Stone Church at the railway. will be an opportunity for those to do wish to do so, and FRANK'S BAND is for the occasion. And entertainment provided, and such amusements as are on such occasions. Admission 25 Tickets may be had at Dr. L. Gooden, and at the door.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY.—A Social Assembly will be held at Franklin Hall on day evening next, Nov. 16th. Managers, William French, John and George Hobart. Good music will be rendered. Tickets 50 cents. Dance commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. All lovers of dancing are invited to

New Advertisements.

READ! READ!!
All Advertisements, to secure an insertion, MUST be handed in by 10 o'clock, of day forenoon.

COAL! COAL!

NOW Landing from Schooner REBECCA, cargo of
Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut
For sale at Brackett's Wharf, Quincy.
JOSEPH G. BRACKETT
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

E. B. HERSEY

PAINTER

AND GLAZIER

Work done at the shortest notice.

CODINGTON STREET,

Quincy, Mass.

WOOD AT

AUCTION

Will be sold at Public Auction, on

Thursday Nov. 13th at 1 o'clock, 1

all the Wood standing on land of

EL BRACKETT, Esq., adjoining the

pasture, being but a few rods from the

very easy of access.

Sale to commence adjoining where he

last year.

LYOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND

AUCTION

Will be sold at Public Auction, on

the pastor aside, whispered in his ear that he must not buy a Thanksgiving turkey, for he had a fine one that he was fattening especially for his use. Our friend expressed the gratitude he felt, for it was relieving him of quite an item of expense, and then it showed that his ministrations were not unacceptable. Several times, on passing his benefactor's house, he was stopped, and the noble bird, whom the children all knew was the "minister's gobbler," pointed out. The last time the farmer told him that he believed he must invite himself and family to dine with the minister on Thanksgiving day, and have a good time to gether over the delicate bits of the fowl would furnish; which invitation, of course, our friend cordially pressed, though he could not help thinking, when he remembered the number of young mouths thus suddenly called in to assist in despatching the plum puddings and since pies, that the financial motives of gratitude in view of the arrangement had disappeared. The long looked for Thursday morning came at last, and farmer Tight came with his turkey in hand. "Isn't it a fine one? Isn't it plump? and so tender too? I assure you there will be fine eating here," was his self-satisfied assurance, more than once repeated. To which our friend tried to match expressions of admiration equally enthusiastic. "He must weigh eight or ten pounds, Mr. Tight." "Ten pounds—ten in the notch; I weighed him myself, and he'll come to just a dollar, brother Edgar."

Brother Edgar paid the dollar, insisted on having them all to dinner, and made an excellent friend of Mr. Tight. —N. Y. Times.

The Effect on General Scott.
A telegraphic dispatch to the northward, on Monday night, published in Tuesday morning's papers, stated that Gen. Scott was to depart that morning for a few days, and that his place of resort was unknown. The truth is that Gen. Scott had no such notion. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, he has been constant in his attention to the business of his office; civil, cheerful and quiet, and no man not acquainted with the facts could believe it possible that he had any more interest in the great events passing in the country than the plainest citizen in our midst. By sunrise each morning he has been upon Pennsylvania Avenue, taking his accustomed walk, and exchanging salutations with the friends whom he encounters. On the night of his nomination, he paid a handsome compliment to Gen. Pierce, in the speech he addressed from his piazza to the multitude before him; and when General Pierce comes to our city he will undoubtedly receive from the old hero a greeting in the same spirit. During his administration, also, should any emergency arise calling for his services, we predict the assistance of a most friendly and agreeable intimacy between General Scott and President Pierce. The feelings that operated on the talk administration towards him, will not find place in the next, and he who shall hereafter assign the name of Scott will find an echo in the bosoms of but few who own the name of Americans. —Washington Telegraph.

Marriages.
In Braintree, Oct. 13th, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Gilbert W. Bowditch of that place, to Miss Susan B. Nash of Weymouth; Nov. 3d, Mr. Charles Orcutt of Weymouth, to Miss Louisa A. Donnan of Braintree; 4th inst., Mr. Cyrus L. Parker of Lexington, Me., to Miss Margaret A. Armstrong of Braintree.

Deaths.
In Boston, 3d inst., Kirkland, infant son of Charles G. Loring, Esq.
At Milton, 1st inst., Mrs. E. Tarbell, 80; 4th inst., Daniel T. Tarbell, 20; children of Daniel T. and Sarah E. Tarbell.
At Roxbury, Ralph Haskins, 73.
At Fitchburg, 26th inst., Joseph Dowe, 79.
On board steamship Winfield Scott, Sept. 14th inst., A. Danna, of Massachusetts; Sept. 14th, Charles Wheeler, residence unknown; 1st Barrett, of Mass.

Special Notices.
NOTICE.—A Lecture, combining instruction with amusement, will be delivered this evening, 13th inst., at Franklin Hall, by Mrs. A. Mortimer P. P. of New York. Admission 12-1-2 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7 1-2.

The members of the Adams Literary Association, are requested to meet at their hall, at Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.
A punctual attendance is requested, to make preparations to attend the funeral obsequies of Daniel Webster, in this town.
W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

\$25 REWARD.
Whereas trespasses have been committed the last year by persons going with teams to the road lots of Hon. C. F. Adams, and cutting away wood and hoop poles therefrom, therefore, the above reward will be paid to person who shall give such information as will convict any person who has already, or who hereafter cut, steal and carry away, any rod or hoop poles, from said Adams wood lots, and any other wood lots of which I have charge. Repeated trespasses make this course necessary.
LEWIS BASS, Agent.
Quincy, November 13th 1852.

HOUSE TO LET.
A House suitable for two families at the corner of Sea and Canal Streets. There is a good garden and well of water attached. For further particulars inquire of HENRY A. C. ADAMS. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, November 20th, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., standing Wood in lots to suit purchasers belonging to the heirs of the late Benjamin B. Leeds situated in Quincy, near the Babel Pasture so called, about half a mile from the residence of the late Wm. Trask, deceased, it being easy of access, also 7 acres of Wood land, part of which has been twelve to fifteen years growth of wood on it offering a rare opportunity to purchasers.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, November 13th. 49-2w

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, November 20th, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., standing Wood in lots to suit purchasers belonging to the heirs of the late Benjamin B. Leeds situated in Quincy, near the Babel Pasture so called, about half a mile from the residence of the late Wm. Trask, deceased, it being easy of access, also 7 acres of Wood land, part of which has been twelve to fifteen years growth of wood on it offering a rare opportunity to purchasers.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, November 13th. 49-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
PURSUANT to a license from the Court of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, will be sold by Auction on Monday the 29th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises so much of the Real Estate of SILAS WHITE, Jr., late of Weymouth in said Weymouth, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of seven acres of pasture and wood land in Weymouth and one half of a Pew in the Old South Meeting-house in said Weymouth.
Conditions will be made known at the sale.
NUAR TORREY, Executor.
Weymouth, November 13, 1852.

LUMBER, COAL, Wood, Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand.
HAYING made extensive arrangements in our business. We are now ready to furnish all who may give us a call for any of the above articles at wholesale in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
A good stock of Coal and Wood and a large stock of
DRY LUMBER,
now on hand and for sale at a fair price at Quincy Canal and Bent's Wharf, Quincy.
NATHANIEL WHITE.
Quincy, Nov. 12th 1852.

HOUSE TO LET.
A House suitable for two families at the corner of Sea and Canal Streets. There is a good garden and well of water attached. For further particulars inquire of HENRY A. C. ADAMS. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

HOUSE TO LET.
A House suitable for two families at the corner of Sea and Canal Streets. There is a good garden and well of water attached. For further particulars inquire of HENRY A. C. ADAMS. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

HOUSE TO LET.
A House suitable for two families at the corner of Sea and Canal Streets. There is a good garden and well of water attached. For further particulars inquire of HENRY A. C. ADAMS. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

HOUSE TO LET.
A House suitable for two families at the corner of Sea and Canal Streets. There is a good garden and well of water attached. For further particulars inquire of HENRY A. C. ADAMS. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, by the celebrated Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston. Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Whittings' Town House Drug Store. 300 J. B. BASS, Sec.

WHIGS!—Read this, and remember that a meeting of the Town Committee and all other Whigs, interested in the improvement of navigation on Salt River will take place, at the Hancock House, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Come and see if the Coon is dead. Per. Order of the Whig Town Committee.

SOCIAL LEVEE.—A Social Entertainment will be given at the Town Hall, in this village, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., by the Ladies of Milton and Quincy, connected with the Universalist Society, worshipping in the Stone Church at the railway. There will be an opportunity for those to dance who wish to do so, and FRANK'S BAND is engaged for the occasion. And entertainment will be provided, and such amusements as are usual on such occasions. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Dr. L. Goodnow's office, and at the door.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY.—A Social Assembly will be held at Franklin Hall on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 16th.
Managers, William French, John Hall Jr. and George Hobart. Good music will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.
READ! READ!!
All Advertisements to secure an insertion, MUST be handed in by 10 o'clock, on Friday forenoon.

COAL! COAL!!
NOW Landing from Schooner REBECCA, a cargo of
Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.
For sale at Brackett's Wharf, Quincy.
JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

E. B. HERSEY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER.
Work done at the shortest notice.
CODINGTON STREET, Quincy, Mass.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday Nov. 18th at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the Wood standing on land of LEMUEL BRACKETT, Esq., adjoining the purgatory pasture, being but a few rods from the road, and very easy of access.
Sale to commence adjoining where he sold the last year.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday November 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., twenty-five Acres of Wood in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting in part of heavy growth, of Chestnut, Oak, Walnut, Maple and Birch, easy of access. After the sale of the wood, the land will all be sold in one lot, formerly owned by George Nibbingale and Daniel Baxter, entrance to the lot near the residence of Mr. Harmon, in Braintree. For further particulars enquire of the Auctioneer.
LLOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

HOMOEOPATHY.
C. F. FRITCHE, M. D.,
Surgeon & Accoucher,
TURNPIKE STREET,
(GLOVER'S CORNER.)
DORCHESTER.

FROM PRUSSIA in Europe, begs leave to inform the afflicted that he has gone through a course of studies in Medicine for 12 years, at the first University in Europe.
His treatment is therefore quite new, simple and most sure, as it is entirely after the new school, and after the method of the celebrated Dr. J. H. G. Jaly, of Paris. He has paid close attention to all the discoveries and experiments made heretofore by scientific men in the art of healing and medicine, and uses them with great success; and there is no disease, internal or external, which could not be cured by his new, improved and sure treatment.

His new, and in this country, but very little known, treatment, after the new school, will take many weeks surprise, but after the next hour, will convince them of the wonderful and beneficial effect of the medicine, he has since his stay in this country, cured the most dangerous cases with great success, and one is not well fully satisfied with the result. Dr. F. warrants the cure of all diseases which he undertakes.

The deficiency of acquaintances in this country induced him to this migration to the next hour, will convince them of the wonderful and beneficial effect of the medicine, he has since his stay in this country, cured the most dangerous cases with great success, and one is not well fully satisfied with the result. Dr. F. warrants the cure of all diseases which he undertakes.

For sale by
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

WASHINGTON STREET CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
M. F. DOLAN, DRAPER & TAILOR.
6 & 8 Washington St Boston
Informs his friends and the public that he remains at the old stand, 6 & 8 Washington St, Boston, for the sale of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESIES, VESTINGS, &c, which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable manner, at reasonable prices.

He solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of Fall & Winter Goods, now on hand, being that he can suit the taste of every one who will favor him with a call. Having secured the services of one of the best Cutters in Boston, he can safely guarantee that all Garments made at his establishment will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Always on hand, Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. of every description. Wholesale and Retail.
November 6th 1852.

MRS. A. J. KENISON, QUINCY
—AND THE—
ADJOINING TOWNS,
that she has received
Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, Silks,
Straws, and Flowers

FOR FALL & WINTER BONNETS.
The attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
Grave Clothes and Mourning Goods, (as usual,) constantly on hand.
43-1y

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For children teething, which immediately relieves them from the pains and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

THE Cabin and Parlor, or Slaves and Masters 50 cents.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or a Proof that Black's White, 25 cents. For sale at the Quincy BOOK STORE.
October, 30th 1852.

CHURCHES, STORES, DWELLING HOUSES, and all other Buildings both public and private, warmed and ventilated by
Mason & Co's Ventilating Portable FURNACE.

TO LET.
THE HALL over Mr. GIBB'S Book Store in Quincy, which has been recently repaired by the Sons of Temperance. Application may be made to E. BRACKETT, or to
J. HOLDEN, JR.
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

J. HOLDEN, JR.
Has just received another Case of those EXTRA HEAVY
Patent Lever Watches,
Direct from Liverpool, where they were made expressly to his order, and warranted.
He has now on hand a larger assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND
Silver-Ware Goods,
than can be found in any other Store in the vicinity of Boston, all of which will be sold at less than City prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES.
T. W. HARTSHORN,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, wishing to procure likenesses of themselves, or friends that they can obtain beautiful and correct Pictures in style unsurpassed by any in the city, or country, by calling at his Saloon, in Quincy, opposite the HANCOCK HOUSE, where he will remain a short time.
Please call and examine specimens.
N. B. With regard to dress, dark drapery is decidedly best.

CLOCKS and Timepieces Cleaned and Repaired in a workmanlike manner.
FLANNELS FLANNELS—White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Green and Blue mixed Flannels, twill and plain. A large assortment just received and for sale at the lowest prices. Good Red twill Flannel 25 cents per yard.
GEO. SAVIL & CO, Washington St.
Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

NEWELL'S Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp FEEDER.
A NEW Article warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other Explosive Compound used for the production of light.
This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and all other styles of Lamps and Lamp Feeders.

Also—Newell's Aromatic Burning Fluid, an article which burns with a clear and beautiful light, leaving no incrustations upon the wick, being free from grass, smoke, or any disagreeable odor, and entirely destitute of Camphene or Spirits of Turpentine.
The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire Safety Lamp and Feeder—
CERTIFICATE.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Feeder of John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection which their construction affords. In the trial to which we subjected them we endeavored without effect, to produce explosions or the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone.
The principle adopted by Mr. Newell in that of the well known Day Lamp. He has so combined the parts that we are assured that risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.
AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.
Assays to State of Mass.
—L. W. MUNROE.
For sale by
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
A large lot of 10-11-12 and 14-15 Whitney Blankets, just received and for sale at much less than common price, please examine them before purchasing, at
Quincy, November 6, 1852.

WASHINGTON STREET CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
M. F. DOLAN, DRAPER & TAILOR.
6 & 8 Washington St Boston
Informs his friends and the public that he remains at the old stand, 6 & 8 Washington St, Boston, for the sale of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESIES, VESTINGS, &c, which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable manner, at reasonable prices.

He solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of Fall & Winter Goods, now on hand, being that he can suit the taste of every one who will favor him with a call. Having secured the services of one of the best Cutters in Boston, he can safely guarantee that all Garments made at his establishment will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Always on hand, Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. of every description. Wholesale and Retail.
November 6th 1852.

MRS. A. J. KENISON, QUINCY
—AND THE—
ADJOINING TOWNS,
that she has received
Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, Silks,
Straws, and Flowers

FOR FALL & WINTER BONNETS.
The attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
Grave Clothes and Mourning Goods, (as usual,) constantly on hand.
43-1y

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For children teething, which immediately relieves them from the pains and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

THE Cabin and Parlor, or Slaves and Masters 50 cents.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or a Proof that Black's White, 25 cents. For sale at the Quincy BOOK STORE.
October, 30th 1852.

CHURCHES, STORES, DWELLING HOUSES, and all other Buildings both public and private, warmed and ventilated by
Mason & Co's Ventilating Portable FURNACE.

TO LET.
THE HALL over Mr. GIBB'S Book Store in Quincy, which has been recently repaired by the Sons of Temperance. Application may be made to E. BRACKETT, or to
J. HOLDEN, JR.
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

J. HOLDEN, JR.
Has just received another Case of those EXTRA HEAVY
Patent Lever Watches,
Direct from Liverpool, where they were made expressly to his order, and warranted.
He has now on hand a larger assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND
Silver-Ware Goods,
than can be found in any other Store in the vicinity of Boston, all of which will be sold at less than City prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES.
T. W. HARTSHORN,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, wishing to procure likenesses of themselves, or friends that they can obtain beautiful and correct Pictures in style unsurpassed by any in the city, or country, by calling at his Saloon, in Quincy, opposite the HANCOCK HOUSE, where he will remain a short time.
Please call and examine specimens.
N. B. With regard to dress, dark drapery is decidedly best.

CLOCKS and Timepieces Cleaned and Repaired in a workmanlike manner.
FLANNELS FLANNELS—White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Green and Blue mixed Flannels, twill and plain. A large assortment just received and for sale at the lowest prices. Good Red twill Flannel 25 cents per yard.
GEO. SAVIL & CO, Washington St.
Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrells.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.
T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.
Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Athenaeum, Boston.

This superb picture, engraved under the supervision of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKER, who says, "It is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, as a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every eye who sees it, and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole personal appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing forcibly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, "It is a life-like representation of the great original. PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "The work appears to me to have been executed with exceeding fidelity, and is worthy of being placed in the hands of every citizen."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.
ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Chase, Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and the adopted son of Washington Hon. Geo. Washington, Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, himself an artist. **STATESMEN.**—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Lima Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. M. M. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. **JURISTS.**—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. J. M. Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate, **SCHOLARS.**—Charles Folson, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, who says, "I would rather own it than any picture I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., William H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., P. C. Henshaw, J. F. Hendon, Esq., Green Hall, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. G. Sumner, and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfoord, T. A. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, etc. etc. **THE PRESS,** throughout the Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merit of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of \$5 per copy. Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Sole Agent for the New England States. This Portrait can only be obtained from Mr. Bancroft, or his only authorized agents. Arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department, by which copies of the Portrait can be sent by any mail, in perfect order.

Persons by remitting Five Dollars to Addison Bancroft, 37, Washington Street, Boston, will receive a copy of the Portrait sent to them free of postage.
Magnificent Gift Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of \$3 00 each.

JUST ISSUED.
A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF
GENERAL JACKSON.
Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original Portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.
This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and in every respect as well got up. Price 5 dollars per copy. Address as above.

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,
271 TREMONT ST., (Opposite Hall's,) BOSTON.
HAYING concluded to combine himself principally to OFFICE PRACTICE, invited all seeking MEDICAL AID to call upon him and hear his explanation of diseases, and his views respecting the employment of medicine, as they are altogether original and differ widely from all other systems of practice; particularly in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Spleen, and the Symptoms by which these complaints are characterized, as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitations, Debility, &c.
He contends that the system is constantly changing—and when the excretory organs are inefficiently performed, the blood becomes so depraved as to produce disease, and that a knowledge of the character of blood is indispensable, to determine the nature of the remedy. A pamphlet illustrating the Analytical Practice in the above diseases, can be obtained gratis, at his office. Attendance from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. No Charge for Consultation.
Boston, Oct. 15, 1852.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—commencing Oct. 4, 1852.
Passenger Trains leave daily, except Sundays.
Boston for Plymouth, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M.
Plymouth for Boston, 7 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Boston for Bridgewater, 7 A. M.; 4 P. M.
Bridgewater for Boston, 7 A. M.; 4 P. M.
Boston for Cohasset, 8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
Cohasset for Boston, 6 P. M.; 3 P. M.
Boston for Quincy and So. Braintree, 7 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12 P. M.; 4 P. M.; 6 P. M.
So. Braintree for Boston, stopping at Quincy, 7 P. M.; 8 P. M.; 10 P. M.; 11 P. M.; 12 P. M.
Boston for Milton Upper Mills, 9 A. M.; 1 P. M.; 3 P. M.
Milton Upper Mills for Boston, 8 A.

DAY
Han
E,
e po
yable
for le
til a
rtize
and
verti
of it
Adve
own
man
ales

For
trad
autho
are su
ney R
Ston
cheat
Way
bing
th Se
ark C
Print

the first
an oppo
rapid
ing ob
ere for
of C
obstre
silently
of
ands
its he
1942
ocean
d upon
ray; a
the po
6, wh
d rive
fog
n the

mark
be can
f Free
the la
the la
is pe
tomb
woul
ity, ha
bidd

great
of the
shoul
en old
ulty
ce w
nt N
t the
ad so
as no
in
ocratic
reamer
ands
shoul
er str

"hur-
r, whi
king."
slow s
f her
e, flag
dag wi
ons of
y, smil
eadily
exed
under
West,
ogins
r, as so
showe
ensign
e flag
rnia
aintly

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY.
J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Clythean Hair Oil,
ON WASH, COMPOSED OF

**ROSE
MARY**

CASTOR OIL!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
ENRICHING, RESTORING,
CURLING, and INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the component parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only ingredients from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require enumeration; to succeed permits us to warrant it invariably.

- 1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
- 2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
- 3d. To restore the hair to lead heads.
- 4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
- 5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
- 6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
- 7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
- 8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
- 9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
- 10th. To cure the worst headaches.
- 11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair or children.
- 12th. To dress false hair beautifully.

75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.
Castors—Institutions are sold; he who can get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor.

DR. S. STOKING,
SURGEON DENTIST

WHILE continuing his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few who are desirous of procuring any low terms will find themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work, at the very lowest remunerating price, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some cases superior, to that which generally obtains elsewhere. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the action plates, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving him increased business to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefits of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, or those who desire to be attended by a dentist of the highest skill, will be gratified to find that the whole amount of their traveling expenses, and those who take half sets will have deducted half of such expenses.

TERMS—For entire sets, from \$25.00 to \$50.00, or a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$30.00; parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Teeth set in gold, silver, or steel, from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Filling with gold, from 25 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleansing and polishing, 25 cents. Extracting with or without chloroform, or ether, 25 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Extractions and silver grafts. The gold plate most in vogue will be warranted to be nearly as good as any other, and is much more durable. The quarter price than is used by most dentists.

Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to No. 51 TREMONT ROW, (up stairs) opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston.

July 8, 1882.

**TOWN HALL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
QUINCY.**

Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the
**TOWN HALL CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE.**

RUSSELL & CO., having replenished their present stock with New and Fashionable goods, which they are prepared to sell, or make up order, consisting of every shade and quality of every Dress, Blue, Ash, Green, and other colors, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, invite to call and examine. Our

PANTS' STUFF
will be found to be as tasty in selection as any other market. Among them may be found Odessa and other stripes, Plaid of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet,
and all the latest styles, Plain and Fancy, English, and all the latest styles.

Ready-made Clothing
worthy of Public Attention, as the Stock being up is brought up to date, and our own eye, and we being Practical Tailors are thus enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of as good quality and as well-made as Custom made, for 20% less. This is a saving worth thinking of. To those who have bought of us, we feel grateful to pass patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are desirous to sell for the lowest price for cash, and in only.

Our Boys' Clothing Department
complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing rules.

FURNISHING GOODS
every description, usually kept in Outside Warehouses.

WIDDER'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE
For closing wounds without sewing; forming smooth covering over them, impervious to air and water, much superior in its healing properties to any plaster, and so elastic as not to impede the motion of a joint; an excellent remedy also, for the Scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price—25 cents per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

Agent for Quincy.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1882. NUMBER XLVII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
at L. W. MERRICK'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2, per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received for less than six months.

No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, who use the name of the advertiser's own business, all orders to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

Letters must in all cases be POST-PAYED.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions:

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Quincy Railway.
GEORGE H. LOCKE, Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JOSEPH F. CLEVELAND, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREDMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.
From the Hartford Courant.

Voyage Up Salt River.

As we have voyaged the whole length of Salt River, up to the "head of sloop navigation," we are quite desirous that our readers should know what a time we have had, and how we are satisfied with our new "location."

We started in the grand old steamer Connecticut, Captain Steady-Habits commander, with the rest of the large Whig fleet, on the evening of the 2d of November, on our cruise up the stream. As we entered the bay into which that famous river discharges its waters, there was a universal expression of grief throughout the whole fleet. The first ebullition being over, we had then an opportunity, "quiet, though sad," to mark the rapid progress of our voyage, and the interesting objects before us.

As we passed up the bay, there loomed up before us the low, sandy point of Cape Harbor-improvement; we gave its obstructions a wide berth, and sighed as we silently bade it adieu for years. The wrecks of steamers were strewn along its yellow sands.

Cape Point on then showed its headland. The long break-water, erected in 1849 against the dashing waves of the broad ocean, which rolled its billows from far England upon it, had been taken down and washed away; and foolishly, on the landward side of the point, another barrier had been built in '46, which only checked the current of the inland river. As we passed it, it was enveloped in fog, which had settled in gloomy wreaths on the sides of Mount American-Syden, that rose behind it.

"Forewell," we said, "old landmark! The whole stupendous mass is to be carried off and deposited in the deep ocean of Free Trade! He who once stood proudly on the top, to cheer as on the contest, sleeps the last long sleep of death, and his system is perished with him. It is marked on his tombstone, as the fruitless labor of one who would have established his country's prosperity, had faction permitted."

Soon after, we approached the hidden rocks of Slavery Extension. Here, a great debate sprang up in the different vessels of the fleet, as to which side of the rocks we should pass. The contest grew exciting, when old Capt. Consideration settled the difficulty by remarking that it made no difference when we were going up the river.

The old rocky shore of Point National Bank next presented itself. But the regular action of the current and tide had so fretted off the projecting rocks, that it was no longer dangerous.

Here we passed the large Democratic fleet, coming down the bay, with streamers and pennons and flags flying; with bands of music playing, and the passengers shouting in the highest glee. What was rather strange, in all cases the British flag was flying above the American, and the shouts of "hurrah for England's interests!" rent the air, while the bands played "God save the King." The New Hampshire, an old fashion, slow sailing craft, led the van, looking as if her model was a century old. She was the flag ship, and bore aloft on her mizen a flag with the inscription, "Virginia Resolutions of 1862."

Franklin Pierce stood at her prow, smiling as the morning sun, his eye fixed steadily on the distant view of the White House.

The rest of the fleet seemed vexed at the little progress which was made under the "18" flag. The squadron of the West, under the command of Rear Admiral Douglas, were evidently determined to sail faster, as soon as the bay widened. Douglas had showed his cunning by so constructing his ensign, that the side which turned toward the flag ship presented the motto of "the Virginia Resolutions," while on the other was faintly written,

"River and Harbor Improvement." He declared to his men that, as soon as there was room enough to pass the Commodore, he should lead off himself, haul down the Virginia flag, and up with the black flag of piracy, with its skull and cross bones.

We passed very rapidly up the river, for the tide was setting strong in that direction. Gen. Scott examined with much curiosity both banks of the river as we sailed on. It was the very first time that he had been on the stream, and every thing was new to him. "I am not disappointed," said the old veteran, "I have troops of friends around me, who have fallen with me. My life has been devoted to the Republic, and I bow to its decisions now. This vote cannot blot out the record of my services from my country's history. Posterity will do me justice."

As we neared the extremity of the stream, we passed many beautiful country residences. At one of the finest, in his large cabbage garden, stood Martin Van Buren. He had not recovered from his grief at seeing the Democratic fleet sail by without taking him on board.

"The buckwheat cakes was in his mouth, The tear was in his eye." We inquired for the Prince, and found that he had followed the fleet in a small skiff, and there were many fears entertained for his safety.

A little further up was Buchanan. Poor man! he looked haggard. The Democratic garment with which he had covered up his principles so long, was growing thin, and the old Federal lining showed through in many places.

On the next turn of the river, we found Cass, wringing his hands in agony at the desertion of his friends. With his hat and coat off, he was exclaiming amid "the noise and confusion" of the surf around him, in the words of the Captive Knight:

"They are gone! they have all passed by! They in whose wars I had borne a part, They that I lov'd with a brother's heart, They have left me here to die!

Sound again, clarion! Clarion, pour thy blast!

Sound! for the presidential dream of hope is past."

Soon after, we came to the place where the whole Free Soil party were disembarking. John P. Hale, in a very good mannered frame of mind, was making preparations for a permanent residence, as he had no idea that four years would carry him down the stream again. Many of them were seated on the rocks, with long black poles, stirring up the mud of the stream, while certain inky looking fellows were calling upon them to "agitate, agitate!" Most of the Massachusetts members were sitting in their boats, expecting that the Democrats would charter the old steamboat Coalition and come up after them next week.

We found our new residence a convenient one, and we are, upon the whole, "as well as could be expected." The air is salubrious and invigorating, if we may judge by the hungry looks of the Democrats, as they passed us. The soil is fruitful, and produces a fine crop of regrets and unavailing resolutions, but we are determined not to cultivate despair.

Soon after our arrival, a large public meeting was called, which assembled near Cape Turnagain. Hon. Stay-at-home Grumbler was appointed Chairman, and Job Do-Little, Esq., Secretary. Hon. Mr. Facing-both-ways made some lachrymose remarks, which were promptly hissed down; when Mr. Stick-to-the-right-Great-heart offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

Resolved, (1) That after mature deliberation, we come to the conclusion, that we are ruined up Salt River.

Resolved, (2) That we are not alarmed!

Resolved, (3) That every rooster of the settlement that crows once shall be immediately decapitated.

Resolved, (4) That in the investigation of the causes of our defeat, we do not think it is owing to Winfield Scott's splendid services, or to Franklin Pierce's littleness, but to the fact, that we had not votes enough.

Resolved, (5) That we stay here until we go down stream again.

Resolved, (6) That in the words of the poet, we say, "it will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown."

The Loves of Childhood.

"They are more precious than rubies, and better than a merchandise of silver."

I am now alone—the soft air of summer breathes in at the open casement. It is a tell-tale air, for it whispers of voices long since hushed in death, and speaks of friendships forever broken. The sunshine sleeps upon the floor, nestling in the woven flowers on the carpet. It does not dance gladly now, as in youthful days.

Those days when it played laughingly in ringlets of shining hair, danced with fairy foot-steps on the old play ground, or played at hide-and-seek with one little bright form.

I am sitting in an arm chair beside my

desk; an open book is before me, between the leaves of which lies a bouquet of pressed and faded flowers; so like to faded hopes are they. But although the book is before me, yet I am not reading. My eyes are fixed upon vacancy, and my heart is wandering back amid the paths of childhood, when the flowers were fresh and blooming, ere death came stealing through life's bowers and left his footprints there.

Oh! for that land of flowers which I have left behind me, with its little joys and little sorrows! Where can I again find that Eden of my soul? and why, oh, why did my guardian spirits drive me hence, when my only sin was, that I was no longer a child!

I am at the old homestead again, wandering in the woods with Blanche, pulling wild flowers, and drinking of the little spring stream; that gushes from the rock. It is an autumn day, golden-veiled, soft-breathing, autumn day; a day of the heart; one that childhood can remember so well. How pleasant is the low music of the leaves as they rustle beneath our footsteps, and how merry is the sound of the stream as it gurgles and ripples among the flowers, as if the willful water-spirit was singing a strange melody to itself.

The brown leaves that float in the air, dancing and waltzing with the breeze in a world of delight, whilst the sunshine streaming upon them, brightens the mingling colors of crimson and brown. Blanche says they are "wild little elves;" and truly they look like as many fairies, each in their different dress, charming away the day hours.

The shadows lie long and dark beneath the elms, and the sun makes golden bars on the grass, and lays golden kisses upon the glowing lips of every flower. The flowers—alas! for the beautiful flowers—there are but few of them now. Spring stole many of them when she left the earth. Some of her pet buds, Summer chose some of her fairest and blooming ones, when she passed away, to strew over her graves. Poor, beloved Autumn cometh in a faded dress, a few brown leaves adorning her dark tresses, and carrying the flowers, that Spring and Summer left behind.

And though they are not the loveliest of flowers, still they are childish flowers and we love them. Blanche and I are sitting upon the grass in the shade, weaving garlands of crimson, leaves, flowers and fern. Blanche is my dearest friend, and I love her brown, shining ringlets, her sweet, smiling face, and dreamy blue eyes.

We are talking of my dear little sister Lulu, whom we have left at home because she was ill, and could not come with us; and we say how she will smile and put out her little dimpled hand when we bring her the wreaths we have made for her.

The air whispers in the leaves, and the flowers droop because the sun is withdrawing his kisses from them. The water-spirit murmurs sadly, and the leaves dance more gaily, because it is almost evening. Blanche says, "let us go home;" and we leave the beautiful woods and walk slowly toward the homestead; we part with an embrace, and I steal into my mother's room to delight Lulu with the last flowers of the season. Sweet sister, they are, indeed, the last of earth's flowers that ever bloomed for her.

Oh, sisterly love; to what can it be likened? No one can describe it; no tongue can utter its true value. How holy is the ever-bubbling, overflowing love which resteth in one sister's heart for another!

An angel had unfolded its dark wings over our dwelling. It is the angel of Death. Voices speak low; footsteps are noiseless. The curtains are closed to shut out the glad sunshine, which is no longer beautiful to the eye. I steal from my own room to the darkened parlor. The little coffin is there—so dark, so terrible! I lift the white covering from the still whiter face beneath. The blue eyes are closed, and the silken lashes rest like threads of gold upon that waxen cheek.

The long, fair curls are still now; no breath disturbs their slumbers. A wreath of snowy buds encircle them, so like the pure soul of the departed one. The dimpled hands are cold, and lie buried in the flowers which my mother has placed over them. I stoop to kiss those beautiful lips, but Death has been there before me, and left his icy breath upon them.

I have clipped off a tress of that beautiful hair; and creep from the dark room alone—but shed no tear! I stop to listen if she is calling to me. No, it is but the echo of my own footsteps. She never will speak more. I hasten through the sitting-room. My mother and Lulu are not there. My foot strikes something, which falls with a low mournful sound. It is Lulu's little cradle, and the doll has fallen from its bed. The tears now gush from my eyes; I press these childish playthings to my heart, and hasten to my room.

There are no clouds in the sky. All is serene, azure hue. It is day, bright, beautiful,

heavenly day—day without, but night within. There is a hushed and heavy stillness lingering in the air, and even the trees bend their luxuriant branches, as if in devotion, whilst the gleaming winged sunshine hovers over them.

A bird flies through the air, with rustling pinions. Its plumage is snow white, and it seems like the spirit of the loved and lost one, winging its flight to heaven.

There is silence above, and silence below, and my heart is crying through the stillness—Lulu! Lulu—but no voice answereth that mournful call. Does the sunshine hear it? Then why does its radiance become still more beautiful? Do the clouds hear it? Then why do they linger in the sky, so pure, so fairy-like?

Is my heart dreaming? does it dream that Lulu is dead? does it dream that she lies so cold and still in among the flowers beneath the willow? Oh, if it is a dream, then may I slumber as she slumbers—a dreamless slumber. Shall I go down to the meadow and sit beside the little mould, and sing to her the song she used to love? No, no. The brook is singing to her an unceasing, murmuring song, as she lies sleeping. It tells of faded hopes and sad remembrances. It whispers of withered joys, and the ashes of former love-ties which lie buried forever there.

My fondest hopes perished when her holy spirit passed away. The relentless hand of death has plucked the fairest flower from my garden of life.

Oh sisters! beware, lest by a thoughtless word or action, the cherished "silver chord be loosened" that bindeth thy hearts together, lest the "golden bowl be broken" that holdeth thy love in one.

These childish memories have woven a chain of sadness around my spirit. The book has fallen from the desk, and the leaves and flowers lie crushed upon the floor. One brown leaf alone lies unbroken in the sunshine. It is an emblem of myself—alone and sad, when all around is bright and gay.

Is my heart dreaming again? Yes, it is dreaming now; dreaming of that beautiful, stately land, where Lulu is sleeping quietly.—N. O. Delta.

Extract from Benton's Speech.

CITIZENS—I do not pretend to exhaust the list of topics which demand your attention; I only touch a few of the most prominent and impressive. I came here to give my thanks to you for the honor of my election; and in doing so, was naturally led to speak of the abuses which have grown up in Congress, and whose alarming growth has made even political foes regard my election as a national benefaction—known as I am to be an enemy to every species of abuse, and not without courage to attack them. The subject led me to speak of the public gratification at this event, and the causes of that gratification. I have only spoken of legislative abuses at Washington, and the usurpation of national legislation by a hand of intrusive and high trading agents; there is another branch of abuse which requires attention—that of the usurpations of elections by caucuses and conventions, which has also grown up as a new power, and now control nearly all elections from President of the United States down to the most inconsiderable county officer, and generally without reward to the popular will, and with an eye to their own advantage. I cannot explore this abuse, which strikes at the foundation of all elective governments, nor trace it through in the States and the counties. I can only speak of the Presidential conventions, and of what I heard at Washington, that sixty thousand dollars were expended during the last one at Baltimore, in three houses in the entertainment of delegates; of course to get at their understandings through the medium of their stomachs.

Fasting and praying would have been a better preparation for the discharge of their duties. Fortunately neither of these three houses carried their men. The lot fell upon one for whom no money had been expended to procure a nomination. But that was an accident, and we have no right to expect such good fortune again. President-making has now become a regular art, or trade, followed by old politicians, at the expense, and without the consent, or even knowledge of the people. Who knows, except the initiated, that the last Democratic Convention elongated itself by appointing a committee to sit till 1856? Yet they did it! made a committee of their own body—thirty-one in number—one for each State—to sit four years—their duties slight upon the record—great in the performance. And with what design? very comprehensible from the complexion of the gentlemen appointed, and of whom you may judge from the specimen in this State. If things go on at this rate, the people of the United States will have no more hand in the selection of their President than the subjects of the European monarchies have in begetting the child who is to become their king.

The remedy for the usurpation of the elective franchise is, for the people to take the election into their hands—repudiate caucuses and conventions—and follow the Constitution of the United States as it now stands, until amended by giving a direct vote to the people, and a second election between the two highest when no one received a majority of the whole in the first one. Better obey the Constitution, and let the legitimate authority decide responsibly between the three highest presented by the people, than to submit the whole selection to irresponsible assemblages, whole appointed, and rioting in wine and meat while playing a high game for the great office which belongs to the people.

Suppression of agents who trade in legislation at Washington, and repudiation of caucuses and conventions which dispose of national and State affairs, are obligatory debts, above party, and due to the purity of elections and of legislation, and demanded by the genius of all our constitutions.

CITIZENS—I did not come here to speak of the impending Presidential election, nor is the result to be affected by any thing now to be said; but knowing our candidate personally, and the event being near at hand, it may be agreeable to many to hear my opinion both of the man and of his chance of election. I then say that he is a very proper man, and pretty sure, in my opinion, to be elected. I know him well, having not only served in the Senate, but lived in the same house with him, and seen him tried when it required pure metal to stand the fire. He was in the United States Bank war! and one of the supporters of Jackson in those heroic times when to be unfettered and uncompromising constituted the glory of Democracy. To be sure, we have run down since those times, and to get aced and to compromise, is now the creed of some. But he has material enough in him to be a President of the Jackson school, if elected, as I think he will be. And then, after the third day of March next, all the departments of the Government, executive and legislative, will be in the hands of the Democracy. And what then? deliver ourselves up to the joys of victory—do as king Pyrrhus proposed to do after he should have conquered the world, eat, drink and be merry? Not but work! hard work! gravity and labor are to be our portion, and the fulfillment of great promises. We have complained of abuses; it is our duty to correct them. We have complained of extravagance; it is our duty to reduce it. We have reproached the Whigs with latitudinous constructions of the Constitution; it will be our duty to stick to strict construction. In all these complaints and reproaches we have promised amendments—given our bond to correct what we condemn, and to avoid what we reprobate. We have made ourselves debtors for great services, and must pay. In all my long observance of the workings of this Government, I have not seen a time which required more steadiness and firmness, more prudence and intelligence, more iron and less milk, in our public men, than in the four years which will commence on the fourth day of March next.

For myself, I feel the gravity and responsibility of my position. Time and events give admonitions which cannot be disregarded—time, which hurries us along to that "bourne which no traveler returns;" and events which thin the ranks of our contemporaries, and leave solitude where associates stood. Four times in the short space of two years (to go no further back) I have seen the departure of some one of those with whom I have long been associated, often matched in fierce political contest, never in malice or envy. Calhoun, Woodbury, Clay, Webster, have all gone! leaving void where they stood, and the reflex of a light which shines through the world, and will be seen by after ages to the latest posterity. In the presence of such impressive events and on the verge of such a time, I can have no feelings but those of good wishes for the living, solicitude for the national honor and prosperity, and an anxious desire to save for myself the good opinion, valuable beyond all price, with which my countrymen have honored me.

Hon. David Henshaw.

The death of the Hon. David Henshaw has produced a marked sensation among all classes of our citizens. Mr. Henshaw has long been a prominent man in the political and mercantile circles of Boston, and his influence has in fact extended through this Commonwealth and the New England States. We believe that Mr. Henshaw was universally respected for his public services and the correctness of his private life. He was an energetic, clear sighted and public spirited man, and although a strong and active partisan, his talents and motives were honored with the high appreciation of his opponents.

David Henshaw was born at Leicester, April 24, 1791. His father was a patriot in the Revolutionary struggle, and for many years was a magistrate in the county, much

respected for his intelligence and political firmness. The early life of David was passed in labors upon his father's farm, when not at school, and at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Messrs. Dix & Brinley, of Boston, druggists. During his apprenticeship he devoted much of his leisure time to study, and acquired much solid information. He became a partner in business with his brothers and David Rice, in 1814, and the firm was highly successful. Mr. Henshaw enjoyed the reputation of being a remarkably shrewd and enterprising merchant, and continued in the business of a druggist until 1820. He early became an active politician and used his utmost exertions to secure the election of William Estlin, Governor of the Commonwealth, and to elevate William H. Crawford to the Presidency. In 1828 Mr. Henshaw was elected by a Whig Legislature a member of the board of Internal Improvement for the State, and during his whole public life he was active in promoting the principle railroad projects. We believe that he was a Director of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company from its inception.

He held the office of Collector of the port of Boston nine years, having been appointed by Gen. Jackson, in 1829. He tendered his resignation of the office in 1836, but Jackson refused to accept it, and upon again tendering it, in 1837, Mr. Bancroft was appointed in his room. We believe that it is generally conceded on all hands that Mr. Henshaw fulfilled the duties of this important office in an able and faithful manner. His mercantile experience, doubtless, enabled him to discharge his trust with acceptance to the mercantile community generally and with fidelity to the government.

In 1829, Mr. Henshaw was elected a representative from Leicester, but ill health kept him from his seat during most of the session. In 1843 he was appointed by President Tyler to the post of Secretary of the Navy. The Senate refused to confirm his nomination, but his short administration of the affairs of that department was marked with his usual energy and independence.

In 1829, Mr. Henshaw tendered a printed vote for representative at the polls in ward seven, and subsequently prosecuted the warden who had refused the ballot on the ground that it was not written. A decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Henshaw, and from that time the use of printed votes became general. Mr. Henshaw advised Gen. Jackson to the bold measure of removing the deposits from the United States Bank, and he was among the first to propose the sub-treasury scheme. He was a writer of considerable power, and wrote much on political subjects. The Boston Post was generally his organ of communication with the public, and if we are rightly informed he rendered valuable aid to the support of that influential journal for several years past.

It is also said that he was remarkably liberal to young men of enterprise, who desired to embark in mercantile business. His health for a number of years past, gradually detached him from active participation in public business, but he has ever been a keen observer of passing events, and his counsel has been frequently and cheerfully given in important matters. The disease with which Mr. Henshaw was afflicted for several years was the gout, and he has of late been much abroad, in the hope of mitigating its severity by a change of climate. He returned from Europe but a short time since in improved health, as his friends fondly believed, but slight exposure and consequent sudden cold, while on his farm in Leicester, a few days since, brought on a relapse, and at length he is no more. His death is felt as a public loss.—Boston Herald.

State Reform School. In company with His Excellency the Governor, and Council, we recently visited the State Reform School, at Westford. In one department we found about thirty-eight employed, in making shoes in another, about one hundred in making clothing. Knitting is also done by the boys. They are not allowed to converse together. The boys are apprenticed out, and do not generally remain after seventeen years of age. One was sent there as early as seven years. The matron had about ninety in her department engaged in sewing coarse cloth. There is preaching every Sabbath. The chaplain is a Baptist. We were told that he freely exchanged with other clergymen of all denominations.

There is a very extensive addition about being made to the institution. The funds for the purpose are taken from monies left by the late Mr. Lyman. We were sorry to learn that corporal punishment was allowed in the institution. The Governor and Council differed as to the expediency of this form of punishment. The Governor very shrewdly remarked that "when men were brought to this point, it was either the dungeon or the whip." One of the Council said, that whipping imbrued the one who inflicted it as well

as the one who received the lash. This is true. We ought to be far enough advanced to disallow whipping in the family, the school, and the prison. There is one evil in nearly every room we visited, which could be easily remedied. We refer to the deficient ventilation. We have scarcely visited an institution where there was such an entire neglect in this respect.—*Transcript.*

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, November 20th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

W. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by the office. His offices are—
Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

Illness of Dr. Lunt.

In consequence of the illness of Dr. Lunt, the orator of the occasion, the exercises in honor of the memory of the late Daniel Webster did not take place.

Mr. Lunt's health has been feeble for a long while, so much so, that he felt constrained to suspend his duties. He will spend the winter and a part of the spring in the south. The inability of Dr. Lunt to pronounce a eulogy, on this occasion, is a matter of deep regret, not only for his own sake, but from the consideration, that no one is better qualified by learning, talent and eloquence, or by sympathy with the political sentiments of the departed statesman and orator, by a just appreciation of his transcendent intellectual powers, and by a deep sense of the importance of his services to his country and race.

LIQUOR SEIZURE. Constable Seth Adams of this town, upon a warrant issued by Justice N. L. White of Braintree, entered the restaurant of Mr. Harrison Keith in search of spirituous liquors. He was accompanied by Messrs. Ebenezer Ford, William R. Brown, Nathaniel Nightingale and Albert Holt. The first three made the complaint. They made a seizure of a keg containing about two gallons of what they supposed to be rum, but which is said to be horse medicine, and which it is alleged does not belong to Mr. Keith. A few broken jugs and demijohns were also found. Mr. Keith and Gridley Totman were summoned as witnesses.

A hearing in the above case was had, yesterday, but as Messrs. Keith and Totman did not appear, their recognizances were declared forfeited, and thus the case stands. As soon as yesterday's proceedings were finished, High Sheriff Thomas arrested Constable Adams on a warrant issued by Justice E. F. Hall of Weymouth, wherein he is accused of having taken a keg containing ten gallons of New England Rum, the property of Joseph L. Jennings of Cambridge, who is the complainant as appears in this action of tort. A hearing in the case of Mr. Adams will be had before Justice Hall on the 27th day of this month.

We are indebted to Hon. Horace Mann, for a neat copy of the Obituary Addresses, on the occasion of the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, which we have the honor to acknowledge.

Those of our citizens residing in the vicinity of Mr. Harrison's Daguerrean establishment, are reminded that he will remove his saloon next week to Franklin Square, near Franklin Hall, South Quincy. Mr. H. takes the best and most life-like miniatures we have ever seen; and we hope our readers will improve this opportunity, to procure as good a daguerreotype as they can wish for.

The Eulogy.

While we regret the failure of the Town Committee to procure the Eulogy on Mr. Webster, for which they have been for weeks laboring, it is gratifying to announce that the Thanksgiving discourse of Rev. Dr. Lunt will embrace as its leading theme, topics connected with the departed statesman. It is also expected that Mr. Sargent's discourse, written for the Committee, will be sung by the choir. We trust there will be a large audience, and wish that a union gathering from all the different denominations in the town, might be made; believing the occasion to be one of the few to justify a going abroad from one's accustomed place of worship.

It is computed that a Presidential election, including all expenditures, legitimate and illegitimate, from the nomination to the inauguration, costs not less than a half million of dollars per State.

Never discover your faults to a man who appears desirous of discovering them. You might as well carry a flag of trace into a nest of wild cats.

Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the proverb that "a soft word turneth away wrath," says that "it is better to speak paragonical of a person than to be all the time flinging epithets at him, for no good never comes to nobody that never speaks no good of no one."

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence.

To Messrs. Quincy, Thayer, White, Dugan, Newcomb, Robertson, Bates, Curtis, Committee of Arrangements, &c.

Gentlemen:—I hereby reluctantly inform you that the state of my health will render it impossible for me to fulfil my engagement to pronounce a eulogy on Mr. Webster.

My admiration and respect for the departed statesman, not only as a man of transcendent abilities, but as a distinguished benefactor to his country and to the world, induced me too hastily to accept your invitation. But I have found the work of preparation too much for my strength, and I must desist.

I sincerely hope that the occasion will be only postponed, and that you may secure, for another and not distant day, the services of some one far more able than myself to do justice to the great theme.

With thanks for the honor you have done me, and regretting that I have so imperative a reason for sending you this notice, I am, gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
Wm. P. Lunt.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

QUINCY, NOV. 18, 1852.
Dear Sir:—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Webster Eulogy, &c., was held last evening; when your communication was read.

In the absence of the Chairman, I was directed to say to you, in reply, that the Committee deeply regret your inability to accomplish the service you did them the honor to undertake, and still more, that "the work of preparation" should have so seriously impaired your strength.

They feel, with you, how desirable it is to procure the services of some competent person to perform this tribute of respect to the great departed; but, as they deem it proper to confine their invitations to gentlemen of our own town—the occasion being intended as a municipal demonstration—they are constrained, with much reluctance, to yield to the necessity which seems to exist for relinquishing the intended exercises.

Hoping that your health and strength will be speedily reinstated, and thanking you for the effort you have made to perform the melancholy, yet interesting task, I remain, dear Sir, your friend and servant,
G. F. THAYER, Secy. For the Committee.

Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, D. D.

For the Patriot.

The little notice that the spiritual rapping phenomenon has received from the public press, is a matter of surprise to many. Overgrown garden sauce, woolly horses, quick medicines, and political demagogues are shown up as the real wonders of the age, while this bonafide marvel is barely alluded to as a humbug, and unworthy the attention of some minds. This style of argument is very ancient, having been in vogue as long ago as we have any history of man. Discoverers, and advocates of new truths in every age, have been denounced as lunatics, and persecuted with vigor, until truth triumphed over bigotry, and communities became likewise lunatic. Then they extolled the memory of the early advocates they had persecuted. Let the history of the past teach us to expect a continued influx of new truths, and prepare our minds to receive, in a candid manner, further light upon any subject. The great unknown is before us, the little known is with us; and it savors of egotism to say by word or act, that we have drained the fountain of knowledge, or have quaffed the last draught therefrom that man will be permitted to enjoy. The future condition of the spiritual man, is a theme that has received more or less attention in all ages, by all races of men, and the accumulated light of the past is now so faint that it scarcely penetrates the uncertain region beyond the grave, and the subject remains at this day a matter of controversy. That man will always remain in doubt, and darkness, we do not believe, and we trust that this age that has already developed a method, whereby we can communicate instantaneously with our fellow beings in far off States, will also discover to us a means of communicating with our friends in another state of being. Let the mysterious demonstrations, purporting to be of spiritual origin, be investigated with candor by men of ability, so that if there are means of learning of our future common home, we may avail ourselves of such. Clergymen and editors owe it to the people as instructors and enlighteners of the public mind, that they look into this subject and report, even though it should knock into all preconceived notions of the future state, or prove the existence of a newly discovered powerful intellectual element, emanating from the natural man, but beyond his control, a kind of detached mental electricity.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

LYCEUM.—Prof. O. Wendell Holmes delivered a fine lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening last. It was natural, sensible, witty, and truthful. It was free from cant and affectation. A large audience manifested enjoyment and admiration.

Quincy, Nov. 15, 1852.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Concert.

Weymouth, Nov. 19, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—I was highly gratified in attending a concert at the Universalist Church, Weymouth Landing, last evening, given by the Wessagunset Section, Cadets of Temperance, consisting of about 80 young ladies and gentlemen. The performances evinced considerable musical taste and talent, highly creditable to the performers and to the teacher, Mr. Francis B. Bates. The performances upon the piano-forte, by Misses Sarah M. Lund, Augusta C. Williams, and Rebecca Hunt, manifested much skill and talent, and the songs, duets, and every other performance were excellent, and worthy of the patronage of the public; and I should be pleased to give the names of all, whose songs, duets, &c., contributed to the pleasure of the evening, were I able, and give each the particular commendation which is so richly deserved, but cannot. The concert is to be repeated on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, and I hope that all will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear and judge of the correctness of the foregoing.

A SPECTATOR.

Later from California.

The U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, arrived at 4 o'clock on Friday the 12th, from Aspinwall, Nov. 4, with over \$2,000,000 in gold dust, and 308 passengers and the mails.

The Illinois brings California dates to the 20th Oct. The steamships Oregon and Cortes had both arrived at Panama, both making quick passages down the coast. The Isthmus was crossed from Panama to Aspinwall in eight and a half hours, and the Illinois made the passage from Aspinwall to New York in seven days and eighteen hours, although having to contend with a head sea and strong N. E. winds during the whole passage. The time made is less than twenty-three days, and made over eight days from Panama, from which place the Illinois brings dates to the 4th inst.

Among the passengers is Lieut. Gillis, U. S. Navy who brings dispatches from Mr. Clay, U. S. Charge at Lima, relative to the final settlement of the Guano question. He also reports from Commodore McCauley, who arrived at Callao, on the 13th ult., from Valparaiso, the 2d; that on the afternoon of the 2d Valparaiso was visited by a severe earthquake. The amount of damage was not ascertained, but was supposed to be very great, as the shock on board the Raritan was severely felt.

She also brings Sydney dates to the 16th of August via Callao.

The Illinois has \$1,999,000 on freight. At Aspinwall, Nov. 4, steamship United States, to sail for New York Nov. 6, and Br. steamship Trent for San Juan, St. Thomas and Southampton. The steamship Philadelphia sailed for New Orleans Nov. 4.

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Here Pize, and Kakes, and Bier I sell,
And Oysters stood and in the shell,
And Fried Wuns tew for them that chews,
And with despatch blacks butts and shews.

ON DIFFERENT KINDS OF LOVE.—By a young lady. The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—"a love of a bonnet."

"Always be prepared for death." This was the admonition of a Missouri slave, as he placed in his son's belt two bowie knives and a pair of revolvers.

Biographical Sketch.

Daniel Webster was graduated at Dartmouth College, August 26th, 1801. The Dartmouth Gazette, for that year gives the schedule of the Commencement exercises. The late Rev. Dr. Tenney of Wethersfield, (Ct.) had the Valedictory Oration, and Rev. Thomas A. Merrill of Middlebury, (Vt.) the Salutatory. Mr. Webster did not speak on the Commencement stage, owing to some dissatisfaction with the Faculty about the appointments. He was among the candidates for the highest appointments. The story, however, that Mr. Webster tore up his diploma, on the stage lacks probability, as the diplomas are not, and were not then, given out in order, that is, each diploma to its owner, but only in token, indiscriminately. Moreover, the diplomas are made of parchment and difficult to be torn in pieces. But Mr. Webster appeared on the stage the day preceding Commencement, before the United Fraternity, and pronounced an oration on "The Influence of Opinion." In 1806, Monday before Commencement, Mr. Webster delivered an oration, (see Gazette, Aug. 29th), before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on "The Patronage of Literature." Mr. Webster was not distinguished as a speaker while in College, so far as elocution is concerned, but on his return, in 1806, it was perceived he was wholly revolutionized in that respect. The authority for this is a gentleman who was a member of College and of the Faculty during that period.

July 4th, 1806, Mr. Webster delivered an oration in Concord, (N. H.) before a popular assembly. The oration was highly commended, and evinced a high degree of talent and ability.

mented. The Dartmouth Gazette, Aug. 22d, 1806, has two columns from this oration. The closing paragraph is as follows:—

"Experience hath certified this truth till inspiration could not make it clearer, that foreign power of domestic violence, will assuredly totter down the edifice of freedom, which is not founded on public virtue. But virtue hath its essence in religious sentiment. Without that, virtue is a realm of frost. Its influence is colder than the Northern Star. The temple and the altar are the best pledges of national happiness, and he that worships there, is the best citizen. It is well to cherish the expectation of future being. Would you have good citizens? Secure to men, then, the consolations of religious hope. The altar of our Freedom, should be placed near the altar of our Religion: Thus shall the same Almighty power, who protects his own worship, protect also our liberties."

At the time of delivering this oration, Mr. Webster was twenty-four years old. I have before me, in pamphlet form, his Address, July 4th, 1812, at Portsmouth, before the Washington Benevolent Society. It is on "The Principal Maxims of Washington's Administration." This shows the mature man and gave sure signs of his ultimate greatness. We are glad to learn that the Hon. Rufus Choate has accepted the invitation to deliver a Eulogy on Mr. Webster, at Dartmouth College, July 4th, 1853.

A BUST OF TALENT! A Yankee being asked to describe his wife, said—"Why, sir, she'd make a regular fast, go a-head steamer, my wife would—she has such a wonderful talent for blowing up!"—*Punch.*

SUCCESS IN CONVERSATION. The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities. You must originate and you must sympathize; you may possess at the same time the habit of communicating and listening. The union is rare but irresistible.

MORTALITY AMONG PUBLIC MEN. The number of deaths among the prominent men of Massachusetts, during the last few months, says the Worcester Palladium, has been truly startling. Webster of the Cabinet; Rantoul, Fowler and Thompson, members of Congress; Myron Lawrence, David Henshaw and Francis Baylies, who have filled many important places.

Mr. Thrasher, somewhat noted for his persecution and imprisonment by the authorities of Cuba, will shortly start a weekly paper in New Orleans, entitled the "Beacon of Cuba."

Joe Smith, the Mormon, was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Lyceum at Newton Corner, by Josiah Quincy, Jr. May not the members of the Lyceum in Quincy expect to hear this interesting lecture during the present course?

From the Boston Herald.

The Liquor Law,—the Election, etc.

BRAINTREE, NOV. 12.
Mr. Editor:—The first liquor case, under the new law, in this town, was tried to-day before Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., of Weymouth. The defendant was Dea. David Holts, who was fined ten dollars and costs, from which decision the Deacon appealed, and gave bonds in the sum of one hundred dollars to prosecute the appeal. The worthy Deacon is a farmer, and had manufactured the fruit of his orchard into cider, which had fermented, two quarts of which he sold to a neighbor for ten cents—hence the fine of ten dollars. The Deacon is also a strong friend to the Maine law, and has been one of its strongest supporters in town; and is also the first to feel its practical operation. I think this is the first case which has been tried under the new law, in this Commonwealth. I hope it will convince the farmers that their rights are in danger, and that their only safety is to send men to the Legislature who will repeal the present unjust and indiscriminating law.

The citizens of this town made choice, on Tuesday last, of Edward Potter, Esq., to represent them in the Legislature. Mr. Potter is a gentleman of talent, of liberal and enlightened views, and will do honor to himself and the town he represents. He was elected in opposition to the Free Soil and Maine law candidates, and all those who voted for him were branded as rascals, although they comprised, by far, the most respectable portion of the voters in town. There being no choice the first day, the meeting was adjourned to the next morning, at half past nine o'clock. The Free Soil and Maine law men (by design or accident) were most all present at the opening of the meeting, and immediately moved to dissolve the meeting, but the trick did not succeed, and Mr. Potter was elected on the first ballot by twenty-five majority.

THANKSGIVING BALL. The Pacific Engine Company of Stoughton, are making extensive arrangements for a grand ball on Thanksgiving evening. No pains or expense will be spared to make it one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The Boston Herald thus remarks, and adds that Flagg and Fales' Band have been engaged.

LIQUOR SELLING IN LOWELL. A desecent was recently made by the City Marshal of Lowell on some of the rum-sellers. Two dealers in the intoxicating beverage were taken before the Police Court and each fined ten dollars and costs, which they paid, and gave bonds in one thousand dollars not to violate again the law. One seller was convicted on two charges; on the first he paid his fine, and had the sentence on the second postponed one week.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOSTON. The New England Farmer suggests the expediency of erecting a Crystal Palace in the Public Garden, to accommodate the triennial Mechanics' Fair and other gatherings. A light and airy structure of this character, in this delightful place, would certainly be a great ornament to that section of the city, and would likewise be very useful. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. The requisite subscription could probably be easily obtained, should the enterprise be taken zealously in hand, by known and respectable parties.

OBSEQUES. The Webster obsequies in the City of New York were truly a grand, solemn and magnificent affair—the procession extending nearly two miles in length. The eulogy of Mr. Brady was a splendid tribute to the memory of the lamented statesman.

SNOW. There has been within a few days quite a heavy snow storm at Richmond, Va. The snow is said to have fallen to the depth of nearly a foot at Rochester, N. Y. Even in this State, at Worcester, there has lately been quite a fall of snow.

NOMINATED. It is stated that the Whig citizens of Pittsfield have nominated their distinguished townsman, Ex-Gov. George N. Briggs as a candidate for Representative to General Court.

BOLD ROBBERY IN RANDOLPH. About four o'clock, last Tuesday afternoon, says the Boston Times, three young men entered the dwelling-house of Thomas Litchfield in Randolph, (Mass.), and in the absence of the rest of the family at church, asked a small son of the occupant, for a bite of something to eat. The lad went to the larder, and on returning the three strangers were gone. Soon after it appeared that they had, in his absence, gone into the parlor, opened a desk, and stolen therefrom a pocket-book containing seven hundred dollars in bank bills. A gold watch which laid beside the pocket-book, they did not take. Immediate pursuit was undertaken, and it was ascertained that the same young men had, before going to this house, put up a white horse and chase at the house of a neighbor, about one mile distant, and had now started with the team towards Boston. The parties were then traced over the Mill Dam to Boston, where they managed to avoid further direct pursuit.

HEALTH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELEG. Hon. William R. King, the Vice President elect of the United States, whose health has been in rather a precarious state; has nearly recovered, and is now on a visit to his brother in Tuscaloosa, (Ala.)

AN ATTEMPT AT SEDITION, AND ALL FOR LOVE. Charles Hager, a citizen of Charleston, is one of those individuals who loved not wisely, but too well. Whether his mistress proved unfaithful, or he only imagined her infidelity, we know not; certain it is he became "perplexed in the extreme," and "like the base Judean threw a pearl away richer than all his tribe," by investing twelve and a half cents in a phial of laudanum, which he took—the laudanum, not the phial. But, as *Beatrice* truly says, "men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love," and the unhappy Charles found, like M. R. Acres, his courage oozing out at his fingers ends, and demanded a doctor before the drug had time to commence its work of destruction. The man of medicine duly pumped out the poison, and the unhappy lover will probably forswear the sex and live in celibacy—for a short time.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number closes a year of more than usual excellence. This work has completed its twenty-third year and by the same proprietor; and every number has increased in interest, and value. Godey commences the new year with a NOUVELETTE, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the most celebrated authoress in America. They have also made arrangements to give their readers, views of the building now being erected in New York, for the Great World's Fair.

THANKSGIVING. This time-honored festival will generally be held, this year, throughout the Union on the same day, the twenty-fifth of November. The only exceptions, so far as recollected, are, Mississippi, which kept Thanksgiving Oct. 14th; South Carolina, Oct. 20th; and New Hampshire, Nov. 11th. The following States celebrate Thanksgiving on the 25th inst.:—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Georgia, Florida, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Vermont, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

LIQUOR SELLING IN LOWELL. A desecent was recently made by the City Marshal of Lowell on some of the rum-sellers. Two dealers in the intoxicating beverage were taken before the Police Court and each fined ten dollars and costs, which they paid, and gave bonds in one thousand dollars not to violate again the law. One seller was convicted on two charges; on the first he paid his fine, and had the sentence on the second postponed one week.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOSTON. The New England Farmer suggests the expediency of erecting a Crystal Palace in the Public Garden, to accommodate the triennial Mechanics' Fair and other gatherings. A light and airy structure of this character, in this delightful place, would certainly be a great ornament to that section of the city, and would likewise be very useful. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. The requisite subscription could probably be easily obtained, should the enterprise be taken zealously in hand, by known and respectable parties.

OBSEQUES. The Webster obsequies in the City of New York were truly a grand, solemn and magnificent affair—the procession extending nearly two miles in length. The eulogy of Mr. Brady was a splendid tribute to the memory of the lamented statesman.

SNOW. There has been within a few days quite a heavy snow storm at Richmond, Va. The snow is said to have fallen to the depth of nearly a foot at Rochester, N. Y. Even in this State, at Worcester, there has lately been quite a fall of snow.

NOMINATED. It is stated that the Whig citizens of Pittsfield have nominated their distinguished townsman, Ex-Gov. George N. Briggs as a candidate for Representative to General Court.

BOLD ROBBERY IN RANDOLPH. About four o'clock, last Tuesday afternoon, says the Boston Times, three young men entered the dwelling-house of Thomas Litchfield in Randolph, (Mass.), and in the absence of the rest of the family at church, asked a small son of the occupant, for a bite of something to eat. The lad went to the larder, and on returning the three strangers were gone. Soon after it appeared that they had, in his absence, gone into the parlor, opened a desk, and stolen therefrom a pocket-book containing seven hundred dollars in bank bills. A gold watch which laid beside the pocket-book, they did not take. Immediate pursuit was undertaken, and it was ascertained that the same young men had, before going to this house, put up a white horse and chase at the house of a neighbor, about one mile distant, and had now started with the team towards Boston. The parties were then traced over the Mill Dam to Boston, where they managed to avoid further direct pursuit.

HEALTH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELEG. Hon. William R. King, the Vice President elect of the United States, whose health has been in rather a precarious state; has nearly recovered, and is now on a visit to his brother in Tuscaloosa, (Ala.)

AN ATTEMPT AT SEDITION, AND ALL FOR LOVE. Charles Hager, a citizen of Charleston, is one of those individuals who loved not wisely, but too well. Whether his mistress proved unfaithful, or he only imagined her infidelity, we know not; certain it is he became "perplexed in the extreme," and "like the base Judean threw a pearl away richer than all his tribe," by investing twelve and a half cents in a phial of laudanum, which he took—the laudanum, not the phial. But, as *Beatrice* truly says, "men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love," and the unhappy Charles found, like M. R. Acres, his courage oozing out at his fingers ends, and demanded a doctor before the drug had time to commence its work of destruction. The man of medicine duly pumped out the poison, and the unhappy lover will probably forswear the sex and live in celibacy—for a short time.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number closes a year of more than usual excellence. This work has completed its twenty-third year and by the same proprietor; and every number has increased in interest, and value. Godey commences the new year with a NOUVELETTE, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the most celebrated authoress in America. They have also made arrangements to give their readers, views of the building now being erected in New York, for the Great World's Fair.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE. The owner of the eight slaves, who were recently released in New York, while on their passage from Virginia to Texas, has published a statement of the circumstances in the case, from which it appears that his detention in New York was effected by means of fraud. He had already paid one hundred and eighty-one dollars for passage for himself, family and slaves in a steamer, which sailed directly from New York City after his arrival, and he took carriages from one wharf for the other, but was driven to another part of the city, where against his will he was left. Meanwhile the steamer sailed with his furniture, and his slaves were seized and carried to court. He represents that they were worth five thousand dollars and were all his property.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

AMERICAN APPLES IN THE ENGLISH MARKET. The Albany Evening Journal, noticing the statement that several thousand barrels of apples have lately been shipped to Liverpool by the Collins' steamers, and sold there at high prices, says:—

"These prices will, we fear, tempt other and larger shipments of apples. The steamer Arctic took two to three thousand barrels on Saturday last. They are very likely to prove a very bad venture. None but the hardest apple will bear even the short voyage of ten or eleven days. And if they get over apparently sound, they perish soon afterwards."

Increased Use of Guano.
The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says the application of guano the last season or two, has been so highly satisfactory, that many farmers are operating on a large scale this fall. One produce house in that city has received an order for fifty tons from a Rappahannock farmer, and another for thirty tons. The Herald says:—

"We

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE. The owner of the eight slaves, who were recently released in New York, while on their passage from Virginia to Texas, has published a statement of the circumstances in the case, from which it appears that his detention in New York was effected by means of fraud. He had already paid one hundred and eighty-one dollars for passage for himself, family and slaves in a steamer, which sailed directly from New York City after his arrival, and he took carriages from one wharf for the other, but was driven to another part of the city, where against his will he was left. Meanwhile the steamer sailed with his furniture, and his slaves were seized and carried to court. He represents that they were worth five thousand dollars and were all his property. — *N. Y. Advertiser.*

AMERICAN APPLIES IN THE ENGLISH MARKET. The Albany Evening Journal, noticing the statement that several thousand barrels of apples have lately been shipped to Liverpool by the Collins' steamers, and sold there at high prices, says:—

"These prices, will we fear, tempt other and larger shipments of apples. The steamer Arctic took two to three thousand barrels on Saturday last. They are very likely to prove a very bad venture. None but the hardest apple will bear even the short voyage of ten or eleven days. And if they get over apparently sound, they perish soon afterwards."

Increased Use of Gunno. The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says the application of gunno this season or two has been so highly satisfactory, that many farmers are operating on a large scale this fall. One produce house in that city has received an order for fifty tons from a Rappahannock farmer, and another for thirty tons. The Herald says:—

"We have also had cited to us several instances wherein practical results were shown from the application of gunno. One gentleman, whose means were rather limited, commenced a few years ago by the application of fifty pounds. At that time his farm raised a bare sufficiency of corn to support the ordinary wants of his household and stock, whilst in the way of what he had but a small quantity to sell. He increased the application gradually as he increased crops allowed, until this year he has one hundred and fifty barrels of corn to sell, besides a very fair crop of wheat. He is able to apply what will be equal to about four tons of gunno this fall, and in a few years since his means allow him an application of only fifty pounds."

WEBSTER'S HEAD. He was a great man, the largest mould, a great body and great brain; he seemed made to last a hundred years. Since his death, there has been a both a head so massive, large. Since a stormy feature of Michael Angelo.

"The hand that moulded Peter's dome," And grained the statue of Christian Rome," He who sculptured Day and Night into beautiful forms—he looked them in the face before he chiselled them in stone. "Dust and Cover are said to be the only two things that have a brain so vast as his." "I think there has not been such a grand figure in all Christendom."

A large man, decorous in dress, dignified in deportment, he walked as if he felt himself supported. Men from the country, who knew him not, stared at him as he passed through the streets. The coal-heavers and porters of London looked on him as on a king. In the senate of the United States, he looked superior in that council. Even the majestic lion seemed common compared with him; but a month he had. It was a lion's mouth, and there was a sweet grandeur in his smile. A woman's sweetness when he would smile at a brow it was! What eyes—like molten fire in the bottom of a deep, dark well. His face was rugged with volcanic grandeur, great passions, and great thoughts.

"The front of Jove himself— George like Mars, to threaten and command!"

THEODORE PARKER. The Home Journal, by Willis and Morris, states at the head of all weekly newspapers throughout the country. Its typography neat and very legible. While the selections and editorials are such only, as men of taste, learning, and genius are capable of furnishing their readers.

We have received a copy of President Hayes' reply to Lord Mahon's Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Weekly.

The capture and destruction of the British ship Java, in the war of 1812, by the old master, under Capt. Bainbridge, is a good illustration of the fate, which has overtaken Englishmen in this controversy.

Littell's Living Age. CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

The Duke of Wellington; Memoirs of the Duke of O'Connell; The Philosophy of Style; Poems of Oliver Wendell; Coleridge; Why does the clock stop; Time; Edward Gibbon; Anglo-Saxon Migration—Military Changes—China; The Lobos Islands; The Cotton; Wool and Pine-trees; The Apple.

Marrriages.

In this town, on the 18th inst., by Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D., MR. HENRY H. PAXTON to MISS MARY B. MUNROE, daughter of Israel W. Munroe, Esq.

We were kindly remembered by the above couple, and hope that the sweets of life may be strewn plentifully along their path-way as they journey through these sublunary scenes.

In Abington, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. Dexter Holbrook to Miss Mary A. M. Baxter.

In Dedham, on the 10th inst., in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Babcock, Isaac Davenport Hayward, Esq., of Boston, to Miss Mary M. Griswold, daughter of Dr. John Griswold, of Boston.

In Roxbury, on the 16th inst., John G. Neil, Esq., of Columbia, Ohio, to Anna M. Coolidge, daughter of Henry Rice, Esq.

Deaths.

In Milton, 16th inst., Mrs. Ann G., wife of Mr. Joshua Emerson, 45.

In South Boston, 14th inst., Benjamin Wheeler, 56.

In Roxbury, Benjamin Davis, son of Lieut. John A. Winslow, U. S. Navy, 9 mos.

In Philadelphia, 7th inst., Caleb Fellows, Esq., a native of Boston, and for many years a resident of Roxbury, Mass., 82.

Special Notices.

A meeting of the Adams Literary Association will be held next Monday evening for the purpose of revising the Constitution and By Laws.

A full and punctual attendance is requested. According to arrangements made the last evening, it is expected that one of the members will address the meeting.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The next lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening Nov. 24th, at seven and a half o'clock, by the Dr. Wm. Henry Thayer of Newton. Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Whiting's Town House Drug Store. J. B. BASS, Sec.

NOTICE. The Town Committee on the Webster Enquiry, will meet at the Quincy Mutual Insurance Office, at 6 1/2 o'clock on Friday evening next.

All persons having demands upon the Committee, will please present them for payment, to Mr. Stephen Bates, Treasurer.

GEORGE WHITE, Secretary.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at Franklin Hall on Friday evening Dec. 3d.

Ministers, William French, John Hall Jr. and George Hobart. Good music will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

\$25 REWARD.

Whereas trespasses have been committed the past year by persons going with teams to the Wood Lots of Hon. C. F. Adams, and cutting and carrying away Wood and Hoop Poles therefrom, therefore, the above reward will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall convict any person who has already or who shall hereafter cut, steal and carry away, or haul or hoop poles, from said Adams' wood lots, or from any other wood lots of which I have the charge. Repeated trespasses make this course necessary.

LEWIS BASS, Agent.

Quincy, November 13th 1852.

New Advertisements.

READ! READ! All advertisements to secure an insertion, MUST be handed in by 10 o'clock, on Friday forenoon.

DR. SOULE'S ORIENTAL SOVEREIGN BALSAM PILLS. These pills have gained for themselves the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other pills or family medicine, is manifested, as evidenced by certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. As a cathartic, these pills are mild, but though so-called, they are not. They will cleanse the stomach and restore to healthy action the digestive organs, cleanse and purify the blood, regulate the propulsive organs, regulate the action of the bowels. These pills never leave the bowels constive, which cannot be said of any other pills now before the public.

For Bilious complaints, Liver affections and Jaundice, there is no medicine which supercedes these valuable pills.

These pills stand unrivalled for their superior tonics, cleansing, and health-inspiring qualities, in cleaning the system from all humors, abscesses, tumors and white swellings. For testimonials, certificates please call at the Town House Drug Store and get a pamphlet of

Who is sole Agent for these Pills in Quincy

FIGURED GALLOONS, SHAWL BORDERS, &c.

QUINCY TUFTS. No. 105 WASHINGTON STREET.

Has just received figured, corded and plain Galloon Bindings, and wide Silk Braides, Shawl Borders, with figures, Cashmere Silk Pocket Hosiery, Flag and Bannum do, real Madras Cravats, Fancy Silk Coat and Vest But-Silk Twist and Saddlers' Sewing Silks, Angora and Merino, plain and lined; Fur and plain Gaiters; gloves; Worsted Writers' Lumber; Wool and Drawers; Watch Ribbons and Guard Bands; Wash Leather Skirts, Lapels, &c.

November 20th, 1852.

FLANNELS FLANNELS. White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Green and Blue mixed. Flannel, twill and plain. A large assortment just received and for sale at the lowest prices. Good Red twill Flannel 25 cents per yard.

GEO. SAVILE & CO. Washington St. Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852.

V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, Scollay's Building, Court Street Boston. Is the Agent for the best Newspapers of all the Cities and principal Towns of all the States of the Union and the British Provinces, empowered by the Proprietors to make contracts at their lowest rates, and his receipts are regarded as payments. To Public Institutions, Reading Rooms, Clubs, &c., as well as to Individuals, this Agency presents a convenient and safe means of subscribing for, or advertising in, any number of the best Newspapers of the country. Remittances may be sent by mail, with assurance that all orders will be faithfully attended to.

GEO. W. EATON, wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Apples, POTATOES, &c. Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded punctually by State, coast or otherwise.

NO. 1 MERCHANTS ROW, Corner of State Street, BOSTON. Nov. 20th 1852.

STRAYED away from the premises of the subscriber, a large Wild Goose, weighing near twenty-five pounds, and has one wing cut to prevent him from flying. Whoever will return, or give any information where the goose can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. Also, a lot of Lumber has been picked up by wreckers in the waters of the Quincy Canal, and if persisted in, their names will be published, and means taken to prevent it.

NATHANIEL WHITE. Quincy, Nov. 20th 1852.

COAL! COAL!! NOW Landing from Schooner REBECCA, a cargo of Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal. For sale at Brackett's Wharf, Quincy. JOSEPH G. BRACKETT. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

E. B. HERSEY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER. Work done at the shortest notice. CODINGTON STREET, Quincy, Mass.

WOOD AND LAND AT AUCTION! Will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday November 20th, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., standing Wood in lots to suit purchasers belonging to the heirs of the late Benjamin B. Leeds, situated in Quincy, near the Babel Pasture so called, about half a mile from the residence of the late Wm. Leeds, deceased, it being easy of access, also 7 acres of Wood land, part of which has from twelve to fifteen years growth of wood on it offering a rare opportunity to purchasers.

LYOYD G. HORTON, Auctioneer. Quincy, November 13.

AD- MINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. PURSUANT to a license from the Court of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, by virtue of the 20th May in the 10th year of the said Court, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises so called of the Real Estate of A. A. WHITE, Jr., late of Weymouth in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of several acres of pasture and wood land in Weymouth and one half of a Pew in the Old South Meeting-house in said Weymouth. Conditions will be made known at the sale.

NOAH TORREY, Executor. Weymouth, November 13, 1852.

LUMBER, COAL, Wood, Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand. Having made extensive arrangements in our business. We are now ready to furnish all who give us a call for any of the above articles at all prices to large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

A good stock of Coal and Wood and a large stock of

DRY LUMBER, now on hand and for sale at a fair price at Quincy Canal and Agent's Wharfe, Quincy. NATHANIEL WHITE. Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, AT THE QUINCY HALL CLOTHING DEPOT, ON THE Braintree & Weymouth Turnpike.

JOHN DINEGAN, respectfully intimates to his friends of Quincy, and the public generally of the adjoining villages, that his Stock is now complete with every description of Winter Goods suitable for Overcoats, Sacks or Frockcoats, for old or young, rich or poor, which will be cut and made to order in the very latest style, by the best of workmen and at extremely moderate prices. Gentlemen wishing to obtain a timely made Garment of any description in a timely made Garment and see for themselves Gentlemen Furnishing Goods of every description always on hand. A good assortment of Cravats, Scarfs of plain and figured Silks and Satins of every style worn. Also, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.

Ready-made Clothing. J. D. would beg leave to say to those wishing anything in the above line that every garment in his Store has been Cut and Made by his own workmen and is warranted to be as well made and trimmed as the most of custom work.

Sacks and Overcoats for men and boys all sorts made at prices to suit parties.

Persons wishing to get good and cheap Clothing for their boys are earnestly invited to call and see for themselves, they may rely on getting suited.

Quincy, November 6th, 1852.

FOR SALE. Several Pews elegantly situated in the Stone Meeting House, of which the Rev. Dr. Lunt is Pastor. The proceeds of the same will be sold, and by the will of the donor to be applied to the erection of the Academy in the town. For particulars, apply to Capt. LEWIS BASS, agent for the Supervisors of the Adams Temple and School.

Quincy, May 8, 1852.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. For children teething, which immediately relieves them from pain, softening the gums and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, July 3, 1852.

J. HOLDEN, JR. Has just received another Case of those EXTRA HEAVY

Patent Lever Watches, Direct from Liverpool, where they were made expressly to his order, and warranted.

He has now on hand a larger assortment of

JEWELRY AND Silver-Ware Goods, than can be found in any other Store in the vicinity of Boston, all of which will be sold at less than City prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852.

DAQUERRETYPE MINIATURES. T. W. HARTSHORN, Would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, wishing to procure likenesses of themselves, or friends that they can obtain beautiful and correct Pictures in style unsurpassed by any in the city, or country, by calling at his Saloon, in Quincy, opposite the HANCOCK HOUSE, where he will remain a short time.

Please call and examine specimens. N. B. With regard to dress, dark drapery is decidedly best.

Clocks and Timepieces Cleaned and Repaired in a workmanlike manner.

HOMOEOPATHY. C. F. FRITCHE, M. D., Surgeon & Accoucher, TURNPIKE STREET, DORCHESTER.

FROM Prussia, in Europe, begs leave to inform the afflicted that he has gone through a course of studies in Medicine for 12 years, at the first University in Europe.

His treatment is therefore quite new, simple, and most sure, as it is entirely after the new school, and the method of the celebrated Dr. J. H. G. J. H. of Paris. He has paid close attention to all the discoveries and experiments made heretofore by scientific men in the art of healing and medicine, and uses them with great success; and there is no disease, internal or external, which could not be cured by his new, improved and sure treatment.

His new, and in this country, but very little known, treatment, after the new school, will take much surprise, but after the next hour, will convince them of its wonderful and beneficial effect of the medicine. He has since his stay in this country, cured the most dangerous cases with great success, and one trial will fully satisfy the patient. Dr. F. warrants the cure of all diseases which he undertakes.

The deficiency of acquaintances in this country induced him to this publication to enlarge his professional circle, but he would not desire to be paid and assist diseased and suffering mankind, to introduce the new and genuine medicine and its treatment, which, if with a skillful hand applied, may be with the rest to perfect healthy, money saved and life spared to an old age.

Please take notice of the following references: Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. Ketell, Dorchester, Dr. Wm. Wesselschoff, Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl and Dr. Joseph Birnstift, Boston.

Terms moderate. Medicines are put up separately for every disease, after the approved French style, and delivered by the Doctor himself, and the office hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

NEWELL'S Patent Safety lamp and feed. A NEW ARTICLE warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphine, and all other Explosive Compound used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, British Glass and all other styles of Lamps and Lamp Feeders.

Also—Newell's Aromatic Burning Fluid, an article which burns with a clear and beautiful light, leaving no impurities upon the glass, being free from grease, smoke, or any disagreeable odor, and entirely devoid of Camphine or Spirits of Turpentine.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the new Safety Lamp and Feed:

CERTIFICATE. We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection on which their construction affords. As the trial to which we subjected them we endeavored without effect, to produce explosions or the vapor of the oil, and the air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone.

The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that risk of explosion is removed in a well selected stock of Dry Goods. Feeling confident that our prices will afford a ready sale, our Goods will be freely shown to all wishing to examine them.

GEORGE SAVILE & CO. Washington Street, Quincy. A few rods East of the Stone Meeting House. Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! A large lot 10-11 1/2 and 12-14 White Blankets, just received and for sale at much less than common price, please examine them before purchasing at J. W. MUNROE'S. Quincy, November 6, 1852.

MRS. A. J. KENISON, Would inform the Ladies of QUINCY AND THE ADJOINING TOWNS, that she has received Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, Silks, Straws, and Flowers

FOR FALL & WINTER BONNETS. The attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.

Grave Clothes and Mourning Goods, (as usual) constantly on hand.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. For children teething, which immediately relieves them from pain, softening the gums and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, July 3, 1852.

WASHINGTON STREET CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. M. F. DOLAN, DRAPER & TAILOR. 6 & 8 Washington St Boston

Inform his friends and the public that he remains at the old stand, and has on hand a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable manner, at reasonable prices.

He solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of Fall & Winter Goods, now on hand, believing that he can suit the taste of every one who will favor him with a call. Having secured the services of one of the best Cutters in Boston, he can safely guarantee that all Garments made at his establishment will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Always on hand, Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. of every description. Wholesale and Retail. November 6th 1852.

Churches, Stores, Dwelling Houses, and all other Buildings both public and private, warmed and ventilated by Mason & Co's Ventilating Portable FURNACE.

In constructing this Furnace we have spared neither pains or expense in producing a Furnace to meet the wants of every class of dwellings, from the small room with but one window, to the large hall with many windows, and every variety of size and shape, and contains a very large amount of radiating surface; the gases are thoroughly consumed within the first chamber, therefore no heat is lost by passing out through the smoke-pipe.

Those desirous of having the Chimneys, Stoves, Dwellings, &c., heated, will do well to call and examine our large assortment, at our Furnace, Range, and Stove Warehouse.

No. 30 Washington Street. A few rods from Cornhill, Boston. NICHOLAS MASON. October 21, 1852.

Squantum for Sale. The two valuable Farms situated at Squantum, belonging to the Estate of GEORGE W. BEALE, late of Quincy, are now offered for sale.

One Farm contains about 150 acres of land, of which about 130 acres are upland, including Moon-head Island and about 20 acres of Salt Marsh. The other farm contains about 50 acres of land, of which about 40 acres are Salt Marsh. These farms contain some of the best land in Norfolk County, in a high state of cultivation, and particularly adapted for Milk Farms.

Also—Squantum Point commonly called Chapel Rocks, containing about 20 acres of land and rocks, with the buildings thereon. This place has been used for many years as a resort for fishing and other parties of pleasure, and has a good dock, Bowling Alley, and other appendages, needs no other description than to say it is believed to be one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a large Hotel or for private summer residences. For further particulars apply to

ap 10151at GEO. W. WALES.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. commencing Oct. 4, 1852. Passenger Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows: Boston for Plymouth, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Quincy, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Bridgewater, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Cohasset, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Cohasset for Boston, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Quincy and Cohasset, 7 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12 A. M.; 4 P. M.; 8 P. M. So-Braintree for Boston, stopping at Quincy, 7 A. M.; 8 A. M.; 10 A. M.; 12 A. M.; 4 P. M.; 8 P. M. Boston for Bridgewater, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Cohasset, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Cohasset for Boston, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Quincy and Cohasset, 7 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12 A. M.; 4 P. M.; 8 P. M. Milton Upper Mills for Boston, 8 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Fall River, 7 A. M.; 12 A. M.; 4 P. M. Boston for Cape Cod, 7 A. M.; 4 P. M. Steamboat train leaves Boston 5 P. M. Oct. 2. H. W. NELSON, Sup. Trains Leave Quincy for Boston, 7 1/2 A. M.; 8 1/2 A. M.; 10 1/2 A. M.; 3 P. M.; 4 3/4 P. M.; 5 1/2 P. M.

DRY GOODS NOTICE. The undersigned most respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly on hand a large stock of

DRY GOODS, well adapted to the wants of the community. At all times can be found a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins, Doeskins, Prints, de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpacaes, and a great variety of Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Shirts, Flannels, &c., with a good assortment of such articles as are usually found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods. Feeling confident that our prices will afford a ready sale, our Goods will be freely shown to all wishing to examine them.

GEORGE SAVILE & CO. Washington Street, Quincy. A few rods East of the Stone Meeting House. Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852.

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN, 271 TREMONT ST., (Opposite Hollis,) BOSTON.

HAVING concluded to confine himself principally to OFFICE PRACTICE, invites all seeking MEDICAL AID to call upon him and hear his explanation of disease, and his views respecting the employment of medicine and surgery, or original, and differ widely from all other systems of practice; particularly in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Spleen, and the Symptoms by which these complaints are characterized, as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitations, Deafness, &c.

He contends that the system is constantly changing—and as the excretory organs, inefficiently perform their office, the blood becomes so depraved as to produce disease, and that a knowledge of the character of blood is indispensable, to determine the nature of the remedy. A pamphlet illustrating the Analytical Practice in the above diseases, can be obtained (gratuitously) at his office. A Quinsey from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. No Charge for Consultation.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1852.

THE Cabin and Parlor, of Slaves and Masters 50 cents LUNcheon in England, or a Proof that Black's White, 25 cents. For sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE.

October, 20th 1852.

WASHINGTON STREET CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. M. F. DOLAN, DRAPER & TAILOR. 6 & 8 Washington St Boston

Inform his friends and the public that he remains at the old stand, and has on hand a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable manner, at reasonable prices.

He solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of Fall & Winter Goods, now on hand, believing that he can suit the taste of every one who will favor him with a call. Having secured the services of one of the best Cutters in Boston, he can safely guarantee that all Garments made at his establishment will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Always on hand, Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. of every description. Wholesale and Retail. November 6th 1852.

Churches, Stores, Dwelling Houses, and all other Buildings both public and private, warmed and ventilated by Mason & Co's Ventilating Portable FURNACE.

In constructing this Furnace we have spared neither pains or expense in producing a Furnace to meet the wants of every class of dwellings, from the small room with but one window, to the large hall with many windows, and every variety of size and shape, and contains a very large amount of radiating surface; the gases are thoroughly consumed within the first chamber, therefore no heat is lost by passing out through the smoke-pipe.

Those desirous of having the Chimneys, Stoves, Dwellings, &c., heated, will do well to call and examine our large assortment, at our Furnace, Range, and Stove Warehouse.

No. 30 Washington Street. A few rods from Cornhill, Boston. NICHOLAS MASON. October 21, 1852.

Squantum for Sale. The two valuable Farms situated at Squantum, belonging to the Estate of GEORGE W. BEALE, late of Quincy, are now offered for sale.

One Farm contains about 150 acres of land, of which about 130 acres are upland, including Moon-head Island and about 20 acres of Salt Marsh. The other farm contains about 50 acres of land, of which about 40 acres are Salt Marsh. These farms contain some of the best land in Norfolk County, in a high state of cultivation, and particularly adapted for Milk Farms.

Also—Squantum Point commonly called Chapel Rocks, containing about 20 acres of land and rocks, with the buildings thereon. This place has been used for many years as a resort for fishing and other parties of pleasure, and has a good dock, Bowling Alley, and other appendages, needs no other description than to say it is believed to be one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a large Hotel or for private summer residences. For further particulars apply to

ap 10151at GEO. W. WALES.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. commencing Oct. 4, 1852. Passenger Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows: Boston for Plymouth, 8 A. M.; 4 P

Poetry.

From the Morning Post.
WEBSTER.

Go, glorious soul! gigantic Child of Thought!
Thy boat is launched on that tideless sea
From whose vast depths no breeze hath ever
brought
The close-kept secrets of Eternity.
The mind is strong to fathom earthly lore,
And like the eagle's is thy earnest eye;
But once thou partest from Earth's well-known
shore,
To thee, as unto us, all, all is mystery.
We wait with drooping head and half-drawn
breath
The latest throbbing of thy giant heart,
When the soul hand and solemn voice of Death
Motion thee seaward with the word "Depart!"
And when, at last, thou sinkest from our sight,
Above thy setting, in the illumined sky,
High gathered clouds of gorgeous, golden light
Shall build the monument of thy glory
October 23, 1852. D. HOFFMANN.

From the London Post.

TRIBUTE TO WELLINGTON.

All bring their tribute to his name—from her
Who wears the crown to him who plies the
spade—
Under those windows where his corpse is laid,
Taking its rest at last from all those years of strife.
Years that re-moulded an old world in roar
And furnace fires of strife—with hideous clang
Of battle hammer; where thy loudest rang,
His clear, sharp voice was heard, that no ear
be heard more.

Courts have a solemn sorrow for such loss;
Cabinets politic regret; the great
Will miss his patient presence at their state—
The shade of such eclipses even lowly hearts
will cross.
But I, a poet, what have I to do
With greatness and the grave? The man and
theme
The comment of my page may ill become;
So be it—yet not less do I pay tribute true.

For that in him to which I would bow down
Comes not of honours heaped upon his head,
Comes not of oaths on his breast outspread—
Nor yet of captain's nor of councillor's renown.

It is that all his life example shows
Of reverence for duty; where he saw
Duty commanding word or act, he saw
With him was absolute, and brooked no
quibbling gloze.

He followed where she pointed: right ahead—
Valuing what might sweep across his path,
The cannon's volley, or the people's wrath;
No hope, howe'er forlorn, but at her call he led.
Hard as a blade so tempered needs must be,
And, sometimes, scant of courtesy, as one
Whose aim has dealt with stern things to be
done.

Nor wide in range of thought, nor deep of
subtlety.
Of most distrustful; sparing in discourse;
Himself untrusting, and from all around
Claiming that force which in himself he found—
He lived, and asked no love, but won respect
perforce.

And of respect, at last, came love unsought,
But not repelled when offered; and we knew
That this rarest of men had his softness too.
That woman's charm and grace upon his being
wrought;
That underneath the armour of his breast
Were springs of tenderness—all quick to flow
In sympathy with childhood's joy or woe;
That children clung to his knees, and made his
arms their nest.

For fifty of his eighty years and four,
His life has been before us; who but knew
The short, spare frame, the eye of piercing blue,
The eagle beak, the finger rested before
his.

In greeting—"Well he bore his load of years,
As in his youth he bore his part of pain."
To early prayer; or, to the adoring throng,
Passed through Whitehall to command his
Peers.

He was true English—down to the heart's core;
His sternness and his softness English both;
Our reverence and love grew with his growth,
Till we are slow to think that he can be no more.

Peace to him! Let him sleep near him who fell
Victor at Trafalgar by Nelson's side
Wellington's ashes they abide,
Great Captain—no noble heart? Hail to thee, and
farewell!

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases
of the Lungs, Throat, and Chest. The Vegetable
Pulmonary Balm, Dr. S. O. Richardson's Pe-
torial Balm, Dr. Wood's Compound Balm of
Sassafras, and all popular medicines of the day. For
sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITTING.
October 24, 1852.

SUPERIOR Indelible Ink, prepared by Francis
Kiddler.
Payson's Indelible Ink, used without a preparation.
A fresh supply for sale at the
Sept. 25, 39—QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

DISINFECTANTS—Chloride of Soda, Chloride
of Lime, Le Doyen's and Dyer's Dis-
infecting Fluid, Family Sanitizer, Chamber
Comes, and various other articles for purifying
unhealthy air, in any place where it is present, for
sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

JUDD'S LIQUID CUTICLE, an article super-
rior to the common Cut or sticking plaster
for cuts and bruises, for sale at the Town House
Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITTING.
Oct. 40—

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STA-
TIONERY
For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by
C. GILL & CO.

ALL the various kinds of School Books and
A School Stationery now used in all the
PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR
Schools in town.
Also, all that will be needed by scholars in the
HIGH SCHOOL.
now established at which they can be sold
Quincy May 15, 1852

BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. B. WARREN BURRELL
GAY STREET, QUINCY, MASS.
Also, repairing neatly executed, and at short
notice.
October 9, 1852.

REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

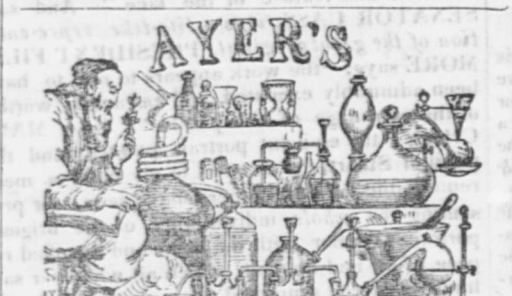


THE Subscriber having removed to the shop
lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as a
Carrier shop, returns his sincere thanks to his
numerous friends and customers for their liberal
patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of
his patrons in anything in his line of business
such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c.
Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the
shortest notice.

Quincy, July 17, 1852 RALPH LOWE.
3m

NEW DELAINEES AND PRINTS—A large
assortment just received and for sale at low
prices by GEO. SAVIL & CO., Washington St.,
Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42—

WANTED.—3 first rate paint makers, for
Custom Work, Steady employment and the
highest prices. Apply immediately to
GEO. SAVIL & CO.,
Washington St., Quincy.



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries, Science has
made in this generation, to facilitate the business of
the physician, and to relieve the sufferer, the most
valuable of human existence, none can be named
more readily to mankind, than this contribution
of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial
of its virtues throughout this liberal country, has pro-
ven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combina-
tion of medicines yet known, can so surely, control
and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary dis-
ease, which have hitherto, except from our midst
thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there
is now abundant reason to believe, a Remedy
has been discovered, which can be relied on
to cure the most dangerous affections of the
lungs. Our space here will not permit us to pub-
lish any proportion of the cures effected by its use,
but we would present the following opinions of emi-
nent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular,
which the Agent, below named, will always be
pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particu-
lars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College,
the celebrated Professor HITCHCOCK R.
James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry
Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis,
and an asthma from its chemical constitution,
that it is an invaluable remedy for the relief of
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion as
to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated
Professor WILLIAM M. L. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and
Yale College, Member of the Brit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable com-
pound from some of the best articles in the Ma-
terial Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
disease of the lungs it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.
MAJOR FAIRBANKS, President of the S. C.
Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with
most successful success, to cure an inflammation of the
lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now
constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my
practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for
pulmonary complaints. From its efficacy in many
cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs,
colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put
to flight all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of con-
sumption, and consider it much the best remedy
known for that disease. I am, Sir, your
Respectfully,
L. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

"Quincy" by Mrs. E. HAYDEN: Hing-
ham, C. & L. H. N. P., Dedham, W. M. T. RAND,
and by all Druggists everywhere. 40—4m

GEORGE W. WHITTING, having altered
and arranged the store lately occupied by Mr.
Lyons & Richards, would call the attention of
the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals. Mr. Whitting would inform the Ladies, that since
the removal of the Post Office, they will not be
annoyed by boys being in or about the store; strict
order being enforced, and everything being arranged
to the convenience of all who would favor him with
their patronage.

Special attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions,
and to the dispensing of the best of Family Medi-
cines.
Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand.
A large Confectionery, Soda, &c.
Quincy, June 19, 1852. 4f

DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOU-
SAND CURES.—Babbitt's Panacea
and Cherry Cream; (6 years old) Tompkins
Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other
articles for the toilette. For sale by
Quincy, June 5, 1852. MRS. E. HAYDEN. 4f

READ! READ! READ!!
Clayton's Rheumatic Cure.

WARRANTED a sure cure for the Rheuma-
tic and all Nervous Affections, and Cramp
and Pain in the Limbs, Bowels, and
Toothache, and all Bilious Complaints, and it will
cleanse the Blood of Humors of all kinds.
Prepared and sold by W. E. CLAYTON, Ran-
dolph, N. H. Sole Agent for Quincy, S. State street,
Mrs. E. Hayden, sole agent for Quincy.
September 18th 1852. 28—6m

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon,
Vanilla, &c., for Cookery.
Tribble's Rose Water, Peach Water, &c.
Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, and
Thyme. For sale by
Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Nov 15.

DAIRY BUTTER—1200 pounds of Good But-
ter in small tubs for family use, and for sale
cheap by D. BAXTER & CO.,
Quincy, July 3, 1852. 4f

Cider. The best cider that can be found in
the State, is at C. P. Tirrell's.

Business Cards.

JOHN DINEGAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
ON THE
BRAINTREE AND WEYMOUTH
TURNPIKE.
A FEW RODS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Quincy, Mass.
Oct. 1852. 44—

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,
Counsellors at
LAW.
WYMOUTH, MASS.
F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every
Tuesday. SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass.
July 5. 27d

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.
will keep constantly on hand,
PROVISIONS,
all kinds of
FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.

Oysters and Refreshments,
served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied
by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street,
QUINCY, Mass.
37—1y

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.
—DEALER IN—
West India Goods and Groceries,
OYSTERS & CLAM-CROWDERS.
IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of
FRANKLIN and SCHOOL
STREET, QUINCY.

B. F. MESERVEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewellery,
HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.
[July 7, 1852—1y]

NATHANIEL WHITE,
—HAS FOR SALE—
LUMBER,
Nails, Lime, Brick & sand

—ALSO—
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.
July 10, 1852. 4f

ALL KINDS OF
Job Printing,
SUCH AS
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,
BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY
PRINTING.

Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,
With Cheapness and Dispatch. 4f

Wm. S. MORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Commissioner of Insolvency,
QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

WHITTON & ADAMS.
—HAVE FOR SALE—
Hard and Soft Wood,
ON GRANITE WHARF, Quincy Point.
Quincy, May 16, 1852. 4f

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
—DEALER IN—
LUMBER;
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—
Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.
Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.
Purchasers will find it for their interest to
call and examine, before purchasing else-
where, as they will find a full assort-
ment at the lowest prices.
Quincy, June 12, 1852. 1y

S. WADE,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,
Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.

Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most
reasonable terms.
Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34—4f

GEO. SAVIL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Ready-Made Clothing of every
DESCRIPTION,
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.

A complete assortment always on hand.—40
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Cut-
Work. 28

For Summer Complaints.
HOLMAN'S Cholera Elixir, Graefenberg Dys-
entery Syrup, African Specific, Arnold's
Balm, Atwood's Dysentery Drops, Mrs. Kid-
der's Cordial, Dalby's & Jayne's Carminatives,
Whitmore's Vegetable Syrup, Holden's & Gold-
frey's Cordial, Java Balm, Whitwell's Fluid Ex-
tract of Blackberry, Spear's Cholera morbus Cor-
dial, &c., for sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. 4f

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,

Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,
and Merchants Bank, Boston.
Messrs. J. G. King & Son, Geo. S. Robbins &
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minter, & Co.,
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52f



THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE IN-
surance Company, Insure Real Estate and
Personal Property against Fire, at as low a pre-
mium as any other good and reliable office. Its pre-
miums have been arranged with care and are as
low as is consistent with the security of the Insur-
ed; the national credit of the public is solicited, and
from its convenient location, a liberal and increas-
ing support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W.
Munroe, Gideon F. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb,
Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Du-
gan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson,
Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Mar-
ston of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph;
H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester; Benjamin King,
Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater;
Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall,
South BRAINTREE; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.
Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.,
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,
Hon. Josiah Brigham, &c.,
Hon. James Maguire, Randolph,
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone
Temple.

STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.
April 20. 33f

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tomp-
kins' Cure of Galls and Chloroform; Anodyne
Clove Tincture; Dr. Spear's vegetable Tooth-
ache drops; Dr. Doyne's infallible Toothache drops;
Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Bar-
dock's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Ma-
gnetic Toothache drops; Indian compound drops;
Nepoche's Kids' great Indian remedy;
Brown's Extract of Gall and Alum; Preparations
of Croscote, and various other articles for the same
disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND EN-
GRAVING. Letter, Note, Bill, Draw-
ing, and Tracing Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens,
Writing Ink, Water, and Wax, and all kinds of
school, Stationery, and Fancy Stationery.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind,
style, and binding, and quality.

JUVENILE, TOY, AND MISCELLANEOUS
Books.
HYMN BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy,
and elsewhere.

POCKET BIBLES, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles
and Testaments.
SLATES of the best quality. Covered do.
SCHOOL BOOKS, and all kinds of stationery.

PORTFOLIOS, POCKET BOOKS, Pen
and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Cloth, Hair, and
Tooth Brushes, Back-gummed boards, &c., &c.
Our numerous customers are informed that our
assortment of the above, and all other kinds of
goods usually found in such a store, is more full and
complete than ever, and fully equal to supply the
demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our
endeavor to dispose of the same at prices that all
will call most reasonable and satisfactory.

At the Quincy Bookstore, 40f
C. GILL & CO.,
Oct. 1.

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE
UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.
At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick
Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a
good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass
Ware. Together with a supply of

Boot Makers' Findings.
—ALSO—
BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD,
MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.
All of which can be kept constantly on hand, and
sold at a small advance from cost, for cash.
The public are invited to call and examine our
goods, and become acquainted with our mode of
trade.

N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be
let for the purpose of a public sale of goods, or
for a dance, at short notice.
\$5 Goods delivered to any part of the town free
of charge.
Quincy, Jan., 11, 1851. 4f

THE Subscriber would in-
form his customers and the
public, that he has moved his
place of business to the North
part of the village of Quincy.
Two large elm trees in front of
the house and shop, where he
purposes to manufacture fine
and coarse Harnesses, Collars,
and to trim Wagons and other
Carriages, in a fashionable
manner, and on reasonable
terms. Repairing well done. Please call.
T. KELLOGG.
near 2713f

SALT POKE—2000 pounds which we packed
ourselves, and will sell at wholesale or re-
tail at Boston prices. Also Corn Meal for sale by
D. BAXTER & CO. 4f
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

NEW AUCTION
—AND—
COMMISSION STORE!
J. & H. F. FAXON, offer their services as
solicitors of the property of their friends, and the com-
munity in their new enterprise.

They will hold an Auction at their Store, every
Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods,
Groceries and any other description of goods or ar-
ticles that may be entrusted to them. Making lib-
eral cash advances on consignments.

Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell in
any part of the town, for those who will favor them
with their business.
Quincy, June 19, 1852. 36—1y

CIDER BARRELS—20 first quality Cider
Barrels, for sale cheap by
J. & H. F. FAXON.

GEORGE SAVIL & CO'S CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,
Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the
Stone Temple.
The undersigned would most respectfully inform
their friends and patrons that they are fully pre-
pared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers
of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTH-
ING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.
We have now on hand, and are daily receiving,
Garments of every description, suited to the pre-
sent or approaching season, of our own manufacture
and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to
give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work
our establishment is warranted second to none,
either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workman-
ship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection
of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Ves-
tings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price,
and customers may be assured that every de-
partment of the business is under the charge of persons
perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.
GEO. SAVIL & CO.

MATRESSES. Corded Hair, Palm Leaf
and Husk Mattresses, of the very best qual-
ity, just received and for sale as low as can be
bought in Boston, and delivered free of expenses
All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to
call before purchasing. L. W. MUNROE.

COUGH CANDIES.—Pectoral Drops, Cod
Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Balm, and
Barnes' and Child's Cherry Candy, and Philadel-
phia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable Cough Candy,
Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and various
other good kinds.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. 34f
Quincy, January 31, 1852.

JOHN GILLESPIE, would take this op-
portunity of informing his friends and the public,
that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on
Washington street, where he would be happy to see
them, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part,
to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with
their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fit-
ting garment are solicited to give him a call.
Sept. 20. 33f

MRS. E. HAYDEN returns thanks to her
friends and the public, for their long-contin-
ued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of su-
perior Family Medicines, selected with care.

Also—various articles for
scrubs, Peppermint, and prepared
Barley, Farina, Grains, cracked
Wheat, Sage, Tapioca, Ant-
dour, Corn Starch, Broom, &c.
Jellies, Raspberry and Lem-
on Syrup, Guava Paste, &c.
Shoemaker's Glue, and Sup-
porters of various kinds, Gum
Elastic Breast Pumps, Nurs-
ing Pipes and Shields, patent
Shields, Tubes, and Bot-
tles, spread Plasters, Glass
and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mattens,
Fresh Brushes, &c., &c.

Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and
attention.
She is also receiving the new and popular medi-
cines of the day, as they appear in this and other
States. Washington-st., rear of Stone Temple.
Quincy, Nov. 1. 45f

SILVER PLATING FLUID. This Liquid is a
preparation of pure silver put up in small bot-
tles, at 25 cents each, and is warranted, by a single
application, to replate any kind of plated articles,
when the silver is worn off, and make them look
equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Washington street

New England Truss Manufactory
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Ratchet and Spiral Trusses,
467 Washington Street, 467
BOSTON.

All the various approved trusses constantly
for sale. Ladies waited on by Mrs. C. Warren
LINE D. FOSTER, who has had twenty years
experience in the business.

Strangers in the city will please take notice
of the numbers and even numbers are on op-
posite sides of the street, at being 416 opposite to
the subscriber's residence 467, where he will be
ready to supply of Ready Made Trusses, for
Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants—
Abdominal Supporters of five or six different
kinds, and such as Hall's, Chapman's, Spinal, Cat-
ter's, Fitch's, Ingalls, &c., &c.

Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Caroline D.
Foster at the above place.
The following certificate from Dr. C. Warren
of Boston, was given 16 years since, but will
last forever.

Having had occasion to observe that some per-
sons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much
from the want of a skillful workman in accom-
modating Trusses to the peculiarities of their
cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the
competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the
deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Heath.

After some months' observation of his work,
and well satisfied that Mr. Foster is a person well
acquainted with the manufacture of these in-
struments, and ingenious in accommodating them to
the variety of cases which occur. I feel called
upon to recommend him to my professional breth-
ren, and to the public as a person well fitted to
supply their wants in regard to these important
articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.
Certificate from Dr. Thomas Chadbourn, M.
D., of Concord, N. Concord, January 9, 1850.

In addition to the above certificate of Dr. War-
ren as to the mechanical skill of Mr. J. F. Fos-
ter in the adaptation of Trusses to bad cases of
Hernia, I can say that I have had occasional
supplies of trusses of his manufacture for the last
fifteen years, and have frequently sent patients
to him that required some peculiar conformation
in an instrument that I had not on hand, and all
such patients have returned satisfied with his
success.

To an experience of many years in the
manufacture and application of trusses, un-
der the instruction and assistance of the best
surgeons in Boston, Mr. Foster adds a perseve-
rance and attention of his business that should re-
commend him to, and entitles him to the confi-
dence of the profession and all others compelle-
d by the necessities of their friends, and other similar in-
struments manufactured by Mr. Foster.

THOS. CHADBURN.
CERTIFICATE. The following certificate is
from Professor Stuart, of Andover, Theological
Seminary—

The undersigned having occasion to employ Mr.
J. Frederick Foster, of Boston, in making and
fitting trusses for the relief of Hernia, takes great
pleasure in recommending him to the favorable
notice of such persons as may be afflicted with
this and similar complaints. Mr. Foster's suc-
cess in the manufacture, and adapting them to
the body, giving ease and comfort to the wearer,
surpass (as far as our experience goes), any other
manufacturer of the article.

The numerous testimonials which he has re-
ceived, together with the recommendations of
that eminent surgeon, Dr. J. C. Warren, and
sufficient guaranty for all who may favor Mr. F.
that his instruments will give entire satisfaction
and an honorable compensation. M. STUART.
Andover, May 4, 1848. 36—1y

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytorean Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY

CASTOR OIL!

FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
EMBELLISHING, RESTORING,
CURLING, and INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is pre-
sented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the
competent parties, namely, Rosemary and Castor
Oil—two of the most common and well known
articles in use—are here combined in an elabo-
rate and intricate process, from the only recipe
in America, free from the objectionable prop-
erties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their
virtues are too well known to require encomium:
a success permits us to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to bald heads.
4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
10th. To cure the worst headaches.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair's
condition.

12th. To dress false hair beautifully.
75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy
box, to insure safety and convenience in sending
by Express or otherwise.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

NUMBER XLVIII

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytherean Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

**ROSE
MARY**

CASTOR OIL!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
ENLARGING, RESTORING,
CURLING, AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirit, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require encomium; to succeed permits us to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to bald heads.
4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
10th. To cure the worst headaches.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair of children.

12th. To dress false hair beautifully.
75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure you get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with thousands of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor. 161

**DR. S. STOKING,
SURGEON DENTIST**

Will continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work at the very lowest remunerating prices, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and as some greatly superior, to that which generally costs one third more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the patients give, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, is giving him increased confidence for liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their traveling expenses and those who take half sets will have deducted one-half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$25.00 to \$50.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$30.00. Parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Teeth set on gold, silver, or porcelain, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleansing and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with ether, chloroform, or chloroform ether, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examinations and advice gratis. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to be nearly one quarter finer than is used by most dentists.

Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to No. 21 TREMONT ROW, (up stairs), opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston.

July 3, 1852. 6m

**TOWN HALL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
QUINCY.**

Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the

**TOWN HALL CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE.**

RUSSELL & CO., having replenished their present stock with New and Fashionable Goods, which they are now offering at low prices, to order, consisting of every shade and quality of Heavy Drab, Blue, Adelaide, Green, and other colors, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear, invite all to call and examine.

PANTS' STUFF

will be found to be as tasty in selection as any other market. Among them may be found Orleans and other stripes, Flannels of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet.

Figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Fancy English, and all Wool, of the Newest Patterns. Our

Ready-made Clothing

is worthy of Public Attention; as the Stock and Making up is bought and manufactured under our own eye, and we being Dissatisfied Tailors are enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of as good quality and as well made as Custom work, for 20 per cent. less. This is a saving worth looking up to. To those who have bought of us, we feel grateful for past patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest Profit for cash, and cash only.

Our Boys' Clothing Department is complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing rules.

FURNISHING GOODS
If every description, usually kept in Outfitters' Warehouses.

Oct. 2.

JUD'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE
For closing wounds without sewing; forming smooth coating over them, impervious to air and water, much superior in its healing properties to any other plaster, and so cheap as not to impede the action of a joint; no excellent remedy also, for Burns, Scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price—25 cents per bottle. Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy. Oct. 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY I. W. MUNROE'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2. per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months.

No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business; all orders to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for as the usual rates.

Agents must in all cases be POST-PAID.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: JOSIAH BABCOCK, Quincy Railway. GEORGE H. LOCKE, Stone Quarries. OLIN P. BACON, Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth. JOSEPH P. CLEVELY, Abington. SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate. N. B. OSBORN, Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

The Home of Burns.

"GRACE GREENWOOD," the sprightly correspondent of the National Era, writes of her visit to the Home of Burns:—

The cottage in which Burns was born, and which his father built, was originally what is here called a "clay bigging," consisting only of two small apartments on the ground floor—a kitchen and sitting-room. The kitchen has a recess for a bed, and here the poet first opened his bewildered baby eyes on a most ungenial world. This room, it is supposed, was the scene of "The Cottar's Saturday Night."

I was somewhat disappointed to find this cottage standing on the road, and that it had been built on to, and whitewashed out of all character and venerableness. It is now occupied as an ale-house, which besecmeth it little as the scene of the beautiful religious poem above-named. A few rods from the door stands the "aid haunted kirk," through one of whose windows luckless Tam O'Shanter took his daring observation of Old Nick and the witches, "as they appeared when enwrapped themselves." This is a picturesque, needless, rather edifice, in a good state of preservation. In the pleasant old churchyard rests the father of the poet, beneath the tombstone erected and inscribed by one whose days should have been "long in the land" according to the promise, for Burns truly honored his father and his mother.

From the kirk we went to the monument, which stands on the summit of the eastern bank of the Doon, and near to the "aid brig," on the "keystone" of which poor Tam O'Shanter was delivered from his weird pursuer, and his gray mare, "Meggie," met with a loss irreparable. This monument, of which the prints give you a very good idea, is of graceful style of architecture. The grounds about it, though small in extent, are admirably kept, shaded with fine shrubbery, and made more beautiful by hosts of rare and lovely flowers.

There seemed to me something peculiarly and touchingly fitting in thus surrounding an edifice, sacred to the genius of Burns, with the leafy haunts of the birds he loved, in whose songs alone would his tuneful memory live, and with the sweetness and brightness of flowers, from whose glowing hearts he would have drawn deep meanings of love and pure breathings of passion, or on whose fragrant leaves he would have read holy Sabbath truths, lessons of modesty and meekness, and teachings of the wondrous workings of Him who planted the daisy on the lonely hill-side, and the poet in a weary world—the one to delight the eyes, the other to charm and cheer the souls of his creatures.

Within the monument, we saw that most touching relic of Burns, the Bible which he gave to "Highland Mary" at their solemn betrothal. It is in two volumes. On the fly-leaf of the first, is the handwriting of the poet, is the text, "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely: I am the Lord." In the second, "Thou shalt forswear thyself, but thou shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths." In both of the volumes is the name of Burns, with his Mason's mark, and in one is a lock of Mary's own beautiful golden hair—a soft, glossy curl, which, in the last tender parting, may have been smoothed down by the caressing hand, may have waved in the breath, or lain against the breast of the poet-lover.

The view from the summit of the monument is exceedingly interesting, embracing as it does many of the scenes of the life and song of Burns. The scenery of Ayr is not grand, surely, nor strikingly picturesque; but this view is lovely, quiet, and pleasant, beyond description—truly a smiling landscape.

Perhaps something was owing to the rich sunshine and soft air of the day, and more to

the wondrous charm of association; but I never remember to have felt a more exquisite sense of beauty, a delight more deep and delicious, though shadowed with sad and regretful memories, than while sitting or strolling on the banks of the Doon, half cheated by excited fancy with the hope that I might see the rustic poet, leaning over the picturesque "aid brig," following with his great, dark and dreamy eyes, the windings of the stream below, or, with glowing face upraised, revelling in the clear deep blue, and fair floating clouds above; or, perchance, walking slowly on the shore, coming down from the pleasant "Braes o' Ballochmyle," musing, with folded arms and drooping head, on "the bonnie lass" who had there unconsciously strayed across the path of a poet, and chanced upon immortality. The Doon seemed to roll by with the melodious flow of his song—now with the impetuous sweep of passion; now with the fine sparkle of pleasant wit; now under the solemn shadows of sorrow; now out into the clear sunlight of exultant joy; now with the soft gurgle and silver trickling of love's light measure; now with the low, deep murmur or devotion. As I lingered there, countless snatches of the poet's songs, and stanza after stanza of long-forgotten poems, sprang to my lips; rare thoughts, the sweet, fresh flowers of his genius seemed suddenly to blossom out from all the hidden nooks and still shaded places of memory, and the fair children of his fancy, who had sung themselves to sleep in my heart long ago, stirred, awoke, and smiled into my face again.

Happily for me, my companions fully understood and sympathized with my mood—so, little was said, that much might be felt. One sung: "Ye banks and braes o' bonny Doon," and whether it was that his voice, in deep pathetic tones was peculiarly suited to the mournful words and air, or that the scene itself mingled its melodious memory with the singing, I know not; but never before had I been so affected by the song.

On our way back to Ayr, we call to see the sister and nieces of Burns—Mrs. Beggs and her daughters—who we had been assured were most kindly accessible to visitors. This visit was altogether the most interesting and gratifying event of the day. Mrs. Beggs lives in a simple but charming little rose-embowered cottage about a mile from her birth-place, where all who seek her with a respectful interest, receive a courteous and cordial welcome. Mrs. Beggs is now about eighty years of age, but looks scarcely above sixty, and shows more than the remains of remarkable beauty. Her smile could hardly have been sweeter, or her eyes finer, at twenty. Her sight, hearing, and memory, seem unimpaired; her manners are graceful, modest, and lady-like, and she converses with rare intelligence and animation, speaking with a slight, sweet Scottish accent. Her likeness to Nesmith's portrait of her brother is very marked—her eyes are peculiarly like the idea we have of his, both by picture and description—large, dark, lustrous, and changing.

Those eyes show with new brightness as I told her of our love for the memory of her beloved brother, our sympathy in his sorrows, and our honor for his free and manly spirit—when I told her the New World, as the Old, bowed to the mastery of his genius, and were swayed to smiles or tears by the wondrous witchery of his song. But when I spoke my admiration of the monument, and said, "What a joy it would have been to him, could he have foreseen such noble recognition of his greatness!" she smiled mournfully, and shook her head, saying, "Ah, madam, in his proud moments, my poor brother never dreamed of such a thing;" then added that his death chamber was darkened and his death agony deepened by want and care, and torturing fears for the dear ones he was to leave. I was reminded by her words of the expression of an old Scotch dame, in our country, on hearing of the completion of this monument: "Pair Rob; he asked for bread, and now they gie him a stane."

Mrs. Beggs says that Nesmith's portrait of her brother is the best, but that no picture could have done full justice to the kindling and varying expression of his face. In her daughters, who are pleasant and interesting women, you can trace a strong family resemblance to the poet.

The three sons of Burns are yet living—two in the army, and one has a situation under government at Dumfries. All three are widowers. When I saw her, Mrs. Beggs was expecting daily the two youngest, the soldiers, who, as often as possible visit Ayr, and cherish, as tenderly as proudly, the memory of their father.

It was with deep emotion that I parted from this gentle and large-hearted woman, in whose kindred and likeness to the glorious peasant I almost felt that I had seen him, heard his voice, with all its searching sweetness, and had my soul sounded by the deep divinations of his eyes. It seems, indeed a blessing that

after the sorrow which darkened her youth, the beholding the pride of her house sink into the grave in his prime, broken-hearted by the neglect of friends, the contempt and cruelty of foes, by care and poverty, and bitterest of all, by a weary weight of self-reproach—that she lived to see his children happy and prosperous—his birth-place and grave counted among the world's pilgrim shrines—to be herself honored and beloved for his sake, and to sun her chilled age in the noontide of his glory.

Anecdote of Daniel Webster's Youth.

His father was very strict in all religious observances, and required, among other things, that he should go every Sunday to church, though the distance was about four miles, Daniel complained of the hardship, for he must needs walk all the way. His father said to him:

"I see Deacon True's boys there every Sunday, regularly, and have never heard of their complaining."

"Ah! but," said Daniel, "Deacon True's boys live half the way there, and of course have only half as far to walk."

"Well," said his father, "you may get up in the morning, dress yourself, and run up to Deacon True's, and go with them; then you will have no further to walk than they do."

The logic of his father was conclusive, for Daniel knew he never considered it a hardship to be permitted to run up to Deacon True's to play with his boys, and that the hardships, if any, lay beyond the Deacon's residence. On every good old New England Sabbath therefore, when the weather would possibly permit him, Daniel was found at Church, notwithstanding the distance.

LOVE OF OUT-DOOR RECREATIONS.

An account of him, written some time since, remarks:

"He had a strong propensity for out-door recreations at that early period of his life, and he has cultivated it from that day to this. No man in the country is more fond of fishing, hunting, sailing, riding, or driving than Mr. Webster. He has not the least taste or fondness for in-door amusements. He never played a game of chess or checkers in his life; nor billiards, nor ten-pins. He never played, and it is said, does not know, a game of cards, unless it is whist, a game which he will play with ladies or gentlemen in the evening, before his early hour of retiring."

"His passion is, and always was, for out-door recreations. To this he is unquestionably much indebted for the robust constitution he established on arriving at manhood, and which he has sustained throughout his career. In his childhood and youth he was not robust, but on the contrary, he had what was regarded a feeble constitution. There are letters in existence, written from one friend to another, in which the writer was sorry to say, the indications were, that Mr. Webster must be consigned to an early grave. He appeared like a youth inclined to consumption."

The Gold Fields of Australia.

The following extracts are taken from a private letter, describing the results of a six months' tour through the gold fields of Australia, and dated Friar's Creek, Mount Alexander Diggings, February 14th, 1852. The writer says:—

"Since I wrote to you last, six months ago, I have been engaged in the several occupations of gold digging, gold buying, and doctoring gold diggers, having been to almost all the diggings that have at present been found in these vast arid regions. It is impossible to convey any idea of the immense sums made by individuals in a few days; and far from the reports that are published being exaggerated, they are, I assure you, much below the mark—this I know from personal experience, both as a digger and as a gold buyer. The other day, a piece weighing two hundred and seventy-one pounds and eight ounces of pure gold, was picked up within a few hundred yards of where I am now writing, and is being exhibited, in Melbourne, at one shilling a head. Many men that I have known, as common laborers, have now their thousands or more pounds; and what is more satisfactory is that every man may make his pound's worth a day, merely with a tin dish and a spade. The state of society at this part of the diggings is low in the extreme, the greatest insecurity of life and property exists, bands of the greatest ruffians under the sun are prowling about unmolested by the police or the diggers, and every night, and even in the broad day, the most impudent robberies are committed."

You will be surprised to hear that I never venture from my tent by night or day without my revolver in my hand; that I never lie down to sleep without it at my side, that we watch the tent by turns to save our property, for the ruffians, knowing that we have a considerable sum of money always in the tent, keep a bright look-out upon us. We keep our tent already prepared for a siege—muskets, pistols, bayonets and revolvers, always

ready. My medicine chest, which weighs about two hundred pounds, is elevated to the post of the treasury box, and to each handle we have tied a fierce dog. The night is generally enlivened by the cry of murder, the muffled cry of some poor devil gagged, the barking of dogs, and the occasional report of some description of fire-arms, all announcing that some fun is going on somewhere. We dare not stir, even although we see a man being robbed or gagged twenty yards off, for there is just a chance that it is a "plant," as they call it here, to draw you from your tent and then to sack it. You will naturally say, why are you in such a place as this, when there are others quiet and orderly (for near the commissioners, wherever they may be, there is always quiet and security?) I answer for the sake of gain, and may be a little love of excitement. This is one of the most lucrative spots of business, as well as the worst protected, but we also live in hopes that the Government will interfere, and establish a commissioner somewhere near. I have had, as you may suppose, lots of gun-shot wounds to attend to, besides stabs and fractures, and there is a great deal of dysentery and ophthalmia, so that I pick up a few guineas and half guineas that way.

The grand drawback is the want of water; we have no fine rivers as in America, and there are no running streams as in most mountainous countries. The scenery in this district is really fine, and you can conceive nothing more picturesque than the clusters of tents of every variety in every gully between the mountains; the fine tall gum trees, and the oaks covering some of the hills, others being perfectly bald with fantastic rocks jutting from their sides, the whole of a uniform brown contrasting well with the bright green foliage of their fellow hills. Our life is migratory, our movements depending on the supply of water—water is the digger's best companion, without which he cannot get on. A bushman and digger must depend entirely upon himself; he must be able to pitch his own tent, cut his own wood, light his own fire, cook his own mutton chop, fetch his own water, and do all those nameless little things that are never thought of at home, because they never come under our notice. He must also rough the severe storms that sometimes occur here, and must smile if a hurricane carries his tent away in the night during a pelting shower, when he is in bed. I have seen men get seven pounds weight of the gold with five or six blows of a pick. The best proofs, however, will be the immense sums exported for England."

Influence of a Newspaper.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel, as follows:—

I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are—

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.
2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.
3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their Governments and doings, on the globe.
4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.
5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.
6. Those young men, who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness, and correctness in their use of language.

Honesty in Little Things.

The following curious account of a practical sermon is copied from the Vermont Chronicle:—

"A brother in the ministry took occasion to preach on the passage in Luke xxi, x:—'He that is unjust in the least is unjust in much.' The theme was, 'that men who take advantage in small things of others, have the very element of character to wrong the community and individuals in great things, where the prospect of escaping detection or censure is as little to be dreaded.' The preacher proposed the various ways by which people wrong others; such as borrowing; by

mistakes in making change; by errors in accounts; by escaping taxes and custom-house duties; by managing to escape postage; by finding articles and never seeking owners; and by injuring articles borrowed, and never making the fact known to the owner when returned. One lady, the next day, met her pastor and said:—'I have been up to Mr. ——— to rectify an error he made in giving me change a few weeks ago, for I felt bitterly your reproof of yesterday.' Another individual went to Boston to pay for an article not in her bill, which she noticed was not charged when she paid it. A man, going home from meeting, said to his companion:—'I do not believe there was a man in the meeting-house to-day that did not feel condemned.' After applying the sermon to a score or more of his acquaintances, he continued:—'Did not the pastor utter something about finding a pair of wheels?' 'I believe not, neighbor A. He spoke of keeping little things, which had been found.' 'Well, I thought two or three times he said something about finding a pair of wheels, and really supposed he meant me. I found a pair down in my lot a while ago.' 'Do you,' said his companion, 'know who they belong to?' 'Mr. B. lost them a short time ago.' The owner was soon in possession of his wheels."

Ancient Coronation Ceremonies.

"Most of the ancient ceremonies observed at the coronation banquets of the Anglo-Norman and Plantagenet services were revived by James II at his coronation. The lords who claimed the office of sewers that day, went to the dresser of the kitchen to receive the dishes. The master officiated as sergeant of the silver scullery, and went in person to the kitchen bar to take assay of the king's meat, which was thus performed:—having called for a dish of meat, he wiped the bottom of the dish and also the cover, within and without; tasted it, covered it, and caused it to be conveyed to the royal table; and, attended by a procession of all the great officers of the household, including the earl-marshal, with his rod—the great high-steward, with his white staff—the lord constable, with his constable staff, rode up the hall on horseback, preceding the first course. Thirty-two dishes of hot meat were brought up by the knights of the bath, bare-headed, followed by a supply of other dishes by private gentlemen. Then the lord of the manor of Addington had the satisfaction of placing the mess of dillegout before their majesties, and was afterwards knighted for his pains."—*Jones Strickland.*

The True Way to Rise.

It is only by plodding active habits of industry that we can hope to win our way through life. The race may be arduous, but it is one which will well repay the competitor. Barrow justly says:—"A noble heart will disdain to subsist like a drone upon honey gathered by others' labors; like a vermin, to filch its food out of the public granary; or like a shark, to prey upon the lesser fry; but will rather outdo his private obligations to other men's care and toil, by considerable service and beneficence to the public; for there is no calling of any sort, from the sceptre to the spade, the management whereof, with any good success, any credit, any satisfaction, doth not demand much work of the head, or of the hands, or of both." Milton, who, during an active life in the most troublesome times, was unceasing in the cultivation of his understanding, thus describes his own habits:—"Those morning hours are where they should be, at home, not sleeping or connocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up and stirring; in winter, often ere the sound of any bell awake me to labor or devotion; in summer, as oft with the bird that rouses, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read till the attention be weary, or memory have its full fraught; then with useful and generous labors preserving the body's health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear, and not lumpy obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion and our country's liberty." Any man who does not profit by such noble examples is an enemy to the public weal.

Tact.

The true secret of benevolence is to know how to hide, or at least to undervalue, the benefit that the unfortunate person may be spared the mortification of having his necessity and his dependence understood; that there may be less the appearance of making him a debtor than of putting the donor under an obligation. By sparing in this way the feeling of honor, the most unimportant service may receive a value, a power to attract and to retain affections, which without it the greatest sacrifices would not have.

"You are riding a good and very quiet horse," said Turenne to one of his officers, who was in fact mounted on an old and worthless animal, but was too poor to provide himself with a better. "My horses are, for

an old man like me, too fiery and spirited; you will do me a favor if you will exchange." It is perceived at once that this exchange was a present, and for a man like Turenne no very great one; but how kind and graceful was the manner in which it was made? How much must the officer have felt bound to the man who united with attention to his necessities so much consideration for his honor!—*From the German of Engel.*

A Caution to Letter Writers.

We quote the subjoined from a case recently decided by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, being the latest judicial exposition of the law on the subject of love letters:—
"Where a written correspondence is kept up between an unmarried gentleman and an unmarried young lady, of suitable age, who is not his relative, the most common and natural inference is, that it is upon matrimonial subjects; since where an engagement actually exists, a correspondence almost invariably follows. But young marriageable ladies, at least prudent ones, do not allow themselves to be engaged in a correspondence with unmarried men, unless they suppose a marriage contract exists between them. And unmarried men do not desire that such correspondence should be carried on where an engagement does not exist, unless it be from some improper motives, or with the hope and expectation of an ultimate engagement."
* That an engagement exists, or an offer has been made and accepted where a correspondence takes place between such parties as are described in this case, is, we think, in accordance with general experience, which is one of the usual and most satisfactory tests of human evidence; and although, when taken alone and disconnected from other facts it may not be so strong as some evidence that might be suggested, yet we hold it competent to be submitted to a jury, and from which they may find a promise to marry, if the evidence satisfies them of the facts."

The Bottle Trick Explained.

The Home Journal says that in this well known trick there are two puzzling points:—First, how can fifty or a hundred wine glasses be filled from one quart bottle? and, secondly, how can six or eight different liquids be poured from the same bottle? The first wonder is explained thus: the glasses are so small, and have such thick bottoms, that a full quart bottle will hold enough to fill fifty of them. The second marvel is managed in the following manner: The glasses are arranged on a tray in a particular manner, by the conjuror, before the entertainment begins. The bottle is filled with a weak mixture of spirits of wine, water and sugar. At the bottom of each glass is a drop or two of some flavoring essence, as nyan, essence of brandy, port wine, sherry, &c.; and the operator is thus enabled to concoct a tolerable resemblance of any fluid that is likely to be called for, and to supply a hundred persons or more with half a sip of their favorite beverage from the inexhaustible bottle.

Mr. Webster's Official Career.

Daniel Webster is the second Secretary of State who has died in office; Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, was the first, he having been killed by an accident on board the United States steam frigate Princeton, Feb. 28th, 1844. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State since the organization of the Government in 1789:—

	Appointed
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia, 1789
Edmund Randolph,	Virginia, 1794
Timothy Pickens,	Pennsylvania, 1795
John Marshall,	Virginia, 1800
James Madison,	Virginia, 1801
Robert Smith,	Maryland, 1809
James Monroe,	Virginia, 1811
John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts, 1817
Henry Clay,	Kentucky, 1825
Martin Van Buren,	New York, 1829
Edward Livingston,	Louisiana, 1831
Louis McLane,	Delaware, 1833
John Forsyth,	Georgia, 1834
Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts, 1835
Abel P. Upshur,	Virginia, 1843
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina, 1844
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania, 1845
John M. Clayton,	Delaware, 1849
Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts, 1850

Mr. Webster's Congressional career embraced eight years in the House of Representatives and about nineteen in the Senate—in all, about twenty-seven years.—*Albany Argus.*

AT IT AND THROU IT.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says he heard an anecdote a few evenings since to the following purport: A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God tells me to do in his book, (holding up the bible), dat I'm gwoin to do. If I see in dat I must jump too a stan wall, I'm gwoin to jump at it. Gwain too it 'long to God—jumpin' at it 'long to me!"

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, November 27th, 1852

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

Y. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

Order of Services

In the First Congregational Church, Quincy on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1852, commemorative of DANIEL WEBSTER.

1. Voluntary on the Organ.
2. Anthem.
3. Prayer.
4. Dirge: by EPES SARGENT, Esq. DIRGE.

Night of the Tomb! He has entered thy portal;
Silence of Death! He is wrapped in thy shade;

All of the gifted and great, that was mortal,
In the earth, where the ocean mist weepeth,
is laid.

Lips, whence the voice that held Senates,
proceeded,

Forn, lending argument aspect august,
Brow, like the arch that a Nation's weight

needed,
Eyes, wells unfathomed of thought,—all
are dust.

Night of the Tomb! Through thy darkness
is shining

A light, since the Star in the East, never
dun;

No joy's exultation, no sorrow's repining
Could hide it, in life or life's ending, from
him.

Silence of Death! There were voices from
Heaven,

That pierced to the quick ear of Faith,
through thy gloom;

The ROE and the STAFF, that he asked for,
were given,

And he followed the Saviour's own track
to the tomb!

Beyond it, above, in an atmosphere finer,
Lo! infinite ranges of being to fill!

In that land of the spirit, that region diviner,
He liveth, he loveth, he worshipeth still.

5. Discourse: by DR. LUNT.

6. Selections from GRAY'S Elegy
in a Country Church-Yard.

SELECTIONS.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er
gave,

Await alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?

Hark! how the sacred calm, that breathes
around,

Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease;
In still, small accents whispering from the
ground,

A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

7. Benediction.

The discourse of Dr. Lunt was a production of surpassing beauty and power. It was a high and affecting tribute of affectionate remembrance and veneration. Of all the offerings laid upon the grave of the departed statesman by eloquent men, in all parts of the country, none seem to us so chaste and beautiful—so touchingly descriptive, or so elevated and comprehensive in its view. It will take a place in the enduring, classic literature of our language and will rank with the funeral discourses of Bishop Hall, Bossuet and Massillon.

Napoleon the Third.

Louis Napoleon has attained the object of his ambition, and is emperor of France. What his brothers in the assembly pronounced in 1848 to be a chimera, has become a reality; and in the shops of Paris are engravings representing Napoleon III, arrayed in his imperial robes—the exact model of the pictures that represent Napoleon I, at his coronation. So closely do events, or the shadow of events, of to-day follow those of 1804. And, again, in imitation of the voting of that day, all over the departments now is the note of preparation for the election on the 21st and 22d inst., to confirm the decrees of the senate. This will be a farce. The people that could submit to the coup d'etat of Dec. 2, 1851, can find no difficulty in submitting to anything that might succeed it.

We have received a communication bearing heavily on the master of the High School. "Finger screws" instead of "Thumb screws"—"ruffianly treatment of young ladies"—"want of gallantry and civility" are phrases in which the writer deals. We shall look into these charges before we publish them, hoping to find in the end, that we have no disciples of the Austrian School here in this place.

DODGE'S LITERARY MUSEUM.—The next volume of this literary journal will commence with a story, entitled "The Faithful Slave," written by one of the most talented writers in Kentucky. Those who wish to secure "The Faithful Slave," should subscribe for the new volume, as there is great interest manifested in the forthcoming story.

THE WEBSTER OBSEQUIES IN BOSTON. The Obsequies in memory of Mr. Webster will take place in Boston Tuesday next. It promises to be the greatest demonstration of respect yet shown for the departed statesman. The military and fire companies have a place assigned them in the procession. The Light Guard, and the National Guard, New York, will be present, accompanied by two celebrated bands.

THE DEED IS DONE! Wonders and that Constable Adams, yesterday, in presence of Ebenezer Ford and William R. Brown, in front of the Town House, pursuant to an order from Justice White of Braintree, poured upon the ground the contents of the keg lately taken from the restorer of Mr. Harrison Keith. It is presumed that the question was settled relative to the kind of liquor, and that it was rum and not horse medicine.

Dr. Thayer's lecture before the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, abounded in useful facts and information, and was delivered in that natural and simple manner, which ever secures the attention of the audience. It is disadvantageous to any one, more especially to a tyro in lecturing, to follow Dr. Holmes, whose manner of speech is so fascinating, and whose thoughts are so real, apt, and brilliant. But the practical case of Dr. Thayer's lecture, its many important suggestions, touching the economy of domestic life and its happy illustrations concurred to make it highly interesting and instructive.

We learn that Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr. will deliver the next lecture before the Lyceum.

For the Quincy Patriot.

The Result.

The result of the State Elections is truly gratifying to every patriotic heart. We may once more, as Massachusetts men, lift our heads with honest pride, as we exclaim,— "The Commonwealth is redeemed!" The humiliating position in which the Old Bay State has been placed, by the reckless corruption and dickerings of a ruthless and selfish coalition, for the last two years, is to be no longer endured; and, in addition to the subjects calling for our gratitude, which were enumerated in the Governor's proclamation for Thanksgiving, and read the present week from so many pulpits in our State, another should be shouted from every house-top—namely, that the unnatural and ruinous coalition party is defeated, and our beloved Commonwealth returns again to her legitimate place among her sister States, resolving never again to prove recreant to patriotism and to duty!

God grant that such may be her note of thanksgiving, such her firm, abiding, and practical resolution, and His gracious favor smile upon our efforts.

In view of this glorious deliverance from suffering and disgrace, it is incumbent on all the whigs of the State to make a manifestation of their appreciation of the boon,—if not with "bonfires," at least with "illumination;" and it is to be hoped that this will be general among all who feel the greatness of our redemption. Let others, however, do what they will, I trust that every whig in Quincy, who can command the means, will not fail to light up his windows in honor of the occasion, on the first Wednesday in January next, or some other day that may be agreed on.

ONE OF THE EMANCIPATED.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1852.

I hardly know what topic to touch upon first as so many events continually crowd upon each other and pass away. Be it known, that the City of Boston is where it ever was in location, but in nothing else. The City is in a high state of prosperity—business is good—money plenty; but prices high. How long this state of things will last, human wisdom cannot foretell. There are evils growing out of this sunshine of prosperity, wild speculation, overtrade and extravagance, and a collapse will ultimately follow to correct such abuses. It cannot be denied, that for the abundance of money, we are indebted to the outpourings of California's treasures. Money will be easy, and all branches of business good just so long as forty millions of dollars or more of gold annually finds its way to the United States from California and no longer. This exuberance of money has, it is true, raised the price of labor fifty per cent, but as an offset, commodities of daily consumption have gone up and are still rising in price, so that the family, who would live well this winter, will inevitably pay dear for it.

The National and State elections are passed, and politically we are very quiet here at present. The overwhelming majority given for Gen. Pierce for President of the United States was an agreeable matter of surprise to his own supporters. Had he been elected by a close vote, the democratic party would have been less liable to division than now. It will require great wisdom, on the part of the President elect, to hold the elements of the democratic party together in their mighty strength, four years, as they now exist. There are so many side issues, it can hardly be expected. Much depends upon the formation of his cabinet; on this subject all is *in mado*. One member of the Cabinet will probably be taken from the New England

States. Not from New Hampshire, the President's own State, but more likely from Massachusetts or Connecticut. That member will have much to say and do with governmental distribution of offices.

The State election in Massachusetts, from present appearances, has gone for the whigs. Surely, not a political triumph but a victory achieved on the naked question of sustaining or repealing the so called Maine Liquor Law. The law, however, will not be repealed the ensuing winter. The opinion of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, on the liquor bill, was read in the Senate of that State last Friday. The bill is similar in its provisions to the Maine law. The Judges embody their opinions under eight heads or articles. They most emphatically pronounce the principles of the Maine liquor law as conflicting with the Federal Constitution and also the Constitution of New Hampshire. This decision has made quite a sensation here; four Judges of the Supreme Court of our sister State have pronounced the Maine law clearly unconstitutional, and possessing other objections of the most serious character. Not a few are of opinion, that should the same question be submitted to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, (an event by no means improbable,) the learned Judges will promulgate the same opinions as those of New Hampshire. The present liquor law of this State would then become a nullity.

The opinion of the Superior Court of New Hampshire is as follows:—

First.—The bill confers on Justices an extent of authority the Constitution does not sanction, particularly in respect to the power it gives them to pronounce a sentence of forfeiture on liquors seized for a violation of the law.

Second.—The bill provides for no trial by jury, or for appeal and trial by jury before a higher court. The Constitution provides, that in all controversies concerning property, the parties have a right to trial by jury.

Third.—The seventh section of the act conflicts directly with the Constitution of the United States. This section provides that no action can be maintained in any court in the State, either in whole or in part, for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or county. No law of this State can deprive a citizen of the United States of the right to enforce a claim of debt before the tribunals of this State.

Fourth.—Liquors are property. The law in recognizing them as such in the fourth section, when in the hands of town authorities for sale, and mechanics for use, cannot, by the force of a few phrases, make property lose its character when in other custody.

Fifth.—Double or increased penalties in cases of conviction under appeal, because it operates as a penalty upon a party claiming an appeal, conflicts with his rights to an appeal, and cannot be supported by the Constitution.

Sixth.—The bill is designed by its provisions to demand excessive bail and render it difficult for the accused to procure securities. If it had been added that the accused should not have the benefit of counsel to defend him, the parallel between the present law and the practice in England, in former days, would have been complete.

Seventh.—The conviction of a principal, through any act of one agent, is held to be unconstitutional. The accused should be confronted with the witnesses against him, says the Constitution, but the liquor bill says not, and it is therefore opposed to the constitutional rights of the citizen.

Eighth.—The people have a right to be secured against all unreasonable search of their dwellings, etc.; and all search warrants must be under oath: according to the Constitution. But searches and arrests may be made according to the bill, without warrants on oath, and it is thus unconstitutional.

The Webster obsequies to take place, in Boston, on Tuesday next, promise to be from present appearances, a solemn but grand pageant. The procession will be, at least, a mile long or more, and will occupy three hours in passing a given point. The Eulogy will be delivered in Faneuil Hall. The route of the procession will be as far south as Pleasant Street and north to Blackstone Street, three miles of distance. This solemn spectacle, which will be the most imposing ever witnessed in Boston, (if the weather is favorable,) is but a just tribute to the "illustrious dead."

Gossir.

Brigman Young, the Mormon, is said to have married twenty-fourth wife.

Business at the Charlestown Navy Yard is quite brisk; several hundred extra hands are employed in fitting out ships.

At Cincinnati they opened a bale of cotton, and found the body of a negro pressed into it. So great was the pressure, that the body of the man was not more than three inches thick.

A funeral procession in honor of Calhoun, Clay and Webster, is to take place in New Orleans on the 9th of December.

A fellow in Texas has invented a strengthening plaster which will enable you to "take up" anything, from a four months' note to a hoghead of sugar.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent, "Quincy," in last week's Patriot, endeavors to awaken the attention of the good people of this town to the almost exploded theory of the "spiritual rappings."

I had hoped that this delusion was gradually dying out, and that it would soon be classed with the other humbugs, which time and science have laid upon the shelf, but it appears that

"The pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

And from present appearances, it would seem that the excitement is to be again revived. It, doubtless, like a fever, will have its course, and all that the sane part of the community can do, will be to moderate its attacks, and shorten its duration by arguments based upon reason and common sense. The advocates of this new revelation base their claim for belief, upon the physical manifestations which occur in the presence, and at the bidding of certain persons, whom they call "mediums," and the intelligence which often seems to accompany the sounds. They call upon us to believe in the spiritual theory, or account for these manifestations in some other way. If, Mr. Editor, we were obliged to believe all things supernatural for which we could account, in no other manner, we should need a greater measure of faith than is usually accorded to mortals. We must believe in Salem witchcraft, in the old stories of ghosts, spectral hands, &c., we must have implicit faith in Professor Leister, and in the spiritual illumination of those who profess to tell and cure diseases by only examining a lock of hair. In short there is no end to the absurdities, to which under this principle, we should be called on to subscribe.

The communications said to be received from the spirit world through these mediums, are generally of a low order of intelligence, are very often contradictory and often false. Benjamin Franklin reveals to a medium in Boston what the very next day he contradicts in a revelation to a New York believer, and both communications are such as Franklin living, would be heartily ashamed of.

The most eccentric theories, senseless communications, and even infidel doctrines are given forth to the world, with such names attached as Channing, Newton, Washington, and Madison, and persons reputed shrewd and sagacious in other matters, believe the whole as a revelation from Heaven. But the extravagance of the advocates of this imposture is disgusting the sensible part of the community; and though, as I said before, it would have its day as all humbugs have, we shall soon see the end of this wonderful delusion. To those interested in a life beyond the grave, I would say, read the Bible—that blessed book if you study it aright and follow its precepts, will teach you how to live, will prepare you for Heaven and the society of its pure inhabitants.

COMMON SENSE.

Champagne.

The average quantity of genuine champagne annually produced is said to exceed fifty millions of bottles, a quantity, however, quite insufficient to meet the public demand, as the great number of establishments for the production of spurious champagne attest. I have heard it stated on good authority, that in one establishment alone upward of half a million bottles of so-called champagne, made principally from the stalks of rhubarb, are annually sold. Some idea may be formed of the relative consumption of real champagne by different countries, from the following return of the sales, in 1843, of the Department of the Marne.

The total quantity amounted to 2,689,000 bottles, which were thus distributed:—England and British India, 467,000; Russia and Poland, 502,000; Germany, including Prussia and the Austrian dominions, 430,000; United States of America and the West Indies, 400,000; Italy, 60,000; Belgium, 56,000; Holland, 30,000; Sweden and Denmark, 30,000; Switzerland, 30,000; South America, 30,000; Spain and Portugal, 20,000; Turkey, 5,000; and France, 620,000 bottles.—*Lisbon Gazette's Correspondent.*

LOST TREASURES. At the up-turning and rebuilding of a dry bridge in South Dedham, a few days since, as we learn from the Democrat of that place, four bank note plates were found of the Wiscasset and other old dead banks in Maine, which are supposed to have been there some thirty to forty years. They were probably placed there by bank robbers or counterfeiters.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS. Gen. Franklin Pierce is the youngest man who has ever been elected President of the United States. He is forty-eight years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren were each fifty-eight years old; Jackson, sixty-two; Harrison, sixty-eight; Taylor, sixty-six; and Polk, forty-nine.

POTATOES AT AUCTION.—A rare chance to purchase the best quality of potatoes, at their own prices, will be offered our citizens, on Monday afternoon next, on board the schooner "Morning Star." For further particulars, see handbills.

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

Slavery in the Southern States; Writings of Thomas De Quincy; Mrs. Chisholm; Holmes Poetical Works; Tea-table Literature; Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin; Wholesome Diving; The King of Yvetot; Theodore Hook; The "Empire" and its Contingencies; Yankee Messages to the British Government; Progress of the Arctic Search.

WELCH'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—We have received this beautiful portrait. It is one of the finest and largest ever issued, and has met the commendation of gentlemen fully competent to judge of it as a likeness and work of art. We are glad to see, as we do daily, that it meets with an extensive sale, all over the country. It is a fine picture to adorn the parlor, and one we should all have. See advertisement in another column.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this magazine is unsurpassed, which is owing to the great increase of sterling reading matter. Graham selects from the first literature of the Old World, and his scientific articles, and articles of general utility, impart valuable information. It is the oldest magazine in America, and is deserving of patronage.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.—P. T. Barnum and H. D. Beach, are about to issue an illustrated paper in New York. They have started with a capital of forty thousand dollars, and will issue their first number in the course of a few weeks. No pains or expense will be spared to produce the best illustrated paper in the world. Designers, Sketchers, and Wood Engravers, who desire permanent or partial employment, are invited to send specimens of their work, and communicate immediately with the publisher, Henry D. Beach, 128 Fulton St., N. Y.

NEW YORK MIRROR.—In reply to the question, "How does the Mirror get on?" the editor and proprietor of that vigorous journal, Col. Fuller, returns a very satisfactory reply. He says: "Its prosperity is increasing satisfactorily. We can now count its annual 'profits' by thousands, with a daily growing subscription list of names, that any editor might be proud to number among its readers." We are glad that the Mirror is winning something besides "empty praise." It has fought its way valourously to its present position, and is always found on the side of good government, good criticism, and good morals.

The dress of the Marshals on the occasion of the Webster Obsequies, will be black single breasted frock coats and black pants.

THE LUXURY OF WOE.—Dog Seller.—"That 'ere hain't the real stock, Mum, and dog cheap at thirty dollars!"

Young Widow.—"It is a sweet pretty darling—black and white—but in my present bereavement you must procure me one entirely black—this will do very well, in about six months, for half mourning."

YANKEE DUNNING.—Non-paying subscribers are thus talked to by an American editor: "Wagons cannot run without wheels—boats without steam—or a newspaper be carried on without funds, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what does a man's goodness do when it don't do every one good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are clever fellows, and this is a small matter, it will make no difference. It would not, if it were confined to a dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow fever seizes most all, the complaint is altogether too general. As the bull-frog said, 'It's fun to you, but death to us!'"—*Hingham Journal.*

General Cass.

The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, in an article on Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Cass, representative men, in which it speaks in glowing terms of their splendid abilities and devoted patriotism, concludes with the following eulogistic remarks upon Cass, whom it calls the last of the race who have had and have the power to speak for whole communities and states:

Gen. Cass is the only survivor of the band of representative men who have shaped the destiny of the Union and given it character in the eyes of the world. He lives. His agency in the great work of directing public opinion was inferior to none—superior to most of his day. His pre-eminent merit is found in his practical views, and in his ready application of remedies in aid of public necessities. His knowledge of our foreign relations, and his agency in international concerns, bearing upon the interests of the American people, have been greater than any other Statesman of the Republic.

His connection with the legislation, and the direction of public affairs at home, have not been less opportune and appropriate. He has exhibited one characteristic to which no other man can lay claim; he has been equal to every demand made upon his talents, his patriotism, and his virtue. The records of the country may be searched in vain for a weak or unpatriotic act. Between the public and himself there exists relations of earnest and mutual sympathy. The events of 1849 and '50 are too recent to have been forgotten. The Union was in peril—a violent sectional war had sprung up between the North and the South. Threats had been succeeded by menace; conversation and individual protests had been followed by the assemblage of deliberative bodies—high words were likely to end in blows. At this critical time, when the lines of party were nearly obliterated, Gen. Cass, in January, 1850, rose in the Senate to proclaim the doctrines of the Constitution. He finished his work; and a great, enduring, an indestructible work it was. His services at home and abroad had reflected honor upon his name and his country; but he had entered into another field—he had beaten down the hydra of domestic Hells, and restored once more to a distracted country, peace, concord, and good will. He was the man of the age, and when the history of the great sectional struggle shall have been written, it will unfold the chief agency in the greatest triumph which the Constitution has ever secured.

The most prominent feature in the public life of General Cass has been his adherence, through evil report and through good report, to the fundamental law of the Republic. To that he has clung with the faith of the Apostles of old to the religion of the New Covenant. Amidst storms and persecution, detraction and abuse, his eye has steadily rested upon the Constitution as the ark of our political salvation. He has represented in this not only the will of the American people, but their hopes and their prayers. He lives, and still in the full vigor of intellect, chastened by the renovating power of successful services, and the approving smiles of his countrymen, with every thought directed to the glory and renown of the public; bearing its burthens and sustaining its crosses, expounding its duties and enforcing its rights; by him the past is linked to the present, and through him, to a great extent, we exist a united and happy people. In public and private, at home and abroad, in the Senate and in the Cabinet, his life is without a parallel in usefulness and purity. Pre-eminent in social virtues, practical and appropriate in political measures, now defending with that intellect and power that challenged the scrutiny of the world, now pressing a legislative remedy through the agitated seas of sectional strife, ever forgetting self, ever exalting the fame of his competitors, he has risen to that position that borrows nothing, and can borrow nothing from the adventitious honors of official station.

A correspondent writing from Michigan says:— I had the pleasure the other day of hearing the old veteran of the great Northwest, Gen. Cass; and I can assure you he is one of the greatest living men. I have heard many better speakers, but a more noble, frank, and manly speech, never. Occasionally he wanders away from the dry subject of politics and when this occurs you may look for pure eloquence and a flow of language clothed in all the beauties his vast intellect is capable of giving. Speaking of Senator Veller's expression in regard to the Whig ruins of Lowell, which you doubtless recollect, Gen. Cass said: "And I have looked upon ruins too, in my day; I have stood amid the ruins of ancient Rome—of Thermopylae—of Tyre and of Sidon; I have stood upon Calvary, and looked down, with thoughts unutterable, upon Jerusalem, the City of our God, the birth-place of a world, &c."

And in another place, he said, "I stand to-day, in the midst of a flourishing and densely populated town, with all the comforts which industry can procure, with all the intelligence consequent upon a people who rule themselves. I once followed the lone war-path in a howling wilderness, where never a white man followed before, folding myself to sweet sleep, with naught above me but the sky of heaven, and the huge arms of the giant oak."

This occurred when he once made a treaty with the Indians, at Flint. I could not help thinking, while he spoke, that he belonged to a generation long since swept from the earth.

TURNED ROUND.—A young sprig of a doctor once met at a convivial party several larks who were bent on placing in his hat a very heavy brick, or, in plain language, to make him gloriously drunk, which they accomplished about ten o'clock at night. The poor doctor insisted on going, and the party accompanied him to the stable, to assist him to mount his horse, which they at length did with his face to the animal's tail.

"Halloo," said the doctor, after feeling for the reins, "I am inside out on my horse, or face behind, I don't know which—something wrong, anyhow?"

"So you are," exclaimed one of the wags; "just get off, doctor, and we'll put you on right."

"Get off!" hiccupped the doctor, "no you don't. Just turn the horse around, and it will all come right—you must all be drunk."

The Constitutionality of the "Maine Law," is to be tested in a case which is now before the Circuit Court in the State of Rhode Island. The case has been argued, and held by the Court for advisement. It was contended that the law conflicts, in divers particulars, with the Constitution of Rhode Island.—*Traveler.*

The Maine liquor law, so amended, be submitted to the people for confirmation or rejection, passed the legislature most by a majority of one in the House and three in the Senate.

A writer in the last Knickerbocker that there are more idiots in Switzerland, in any other country in Europe, and in New Hampshire than any other State in Union.

The Duke of Wellington was descended from Edward I, King of England. He therefore, related, though very distant Queen Victoria.

The Pardoning Committee we learn unanimously agreed to pardon George Ler, now in the State Prison for an forgery.

Marriages.

In this town on the 25th inst, by Rev. J. P. Lunt, D. D., Mr. Preston P. K. to Miss Mary S. Baxter, both of Quincy. We would acknowledge the reciprocal liberal alliance of their bridal cake. May our realize their brightest anticipations.

At Roxbury 22d inst, by Rev. Mr. Almon, William E. Brownell, of Roxbury, to Miss Russell, daughter of Geo. M. Norwood of R.

At Dorchester, 21st inst, by Rev. Mr. Means, Mr. Augustus C. Blake, to Miss Woodard.

At Milton 23d inst, by Rev. Mr. P. E. Paine, of New York, to Eliza R. of William Glover, Esq. of M.

Deaths.

In this town, 16th inst, Mrs. Almire, Edward R. Pope, aged 25 years.

In Hingham, 22d inst, Dr. Thomas I. aged 66.

At South Boston, 21st inst, Thomas I. der, 47, a graduate of Harvard College, of 1820.

At Meadford, 21st inst, of consumption Warren Hopkins, aged 31.

At South Boston, 21st inst, of dropsy, Min Hoyt, Esq., aged 46.

Special Notices

QUINCY LYCEUM.—Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr. will deliver the next lecture before institution, on Wednesday evening next, December 1st, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at White Town House Drug Store. J. B. Bass, Secy.

Q. C. S.—The Directors of the Q. Charitable Society, will meet at the home of the President, on Wednesday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is respectfully requested. M. P. GLOVER, Secretary.

QUINCY HIGH SCHOOL.—The School Committee will hold a meeting at the School Room on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, to fill the vacancies in said school. All applicants for admission must produce from teachers of the schools they last attended certificate of good moral character.

Applicants may be admitted after the examination, if they prove to be prepared to proceed with the classes now formed.

Per Order of the School Committee, Wm. B. DUGAN, Secretary, Nov. 27, 1852.

A meeting of the Adams Literary Association will be held next Monday evening for the purpose of revising the Constitution By Laws.

A full and punctual attendance is requested. According to arrangements made the evening, it is expected that one of the members will address the meeting.

W. S. GLOVER, Secy.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY.—A Social assembly will be held at Franklin Hall on day evening Dec. 3d.

Managers, William French, John Hall and George Hobart. Good music will be attendance. Tickets 50 cents. Dancing commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

\$25 REWARD

Whereas trespasses have been committed past years by persons going with teams to Wood Lots of Hon. C. F. Adams, and carrying away Wood and Hoop Poles therefrom, therefore, the above reward will be paid any person who shall give such information shall convict any person who has already, or shall hereafter cut, steal and carry away, wood or hoop poles, from said Adams wood lot, or from any other wood lots of which I have charge. Repeated trespasses make this necessary.

Quincy, November 13th 1852,

LEWIS BASS, Agent.

New Advertisements.

demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our
endeavor to dispose of the same at prices that all
will call most reasonable and satisfactory.

Poetry.

MY BOYHOOD.

BY JOHN G. SAKE.

Alas! those joyous days are gone!
I little dreamt, till they were flown,
How fleeting were the hours!
For, lest he break the pleasing spell,
Time bears for youth a muffled bell,
And love was always true!

While yet of sin I scarcely dreamed,
And every thing was what it seemed,
And all too bright for choice;
When fays were wont to guard my sleep,
And Cruise still could make me weep,
And Sauter's joyous voice!

When Heaven was pictured by my thought
(In spite of all my mother taught
Of happiness serene.)
A theatre of boyish plays—
One glorious round of holidays,
With a school between.

Alas! those joyous days are gone,
I little dreamt, till they were flown,
How fleeting were the hours!
For, lest he break the pleasing spell,
Time bears for youth a muffled bell,
And love was always true!

KINDNESS.

A little spring has lost its way
Amid the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scowled a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He waited in, and hung with care,
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the dead he did,
But judged that toll might drink.
He passed again—and to the well,
By summer never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

A TRIBUTE.

And he is gone—the little boy
Of flaxen locks and bright blue eyes;
His parents' fondest hope and joy!
They early saw him droop and die!
So sweet, so winsome were his ways,
A charm was round his presence flung;
All radiant were his few glad days—
The gentle boy that died so young!
His timid nature could not brook
The rougher sports of ruder boys;
He wildest haunts of mirth forsook,
And sought in quiet scenes his joys.
Oh! long will be the night of grief
To many a heart with anguish wrung
For him whose days were all too brief—
The gentle boy that died so young.

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, Dr. S. O. Richardson's Peculiar Balm, Dr. Wood's Compound Balm, Dr. Bonnet, and all popular medicines of the day. For sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITING.

October 24 1852,
SUPERIOR Indelible Ink, prepared by Francis K. Kider.
Payson's Indelible Ink, used without a preparation. A fresh supply for sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITING.

JUD'S LIQUID CUTICLE, an article superior to the common Cut or sticking plaster for cuts and bruises, for sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITING.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY.
For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by
C. GILL & CO.,

ALL the various kinds of School Books and School Stationery now used in all the PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR Schools in town.
Also all that will be needed by scholars in the HIGH SCHOOL.

now established. All which will be furnished at the lowest prices at which they can be sold.
Quincy May 15, 1852.

The Black Diamond,
COOK

CHARLES HOLMES.
I am now selling this Stove, as fast as he can fit them up, although the season is early and warm. The great demand for it is owing to some
Remarkable and most Desirable
qualities ever before combined in any Cooking Stove. The improvement seems very simple, now that they are made, and it seems very natural to ask, why they were not made before? But it is not with all ready great and useful inventions. I will omit detailed explanations, and only ask my friends and the public, to call and see the Black Diamond. It is manufactured by the same Firm, as the
"New England Air Tight,"

which I consider a good guarantee for a good Stove. It is warranted for both WOOD and COAL, and defies any Stove to burn less, cleaner, or do quicker and neater work while it is burning.

Also, for sale the New England, Anglo Saxton, Old Colony, and various patterns of Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves.
Cooking Ranges and Furnaces can also be bought here as cheap as at any other establishment.

TIN, SHEETIRON and COPPER work made to order.
N. B. One door South of the Town House.
Quincy, Sept. 18th 1852.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS and Shoes of every description made to order, and warranted by
J. WARREN BURRELL.

GAY STREET, QUINCY MASS.
Also, repairing neatly executed, and at short notice.
October 9th 1852.

HORSES and Wagons for sale. Horses suitable for road or team. Two second hand covered Bred Wagons.
J. & H. H. FAXON.

September 24, 1852.

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Turrells.

REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTIONS.



THE Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as a Carriage shop, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in his line of business such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c. Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.
Quincy, July 17, 1852

RALPH LOWE.

NEW DELAINES AND PRINTS—A large assortment just received and for sale at low prices by GEO. SAVIL & CO., WASHINGTON ST., Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852.

WANTED.—3 first rate pant makers, for Custom Work. Steady employment and the highest prices. Apply immediately to
GEO. SAVIL & CO., Washington St., Quincy.



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong its term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely, so speedily and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is no abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most danerous affections of the lungs. Our spare here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor HITCHCOCK, K.
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of pulmonary and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,
From the widely celebrated
Professor SILLIMAN, M. D., L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Sci. Soc. of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the cure of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.
ELIJAH PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, says he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonerful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From its exsiccative and mucous qualities, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours, J. S. CUSHMAN, M.D.
Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Quincy by Mrs. E. HAYDEN; Hingham, C. & L. H. NT, De-ham, W. M. T. RAND, and by all Druggists everywhere.

October 24, 1852.

GEORGE W. WHITING, having altered his name to GEORGE W. WHITING, would call the attention of the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Mr. Whiting would inform the Ladies, that since the removal of the Post Office, they will not be annoyed by boys being in or about the store; strict order being enforced, and everything being arranged to the convenience of all who would favor him with their patronage.

Strict attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and to the dispensing of the best of Family Medicines.
Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand.
Also Confectionery, Soda, &c.
Quincy, June 19, 1852.

DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOU SAND FLOWERS.—Babbitt's Panavisto and Cytherian Cream; Circassian Lymph Cral ty's Ambrosine Cream; (6 years old) Tompkins Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other articles for the toilette. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, June 5, 1852.

READ! READ! READ!!!
Clayton's Rheumatic Cure.

WARRANTED a sure cure for the Rheumatism and all Nervous Affections, and Cramp and Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and Toothache, and all Bilious Complaints, and it will cleanse the Blood of Humors of all kinds.
Prepared and sold by W. E. CLAYTON, Randolph, Mass. REDDING & CO., 8 State street wholesale agents, and retail by the trade generally. Mrs. E. Hayden, sole agent for Quincy.
September 18th 1852.

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon Vanilla, &c. for Cookery.
Treble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c. Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, and Tansy. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.

Nov 15.

FOR SALE.—Several Pews eligibly situated in the Stone Meeting House, of which the same when sold, are by the will of the donor to be applied to the erection of the Academy in the town. For particulars, apply to Capt. LEWIS BASS, agent for the Supervisors of the Adams Temple and School fund.
Quincy, May 8, 1852.

Business Cards.

JOHN DINEGAN.
MERCHANT TAILOR
ON THE
BRAINTREE AND WEYMOUTH
TURNPIKE.
A FEW RODS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Quincy, Mass.
Oct. 1852. 44—1f

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,
Counsellors at
LAW.
WEYMOUTH MASS.
F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every Tuesday. SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass. 27th July 5.

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.
will keep constantly on hand,
PROVISIONS,
all kinds of
FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.
—also—
Oysters and Refreshments,
served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street,
QUINCY, Mass.
37—1y

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.
—DEALER IN—
West India Goods and Groceries,
OYSTERS & CLAMCHOWDERS.
IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of
FRANKLIN and SCHOOL
STREET, - - QUINCY.

E. B. HERSEY
PAINTER
AND GLAZIER.
Work done at the shortest notice.
CODINGTON STREET,
Quincy, Mass.

B. F. MESERVEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
DEALER IN
Watches—Clocks and Jewelry.
HANCOCK Street, QUINCY MASS.
[July 7, 1852—1y]

NATHANIEL WHITE,
—HAS FOR SALE—
LUMBER,
Nails, Lime, Brick & sand
—also—
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.
July 10, 1852.

ALL KINDS OF
Job Printing,
SUCH AS
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,
BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY
PRINTING,
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,
With Cheapness and Dispatch.

Wm. S. MORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Commiss'ner of Insolvency,
QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

WHITTON & ADAMS.
—HAVE FOR SALE—
Hard and Soft Wood,
ON GRANITE Wharf, Quincy Point.
Quincy, May 16, 1852.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
—DEALER IN—
LUMBER;
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.
Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.
Purchasers will find it for their interest to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices.
Quincy, June 12, 1852.

S. WADE,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,
Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.
Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34—1f

GEO. SAVIL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Ready-Made Clothing of every
DESCRIPTION,
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.
A complete assortment always on hand.
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,

GEO. BAY BLAKE, GEO. CAROT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE,
Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co., A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co., and Merchants' Bank, Boston.
Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins & Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minnott, & Co., and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52—1f



THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Insure Real Estate and Personal Property against Fire at as low a Premium as any other good and reliable office. Its premiums have been arranged with care and are as low as is consistent with the security of the Insured; the patronage of the public is solicited, and from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W. Moore, Gideon F. Chayer, Thomas C. Welch, William Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dugan, Thomas Curtis, Quincy; A. Richardson, Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Marston of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph; H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester; Benjamin Knapp, Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater; Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.
Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Quincy,
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,
Hon. William Brewster, of Quincy,
Hon. James Maguire, Randolph,
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone Temple.
William S. Morton, President.
STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.
April 20, 1851. 35—1f

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tompkins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Anyone Cough Tincture; Dr. Spear's vegetable Toothache drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops; Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Burdick's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Magnolia Toothache drops; Indian compound drops; Neponset, Mrs. Kinder's great Indian remedy; Brown's Extract of Gall and Alum; Preparations of Crocus; and various other articles for the same disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS. Letter, Note, Bill, Drawing, and Tissue Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Writing Ink, Water Colors, and all kinds of school, Station, and Fancy Stationery.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind, size, style of binding, and quality.
JUVENILE, TOY, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
HYMN BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy and vicinity.
BEAUTIFUL QUARTO BIBLES, English Pocket Bibles, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles and Testaments of the best quality. Covered do.
SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds.
PORTE MONIES, POCKET BOOKS, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Cloth, Hair, and Tooth Brushes, Back-gammon boards, &c., &c.
Our numerous customers are informed that our assortment of the above, and all other kinds of goods usually found in such a store, is more full and complete than ever, and fully equal to supply the demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our endeavor to dispose of the same at prices that all will call most reasonable and satisfactory.
C. GILL & Co.,
At the Quincy Bookstore. 40—1f

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.
At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass Ware. Together with a supply of
Boot Makers' Findings.
—also—
BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD, MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.
All of which will be kept constantly on hand, and will be sold at the lowest prices from cart, for cash. The public are invited to call and examine our goods, and become acquainted with our mode of trade.
N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be let on favorable terms.
Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge.
Quincy, Jan., 11, 1851.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has moved his place of business to the North part of the village of Quincy, between two large elm trees in front of the house and shop, where he purposes to manufacture fine and coarse Harnesses, Collars, and to trim Wagons and other Carriages, in a fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms. Repairing well done. Please call.
mar 27 1851 T. KELLOGG.

SALT TOWN.—2000 pounds which we packed ourselves, and will sell it at wholesale or retail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by
D. BAXTER & CO.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

NEW AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION STORE!
J. & H. H. FAXON, offer their services as Commission Dealers and Auctioneers, and solicit the patronage of their friends, and the community in their new enterprise.
They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to them. Making liberal cash advances on consignments.
Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell in any part of the town, for those who will favor them with their business.
Quincy, June 19, 1852.

CIDER BARRELS.—20 first quality Cider Barrels, for sale cheap by
J. & H. H. FAXON.

GEORGE SAVIL & CO'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the Stone Temple.
The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.
We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture, and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work
at our establishment is warranted second to none, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workmanship.
We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Vestings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price, and customers may be assured, that every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.
GEO. SAVIL & CO.

MATRESSES. Cried Hair, Palm Leaf and Husk Mattresses, of the very best quality, just received and for sale as low as can be bought in Boston, and delivered free of expenses All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to call before purchasing.
L. W. MUNROE.

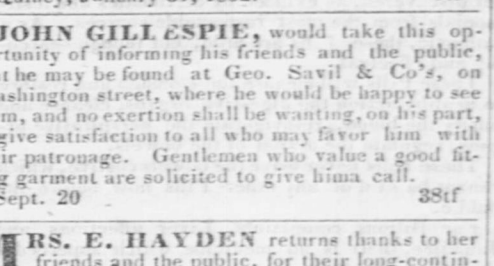
COUGH CANDIES.—Pectoral Drops, Cod Liver Oil Candy, Wild Cherry Candy Drops, Philadelphia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable Cough Candy, Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and various other good kinds.
Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, Jan. 11, 1852.

JOHN GILL ESPIE, would take this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on Washington street, where he would be happy to see them, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fitting garment are solicited to give him call.
Sept. 20.

MRS. E. HAYDEN returns thanks to her friends and the public, for their long-continued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of superior Family Medicines, selected with care.
Also—various articles for invalids, Pearl and prepared Barley, Farina, Grains, cracked Wheat, Sago, Tapioca, Oat Flour, Corn Starch, Broma, &c. Jellies, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Guava Paste, &c. Shorter Breast and Supporters of various kinds, Gum Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass Pipes and Shells, patent Nursing Shields, Tubes, and Bottles, spread Plasters, Glass and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mattresses, and Flesh Brushes, &c., &c.
Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and attention.
She is also receiving the new and popular medicines of the day, as they appear in this and other States. Washington-st, rear of Stone Temple.
Quincy, Nov. 1.

SILVER PLATING FLUID. This Liquid is a preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials, at 25 cents each, and is so prepared, as to be applied to any kind of plated articles, when the silver is worn off, and make them look equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Washington street

PARLOR PORTABLE GRATE
5 SIZES.



THIS is a new and splendid pattern, which we invite the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they cannot fail to be suited with the stove and price. We have also, a very large assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, the best that can be found in the city.
We also have a new and beautiful pattern of Parlor Stove, with an oven, and all the most approved patterns that can be found in the market, those living out of the city will have Stoves sent gratis.
NICHOLAS MASON.
No. 30 Washington Street, Boston.
October 2d.

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING DEPOT,
ON THE
Braintree & Weymouth Turnpike.

JOHN DINEGAN, respectfully intimates to his friends of Quincy, and the public in general of the adjoining villages, that, his Stock is now replete with every description of Winter Goods suitable for Overcoats, Sack or Frockcoats, for old or young, rich or poor, which will be cut and made to order in the very latest styles, by the best of workmen and at extremely moderate prices. Gentlemen wishing to obtain a tasteful made Garment of any description is respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. Gentlemen Furnishing for children, or for the poor, will find a good assortment of Coats, Scarfs, of plain and figured Silks and Satins of every style worn. Also, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.
Ready-made Clothing.
J. D. would beg leave to say to those wishing to purchase in the above line, that every garment in his Store has been Cut and Made by his own workmen and is warranted to be as well made and trimmed as the most of custom work.
Sacks and Overcoats for men and boys all sorts and sizes at prices to suit parties.
Persons wishing to get good and cheap Clothing for their boys are earnestly invited to call and see for themselves, they may rely on getting suited.
Quincy, November 6th, 1852.

DAIRY BUTTER.—1200 pounds of Good Butter in small tubs for family use, and for sale cheap by
D. BAXTER & CO.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytherean Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY
CASTOR OIL!

FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
EMBELLISHING, CURLING,
AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require encomiums. Success permits us to warrant it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to bald heads.
4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
9th. To cure diseases of the scalp.
10th. To cure the worst headaches.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair or children.
12th. To dress false hair beautifully.
75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.
All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row.

OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure you get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.
Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.
N. B. Every Agent will be furnished with numbers of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor. 16—1f

DR. S. STOKING,
SURGEON DENTIST

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work at the very lowest remunerating price, such work as is warranted to do in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs one third more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction in the such a plate, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving him induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their traveling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deductes one half of such expenses.
TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$60.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$40.00. Parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Teeth set on gold, silver, or wood, from \$4.50 to \$2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the extent. Cleaning and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with ether, chloroform, or other, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examination of every shade and quality of plate made in setting will be warranted to be nearly one quarter faster than is used by most dentists.
Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to No. 51 TREMONT ROW, (up stairs,) opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston.
July 3, 1852.

TOWN HALL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
QUINCY.
Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the
TOWN HALL CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE.

RUSSELL & CO., having replenished their present stock with New and Fashionable Goods, which they are prepared to sell, or make to order, consisting of every shade and quality of Heavy Drab, Blue, Adelaide, Green, and other colors, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear, invite all to call and examine. Our

PANTS' STUFF
will be found to be as tasty in selection as any on our market. Among them may be found Orleans and other stripes, Plaids of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet,
Figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Fancy English, and all Wool, of the Newest Patterns. Our

Ready-made Clothing
is worthy of Public Attention, as the Suck and Making up is bought and manufactured under our own eye, and we being Practical Tailors are thus enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of our own quality and as well made as Custom work, for 20 per cent. less. This is a saying worth thinking of. To those who have bought of us, we feel grateful for past patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest Profit for cash, and cash only.

Our Boys' Clothing Department is complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing rules.

FURNISHING GOODS
of every description, usually kept in Outfing Warehouses.
Oct. 2.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For children teething, which immediately relieve them from pain, soothe the gums and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, July 3, 1852.

DEVOT

VOLUME XVI.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
over I. W. MUNROE'S Store Han

CHARLES WHITE, ESQ.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published Saturday at \$2. per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than one month.
(\$2 No subscription stopped until arrears paid.)
The privilege of Yearly Advertisers limited to their own immediate and remote, and the business of an Advertiser not considered as including that of a member.

All advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, to be inserted in a special manner to be made out of the town; all sales within the town; and all legal advertisements paid for at the usual rates.
(\$2 Letters must in all cases be paid for in advance.)
AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure for the time of the advertiser's own business, and the business of an Advertiser not considered as including that of a member.
All advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, to be inserted in a special manner to be made out of the town; all sales within the town; and all legal advertisements paid for at the usual rates.
(\$2 Letters must in all cases be paid for in advance.)
AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, December 4th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—
Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

THE WEBSTER OBSEQUES IN BOSTON. The city, from an early hour on the morning of Tuesday last, was filled with "the note of preparation." The day was very pleasant, but the number in the procession, aside from the military escort, was quite limited. There was a large gathering of strangers to witness these ceremonies in memory of the justly lamented statesman. Business was almost entirely suspended—the flags were universally wreathed in mourning and displayed at half mast—and very many of the buildings were appropriately decorated with emblems of bereavement.

The members of the New Hampshire Legislature were in attendance in large numbers. Gen. Pierce, the President elect, was prevented by urgent engagements from being present.

Gov. Boutwell and the gentlemen of the Council, together with many other officers of the State, joined in the solemn pageant.

The Eulogy, by the Hon. George S. Hillard, was highly worthy of the occasion, and listened to by an attentive auditory, which filled Faneuil Hall.

Congress.

Congress meets on Monday next. Since their adjournment a revolution has passed over the country. The people have declared for a change of administration. The Whigs must go out and the Democrats come in. On the fourth of March next, a new order of things will begin. Gen. Pierce, the youngest man ever elected President, will be inaugurated, and, if his political opponents are to be credited, all the political winds are to be let loose to join the sea and skies. We hope for better things.

The Whigs claim to have elected a majority of ten in the next House of Representatives, which will secure the election of Attorney General Clifford as Governor, and Abbot Lawrence or some other Whig, United States Senator, in the place of Hon. John Davis, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. The Boston Times is disposed to cavil at this claim and to caution the Whigs against rejoicing before they get out of the woods.

Some of the Free Democratic journals are quite severe upon Hon. Charles Sumner, for his silence during the fall campaign. They think he should have come to the rescue of the Coalition in its extremity. Senator Griswold, a Democrat, urged the necessity and duty of carrying the election of a Coalition Legislature, for the purpose of electing some Democrat, who would stop the mouth of Charles Sumner in the Senate.

The friends of Hon. Benj. Hallett are very active, in getting up an influence in favor of his appointment, as Collector of the Custom House, in Boston. We understand he has active partisans in this town.

We have heard of four candidates for the Quincy Post Office.

Thompson Baxter Esq., formerly of this town, has just arrived from San Francisco. He made his entry on Tuesday last, in a splendid coach drawn by two white high-stepping steeds. We are glad to hear that he returns to his native town, after an absence of about three years, with a very large fortune, counted by tens of thousands, which he has acquired by his toils and his wits.

The lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening was delivered by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. The lecture was a very interesting account of the origin and history of the Mormon Faith.

Gen. Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet and lawgiver, was shown to be nothing more or less than a genuine Yankee. The largest audience of the season manifested the highest interest in the lecture to the end.

Rev. Mr. Dean preached a discourse on Sunday morning last, on the late Daniel Webster. We learn from those who were present, that it was a fine and discriminating estimate of his life, and character, and influence. He spoke of him as a man, a statesman, a lawyer, and orator; doing justice to him in each of these characters.

Mr. Hartshorn, who takes such perfect miniatures, has moved his saloon to Franklin Square, South Quincy, where he is doing a good business. Let all those who wish to secure a good picture call soon, as he will remain but a short time.

Rev. Dr. Gammett will deliver the next lecture before the Lyceum.

The Adams Literary Association after a thorough discussion of the question, voted by a strong majority, that the Maine Liquor Law adopted by our last legislature, is unconstitutional and inexpedient.

TO READERS. The increase of advertisements, this week, compels us to abridge our usual supply of intelligence. We hope our readers will thus bear with us a few weeks, when we promise richly to repay them by additional articles of interest and value.

ASTONISHING FACTS. The New York Tribune says there are eight thousand hotels, drinking saloons and dram shops in that city, and the amount expended in them is amazing, almost exceeding belief. If the sales average ten dollars each, which is a very low estimate, the amount will be \$80,000 a day, \$2,400,000 a month, and \$29,000,000 a year.

The following recipe, was handed us by a lady, who has tested its excellence.

SPRINGFIELD GRIDDLE CAKES.—Take three tea cups of unsifted Rye—one of Indian Meal, sifted—one of Wheat flour—two great spoonfuls of Molasses; two spoonfuls of Saleratus dissolved, and sufficient water, luke warm, to make a batter. Fry them in butter on a griddle.

We learn that the discourse by the Rev. Dr. Lunt of Quincy was a most beautiful and vigorous production, and was considered fully equal to his eulogy on the death of Mr. Adams, which was so highly spoken of at the time, by the Congressional Committee, who accompanied Mr. Adams's remains from Washington. Dr. Lunt occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of his discourse, which was listened to with great satisfaction by a large audience. A copy has been solicited for the press.—*New World.*

Conflagration—Loss of Life, in Boston.

A fire broke out in the rear portion of Jonas Chickering's large piano forte manufactory on Washington street, opposite the Adams House, at about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, which was entirely destroyed and, several buildings adjoining, were more or less injured.

There was one person killed, and several very badly bruised and burned.

About 100 persons were employed in the building, who have all lost their tools, and some of them money and clothing. The average loss to those workmen cannot be less than \$100 each, making a total of \$10,000. This is a total loss, there being no insurance.

The total loss to Mr. Chickering in stock, was at least \$75,000, on which there is insurance as follows: \$10,000 at the Neptune; \$10,000 at the Franklin; \$5,000 at the Cohasset; and \$10,000 at the Equitable office.

The roof of the Adams House and the attic windows were on fire several times.

Mr. Editor.

I rejoice in your independence, in speaking out plainly, or permitting others to speak plainly, about affairs of public interest.

I have made inquiries about the master of the High School, and the implications against him, contained in your last Patriot.

So far as I can learn, he has not indicted very rough punishment, upon any of the young ladies of the High School.

Others may talk of "chivalry" and "gallantry," and all that nonsense, but I approve of the old method of training up children by the use of the rod, and hearty skinnings.

If the scholars of the High School, the young ladies and young gentlemen, as they are now called, deserve correction, I am glad we have got a master that has got the spirit and courage to do it.

Young ladies must be whipped sometimes. I love to see men of spirit and fire. Because some men turn pale, and tremble, and rage, and proceed to violence, even against young ladies, it is no evidence of the want of all good qualities as a teacher. Fear is a better principle than love to rule with.

Young ladies must sto, tiding and making up faces in school. A FATHER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: Your correspondent "Common Sense" objects to calling attention to the spiritual rappings, and says he had hoped that that delusion was gradually dying out, and would soon be classed with other humbugs that time and science have laid upon the shelf. Then join with me "Common Sense," and call the attention of those who are able to dispose of the subject on a scientific manner; let learning and talent be directed towards that gigantic humbug, if it be one, that it may be speedily exploded.

That it is unwise to attribute to spiritual agency, any effect, merely because the origin is unknown, I admit, and think a man equally idiotic that denounces a phenomenon as a humbug, and delusion, because he finds it difficult or impossible to account for it upon any known popular theory. It is wise and elevating for mankind to entertain the belief that all things are the result of, and in accordance with, an eternal code of immutable laws, and it is by tracing effects, or realities, towards that cause that man learns those laws, a partial acquaintance with which has been advanced man from the darkness of barbarism into the morning twilight of civilization; and a further study of the same may

enable us to roll up the curtain that has for centuries obscured the spirit land.

It is usual with men whose capacities preclude the possibility of free untrammelled thought, to ridicule every new idea not in accordance with popular belief, no matter how well supported it may be by facts from the book of nature. Such men are not peculiar to our time. The atmosphere of every age has been tainted with their breathings; but their power to harm is less now than in former times. In the year 1616, such men denounced Copernicus's work upon the true motion of the heavenly bodies, as infidel, and prohibited its circulation, and the same year Galileo received a formal notice from the authorities of Rome to cease teaching that the earth revolves around the sun, because that such a doctrine was contrary to the express words of scripture. He persisted, and in his old age was imprisoned and made to recite seventeen penitential psalms once a week during three years, and to curse and abjure the doctrines which his life had been spent in proving. Happy for our time that those vipers of by-gone days have lost their fangs, and now can only hiss from their haunts of vice at unpopular truths.

QUINCY.

The quantity of lumber surveyed at Bangor annually, averages about 200,000,000 feet, and the value cannot fall short of \$3,000,000. The quantity this year is not so great as last, but the price has been a dollar a thousand higher.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27th.

The steamship Prometheus, of the Nicaragua line, arrived about 8 o'clock this evening, bringing 300 passengers and \$125,000 in gold dust. She brings dates from San Francisco to Nov. 1st, which were brought down by the steamer Brother Jonathan. The mail steamship California, also left San Francisco on the 1st inst., for Panama, with the largest shipment of gold dust ever sent from that port, amounting to \$2,643,837. Among the passengers by the California, were Hon. Wm. S. Gwynn, U. S. Senator, and J. W. McCorkle, U. S. Representative.

The political excitement on the 1st inst., was very great, and the vote on the following day for President and Vice President was expected to be very heavy all over the State. The Democrats are confident of success.

Some further difficulties had occurred between the American miners and the Chinese at Jacksonville. The latter have all been driven from the mines. The troops of Ureka have done but very little towards subduing the Indians. A general rain of one week's duration had occurred throughout the interior of the State.

The total debt of California is a little over \$2,000,000. The mining intelligence from all parts of the State is of the most favorable character. The rainy season set in Oct. 28. The potato crops promise an abundant yield.

Jose Forni, the murderer, has been sentenced to be executed, on the 10th of December. This is the first instance where a culprit had been sentenced by any Court in the county of San Francisco, to receive the full penalty of the law.

The overland emigrants continue to arrive in large companies. The California Telegraph Co. were moving energetically towards arranging matters for the completion of their lines between San Francisco and the principal towns of the interior. At San Francisco, flour ranged from \$28 to \$32, according to quality. Boots and shoes were dull and declining. Lumber active at full prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The steamships Northern Light and Georgia, from Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at this port this morning. They left Aspinwall on the 18th, and Kingston on the 21st. The former brings 240 passengers, who have about \$200,000 in gold. The Georgia has on board the U. S. mails, and gold dust to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars on freight, being the largest amount ever received by any vessel. There is no later news from California than that by the Prometheus.

FROM THE MINES. The large and beautiful hotel in Sacramento, known as the Pavilion, together with the stables, out-houses and fences surrounding it, has been totally destroyed by fire. The house was built in 1852, at a cost of upward of \$30,000, and was occupied by Mr. Charles Denman at the time of its destruction.

Messrs. Warren & Co., of Sacramento, have completed the following statistics of emigration across the plains. It includes those parties who had left the Missouri River prior to June 6: Men, 16,362; Women, 3,242; Children, 4,266; Wagons, 5,295; Horses, 6,538; Mules, 4,686; Hog, 1; Cattle, 59,392; Sheep, 10,523; Turkeys, 150. These were on the south side, and do not include those that went to Council Bluffs.

From The Union we learn that a suspicious looking character, named Walden, formerly from Virginia, came near being hung at Oregon Bar, on Thursday last. He was suspected of having robbed a cabin of \$200. He was strung up a tree, but this did not induce him to make a confession, and he was let down. The crowd treated him and let him go.

The tules in Yolo County for many miles are on fire, presenting at night a beautiful spectacle.

We learn from a gentleman just in from the Valley, that two persons, a white man and a negro, were frozen to death on the top of the Sierra Nevada last week, during a severe snow storm.—*El Dorado News.*

Parties of emigrants still continue to arrive from the plains. From the best information we can obtain, there are between 150 and 200 wagons now between this place and Carson Valley.—*Id.*

The Methodist Church in Marysville was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, about 10 o'clock. No particulars.

HIGH DIGNITIES. Mr. Bradley, of Beale's Bar, informs us that a company of three persons are now engaged in transporting dirt by railroad from the summit of a lofty hill at the junction of the North and South Forks, to the river. Their claim, which is over three hundred feet above the stream, is extensive, and the dirt yields on an average ten cents to the bucket. The company have already dug down to the depth of eight feet, and the earth is said to increase in richness the lower it is found. The deposits consist of scale gold, similar to that of the Bar.—*Union.*

MINING. The Perry Wing Dam Company at Park's Bar, took out of their claim on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, 86 pounds of gold, or at \$16 per ounce the immense sum of \$1,376. A few days ago it was supposed they would not be able to get into their claim this season on account of high water, and shares were sold at a low price. Quite a change.—*Marys's Her.*

The Union says that several immigrants arrived in Sacramento City on Friday with their stock and wagons. They left the Missouri River on the 5th of June, and arrived in the Carson Valley about two weeks since. They report many teams behind who will be obliged to winter in the Carson Valley. A drove of five hundred cows are among one of the trains coming.

The Pioneer Herald says that the work upon the telegraph line is progressing finely. The posts are all cut and upon the ground to within four miles of Grass Valley. In two weeks more the posts will be ready for erection as far as Nevada City. All that is now necessary is the wire, which will soon arrive. The Alleghenians have been giving concerts in Auburn during the past week with great success.

ANOTHER BIG LUMP.—In addition to the two large lumps of gold, mentioned in our last as having been taken out of Mad Ox Canon, we have to record the finding of another, weighing forty-four ounces, in the same locality. Few diggings in California have turned out a greater number of large lumps of gold than Mad Ox Canon. The last lump is almost entirely pure gold.

WEBSTER AND HAYNE'S SPEECHES. Redding & Co., of Boston, have just issued a neat edition of Webster's great Speech, together with the speech of Gen. Hayne. This is a timely publication, and we hope that it will be circulated as widely as there are readers in New England. We would especially commend these speeches to our young men. The doctrines discussed in them are as important now as they were in 1830—while as models of power and eloquence they have never been surpassed. Eighty-four pages—price, twenty-five cents. It can be sent by mail.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1853. The first number of an entirely new series of this bright, sparkling, and superior family newspaper, will be issued with new type, new features and new attractions, on the first of January. An original novel from a well known pen—a fresh supply of pencillings by Willis, and a new batch of songs and ballads by Morris, are among the tempting inducements to subscribe for the coming year. At the very moderate price of two dollars per annum, or three copies for five dollars, this elegant, refined, and universally popular journal, is with out a parallel for cheapness. Now is the time to subscribe; so, reader, (says the New York Day Book, and we cordially endorse it), take our recommendation, enclose two dollars to the address of Morris & Willis, 107 Fulton street, New York, and you will receive in exchange for that trifling amount, fifty-two numbers, (a whole year's subscription,) of the most racy, piquant, and refreshing family newspaper extant. As a New Year's gift to a lady friend, it is invaluable. Send your orders while it is fresh in your mind, and before you forget it, and you and your family will thank us for the advice at least fifty-two times in the course of the year. The Home Journal is a great luxury at a very trifling cost. We conclude this notice with the remarks of the "Gem of the Prairie," published at Chicago, every word of which we endorse:—"The Home Journal is one of the few newspapers of the country that is never taken up without real profit, and never missed without so much dead loss. It furnishes a style of reading and a class of information that can be gotten nowhere else. If a person takes the New York Times, he can jog on very comfortably through life without the New York Tribune—or if he reads the Chicago Tribune, he will be 'in town' without reading the Democrat—but he who tries to get on without the Home Journal, plods along as if he had no feet."

Littell's Living Age. CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER. Memoirs of the Baroness D'Oberkirch; Irish Songs; The Author of Margaret Maitland; My Novel or Varieties in English Life; St. John's Village Life in Egypt; An Opium Factory; Preserved Meats and Meat Biscuits; Burke's Romance of the Forum; Life and Letters of Mr. Justice Story; Penny W. dom.

The firing of cannon on Wednesday and Thursday was by Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, who were in hopes to discover the body of their former commander, Col. A. G. Smith, who was 'drowned from off the Lowell Railroad bridge a few evenings since.

along with one shoe off—a loss not supplied by the fact of his having the other shoe on. Morris & Willis furnish just those criticisms on art and music—those choice selections from the best writers, and those 'insightings' into the heart of society, which no other editors can, or at any rate, which no others do. So we say to our friends, take the Home Journal, and thus be weekly reminded, that, in the words of their prospectus—"It is not all of life to get a living."

DENTISTRY AND DENTAL SURGERY. The successful advancement of the above branches have, within the last few years, more than kept pace with those astonishing improvements which have distinguished the present age. Formerly, we thought ourselves fortunate if a defective tooth was safely extracted, or its decayed cavity secured from the encroachment of that severe and unpitiable pain—the toothache. It seemed also impossible for invention or the appliances of art to furnish even a temporary supply for those unsightly vacuums, which so embarrass as well as disfigure the appearance of the mouth. Things are now quite different. We saw a few days since, says the Boston Traveller, a complete set of artificial teeth for both the upper and lower jaw, imbedded in a gold plate and constructed on the principle of atmospheric pressure. They were executed by Dr. Cummings, the celebrated and well known surgical and mechanical dentist, 21 Tremont Row, and formed one of the most beautiful specimens of dental mechanism we have ever seen. They are used not only for purposes of mastication, but are so constructed as to entirely restore a defective enunciation, and to render articulation easy and distinct. The assiduity with which this eminent practitioner has applied himself to the development of dental science, is deserving of the highest commendation.

A HANDFUL OF THE "READY." The yearly redemption of country money by the Suffolk Bank, Boston, is stated, in the Banker's Magazine to be two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or an average of about five millions of dollars per week.

COLDS AND INFLUENZAS. Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, *Jager's Cherry Pectoral* is recommended to such as an efficient and agreeable medicine—sure to relieve them.

HEALTH OF HON. WM. R. KING. Senator Clemens, who has arrived at Baltimore, says while on his way through Alabama, he saw Hon. Wm. R. King, and that his health was greatly improved.

A correspondent of the New York Her Id says:—

Gen. Cushing, of Massachusetts, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and General Pillow, of Tennessee, are the personal friends of General Pierce, and will be provided for, though not in the Cabinet. Cushing will go to France, Seymour to Mexico, and Pillow will be Consul to Liverpool.

DEATH OF BOOTH, THE TRAGEDIAN. Mr. Booth, the tragedian, died a few days ago on board the steamer J. S. Cienoweth, on her passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The body was put into a metallic coffin, and will be forwarded to his friends.

A NEW WESTERN SEMINARY. It is understood that the Trustees of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, (Ohio,) have appointed Miss Pennell, Professor of the Natural Sciences. This young lady, for the last seven years, has been at the head of the female department of the Massachusetts State Normal School, West Newton; and is an accomplished instructress. It will be recollected that Hon. Horace Mann was chosen President of this new Western Seminary, and will be also Professor of Mental, Moral and Political Science.

THOUGHTS FOR PARENTS. The following exhortation is addressed to all persons, parents and tutors, who are charged with the task of education, beseeching them to give serious attention thereto:—

I. Be what the children ought to be.
II. Do what the children ought to do.
III. Avoid what they should avoid.
IV. Aim always, that, not only in the presence of the children, but also in their absence, your conduct may serve them for an example.

Littell's Living Age. CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER. Memoirs of the Baroness D'Oberkirch; Irish Songs; The Author of Margaret Maitland; My Novel or Varieties in English Life; St. John's Village Life in Egypt; An Opium Factory; Preserved Meats and Meat Biscuits; Burke's Romance of the Forum; Life and Letters of Mr. Justice Story; Penny W. dom.

The firing of cannon on Wednesday and Thursday was by Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, who were in hopes to discover the body of their former commander, Col. A. G. Smith, who was 'drowned from off the Lowell Railroad bridge a few evenings since.

Marriages.

In this town, on the 21st ult., by Rev. W. W. Dean, Mr. William Covill to Miss Mary Jane Cleverly.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Joseph W. Carpenter to Miss Sarah B. Fairbanks, both of Foxboro.

In Newton, on the 24th ult., Mr. Francis L. Smith to Miss Mary C. Everett.

In South Reading, on the 30th ult., Mr. John T. Burgess of New York, to Miss Ellen M. Eustis of the former place.

Deaths.

In this town, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Joshua Cleverly, aged 51.

Children! mourn not; Their parents are at rest; Look up in confidence to God, For all he does is best.

In Roxbury, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Lucy H., wife of Mr. Freeman Simpson, aged 41;—on the 30th ult., Miss Evelina W., daughter of Dea. Nathan Watson, aged 37.

In West Roxbury, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Judith Locke, aged 91.

In Boston, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Prof. Austin Phelps of Andover, aged 36.

Special Notices.

CHILDREN'S FAIR. The children of the Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Lunt's Society, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of their Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th.

Members of the Parish, and all who feel an interest in the young, are requested to make such contributions as will most successfully effect the proposed object.

Refreshments, fancy and useful articles, are respectfully solicited.

There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

A part of the evening will be occupied by the children and others in the innocent and healthful amusement of dancing.

The members of Niagara Engine Company are requested to meet at their Hall, next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

All those gentlemen in favor of joining in a course of Assemblies, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A meeting of the Adams Literary Association will be held at their Hall next Monday evening. A punctual attendance is requested. According to arrangements made the last evening, it is expected that one of the members will address the meeting.

Also the public are respectfully invited to attend.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, will be given on Tuesday evening Dec. 7th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Gammett, of Boston.

Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Whiting's Town House Drug Store.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

ALL HANDS ROUND.—There will be a Social Assembly at Washington Hall, Quincy Point, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 8th. Tickets \$7 1/2 cts. Dancing to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—Instruction given in French Worsted Embroidery, by Miss E. E. Adams. Terms for the Twelve raised work \$3.00. Terms for Looped raised work \$3.50. Specimens can be examined at the residence of J. M. Hardwick, Franklin Street, South Quincy.

TOWN MEETING.

NORFOLK ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy: GREETING.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, the 14th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose, viz:—

To give in their votes for a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March, 1853, for District, No. III.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time prefixed for said meeting.

Given under our hands, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1852.

LEWIS BASS,
NOAH CUMMINGS,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB,
Selectmen of Quincy.

A true copy. Attest:—
GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

NORFOLK ss. Quincy, Nov. 29th, 1852. Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, I hereby notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes therein named.

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

Dissolution of Partnership. Business heretofore existing under the firm of H. A. RANSOM & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

H. A. RANSOM,
CHARLES CURTIS,
LEWIS CURTIS.

All persons having demands will please present them, and all persons indebted will please make payment to H. A. Ransom, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

The business will be hereafter conducted under the name of C. & L. CURTIS.

Quincy, December 4, 1852. 49—1f

Cider. The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirrell.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Man Yonthe Calf, Kip and Thick Boots at prices according to quality from 50c to One Case of Men's Calf Boots at 50c to 75c per pair. Women's Extra 50c per pair. Women's Extra 50c per pair. A lot of Women's Mittens and Children's from 25 to \$1.00 per pair. Mens Silk cents. Buck Gloves, \$1.00; Mittens, 25c. Boot and Shoe Pegs with retail with a general assortment of goods by GEO. B. NIGHTINGALE. Repairing done at short notice. CASH PAID FOR OLD RUB.

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852.

Wood and Wood

AT

AUCTION

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday next, December 6th, an

grain of Hard Wood, standing on the lot of the late George W. Beale, Esq., distance from the house of Mr. Ebenezer, and very easy of access.

Also immediately after the sale of the land containing 2 acres; on which will be sold a quantity of wood, consisting of a short distance west of the Purgatory after the sale of the Wood the Land, 4 A be sold without reserve.

L. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852.

GEORGE W. WHITING, agent for the Boston & Lowell Gold Ink for writing, at the borders of Notes, Bills, &c. A. Paint for gilding Frames, &c. Quincy, December 4th 1852.

CAMPBELL LAMPS.

Burners, suitable for windows or

be sold low by C. GILL & Co.

Dec. 4th 1852. 49 Quincy

PAGED ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Loggers &c. Paged or plain of

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852.

COUGH AND CROUP MEDICINE.

Warranted Genuine. Liverwort, Bramble, Pulmonary Balsam, Schenck's Pulmonary, Wistar

Marriages.

In this town, on the 21st ult., by Rev. W. W. Dean, Mr. William Covill to Miss Mary Jane Cleverly.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Joseph W. Carpenter to Miss Sarah B. Fairbanks, both of Foxboro.

In Newton, on the 24th ult., Mr. Francis L. Smith to Miss Mary C. Everett.

In South Reading, on the 30th ult., Mr. John T. Burgess of New York, to Miss Ellen M. Eustis of the former place.

Deaths.

In this town, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Joshua Cleverly, aged 51.

Children mourn not,
Thy parents are at rest;
Look up in confidence to God,
For all he does is best.

In Roxbury, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Lucy H., wife of Mr. Freeman Simpson, aged 41;—on the 30th ult., Miss Evelyn W., daughter of Dr. Nathan Watson, aged 37.

In West Roxbury, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Judith Locke, aged 91.

In Boston, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Prof. Austin Phelps of Andover, aged 36.

Special Notices.

CHILDREN'S FAIR. The children of the Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Lunt's Society, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of their Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th.

Members of the Parish, and all who feel an interest in the young, are requested to make such contributions as will most successfully effect the proposed object.

Refreshments, fancy and useful articles, are respectfully solicited.

There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

A part of the evening will be occupied by the children and others in the innocent and healthful amusement of dancing.

Per order Committee of Arrangements.

The members of Niagara Engine Company are requested to meet at their Hall, next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

All those gentlemen in favor of joining in a course of Assemblies, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A meeting of the Adams Literary Association will be held at their Hall next Monday evening. A punctual attendance is requested. According to arrangements made the last evening, it is expected that one of the members will address the meeting.

Also the public are respectfully invited to attend.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next lecture here the Quincy Lyceum, will be given on Tuesday evening Dec. 7th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Gamett, of Boston.

Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Hitting's Town House Drug Store.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

ALL HANDS ROUND.—There will be Social Assembly at Washington Hall, Society Point, on Wednesday evening next, 8th. Tickets 37 1/2 cts. Dancing to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—Instruction given in French Needlework, by Miss E. E. Adams. Terms for the Tuition raised \$3 00. Terms for Looped raised \$3 50.

Specimens can be examined at the residence of J. M. Hardwick, Franklin Street, South Quincy.

TOWN MEETING.

WOLFES SS. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy: GREETING.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose, to wit:—

To give in their votes for a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for term of two years, from the fourth day of July, 1853, for District No. 11.

Whereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doing thereon, unto the Clerk, on or before the time prefixed said meeting.

Given under our hands, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our 1852.

LEWIS BASS,
NOAH CUMMINGS,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB,
Selectmen of Quincy.

True copy. Attest:—

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

WOLFES SS. Quincy, Nov. 29th, 1852.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, I hereby notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time and place and for the uses therein named.

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

Resolution of Partnership.

Business heretofore existing under the firm of RANDSON & CO., is dissolved this day mutual consent.

H. A. RANDSON,
CHARLES CURTIS,
LEWIS CURTIS.

Persons having demands will please present, and all persons indebted will please pay to H. A. Randson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

Business will be hereafter conducted in the name of C. & L. CURTIS.

Quincy, December 4, 1852. 49—47

The best cider that can be found in the State, is at C. P. Tirello, and sold at 10¢ per gallon.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Mens, Boys and Youth's Calf, Kip and Thick Boots and Shoes at prices according to quality from 50 cts to \$3.50.

One Case of Mens Calf imitation Boots with Rubbers to fit for \$3.00 per pair. Mens Women and Misses Metallic Rubbers for \$2.62 and 50 cents per pair. Women's Extra Pair Rubbers for 50 cents per pair.

A lot of Women's Misses and Childrens Shoes, from 25 to \$1.00 per pair. Mens Silk Caps 45 cents. Buck Gloves, \$1.00; Mittens .75; Suspenders .25. Boot and Shoe Pegs wholesale or retail with a general assortment of Findings for sale by

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Repairing done at short notice.—
CASH PAID FOR OLD RUBBER.

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 49—4w

Wood and Wood Land

AUCTION!!

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday next, December 6th, an excellent growth of Hard Wood, standing on 6 acres of land of the late George W. Beale, Esq., a short distance from the house of Ebenezer Harmon, and very easy of access.

Also immediately after the sale of the Wood, the land containing 8 acres; on which will remain about 2 acres of young wood will be sold.

Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the above day, 30 lots of Wood on another Wood lot of said Beale a short distance west of the Purgatory Pasture, and after the sale of the Wood the Land, 4 Acres, will be sold without reserve.

L. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 1w

GEORGE W. WHITING, agent for the sale of Boston's Gas, Schenck's Palmolive Syrup, the borders of Notes, Bibles, &c. Also, Gold Faint for gilding Frames, &c.

Quincy, December 4th 1852. 49—4f

CAMPBELL LAMPS. 1 Pair Campbells Burners, suitable for windows or desks, will be sold by

C. GILL & CO., Quincy Bookstore.

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 49—4f

PAGED ACCOUNT BOOKS. Journals, Ledgers, &c. Paged or plain of good manufacture, for sale at the

C. GILL & CO., Quincy Bookstore.

Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 49—4f

COUGH AND CROUP MEDICINES.—Peculiar Honey of Liverwort, Beal's Italian Balsam, Beal's Cherry, Hollis's Balm of America, Miller's Vegetable Expecterant, Richman's Peppermint Balsam and Pills, Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort Tar and Camellia Oil, Brinkley's Extract of Roots, Conine's Syrup of Ginseng and Malva, Fernon's Vegetable Indian Arumum, Jayne's Expecterant, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Myer's Extract Root Root, Atwood's Balm and Warren's Croup Syrup, and various other medicines for similar complaints. For sale by

Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Nov. 27, 1852.

PEAT, MUCK, AND MEADOW-MUD.

The subscriber having purchased about 5 acres of the Furnace Meadow, offers to furnish any quantity of the above articles, from one to a thousand cords at \$2 per cord. The same to be dug, drained and weathered and delivered on Robinson Street near the Engine House, in the West District, in Quincy. The Furnace Meadow contains about 15 acres in the form of a basin, filled with vegetable matter. This matter is thick at the edges and thick in the centre, the bottom not being found with a rod of 16 1/2 feet in length. It was formerly overflowed and formed a good pasture with said Furnace Meadow. The peat was in full blast, according to Ferdinand George, Esq., more than two centuries ago, and the remains may still be seen in the Eastern part of the Hall Cemetery, with the Chimney, Scoria and fragments of the ore made use of.

Peat, Muck and Meadow-Mud are found to consist more or less of mineral and earthy matter, composed principally of Carbon and the elements of water, and these elements united in different proportions form various compounds, known as Humus, Guano, Mould, Ulinin, Humus, Coal of Humes, Clarin, Apotheme, Humus, Geat, Ulinin, Ulinin, and Apotheme Acids &c.

Dry Peat is found to be a good absorbent. According to Schubler, it stands at the head of all substances for absorbing and retaining moisture and the gaseous food of Plants. And Dr. Jackson says: "that 100 pounds of Peat, with 20 pounds of Gypsum will absorb in an inorganic form, all the urine of four persons a year."

Practical men agree with men of Science, in their estimates of the value of Peat as the base of composts. Messrs. Phinney and Haggard, and the Earl of Dundonald, Lord Meadlowbank, say that, "a compost made of three parts of Peat, and one of stable manure, is equal in value to its bulk of clear stable dung, and is more permanent in its effects."

Peat Charcoal is also found to absorb moisture, and to remove the fetor from decaying organic matter;—but according to Prof. Way, it does not retain the volatile elements with the tenacity of Peat, or Alumina. But in the reduction of Peat to ashes, the mineral elements are concentrated, and the product is found by analysis to be rich in these elements, and apparently, without the least impairing the power of absorbing and retaining those that are volatile.

The good properties of the ashes of Peat, as an absorbent and deodorizer, were well understood by Lillie, the Father of Agricultural Chemistry, he says, "perhaps the best and most practical method of fixing the ammoniacal salts of urine and night soil, is to mix them with the ashes of Peat or Coal. The night soil should be mixed thoroughly with the ashes and exposed to the air to dry. The disagreeable smell is thus quickly removed, and a pulverulent manure obtained, which can be applied to the fields with facility."

It may be seen by glance at the present state of Agriculture, that there are two great resources for the improvement of our soils, which remain undeveloped. Dr. Lee estimates that one third of the animal manure is now wasted, and nearly all the night soil. And according to the last returns, Massachusetts alone contains more than half a million of acres of Peat and low land soils which remain unclaimed. And these consist principally of nutritive matter, the undecomposed residue of a thousand crops—which has been withdrawn from circulation and locked up—and is not available as the food of plants in its present condition. Were the elements contained in this matter, set free by decomposition and united with the manure that is thrown away, and both returned to the earth and stored there from whence they came—can there be a doubt that it might increase indefinitely the productive power of our soils and thereby contribute greatly to the agricultural resources of the State?

S. WILLARD.

Furnace Meadow, Dec. 4, 1852. 49—4w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Insolvent Notice.

BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the County of Norfolk. The second meeting of the creditors of

AMORSE MERRITT,

of Milton, in said county, Houewright, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the twenty-seventh day of December inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the estate of said Insolvent Debtor.

December 4th 1852. SETH ADAMS. 49—3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. Roxbury, November 23d 1852.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the County of Norfolk, has issued a Warrant against the Estate of

ELIPHALET BAKER, of Roxbury,

in said County, Merchant, late partner in the firm of E. Baker & Co., consisting of said Baker and George C. Benson and of said Baker and Nathaniel Bates, an Insolvent Debtor, and the said E. B. Baker, a party debtor, a party debtor, the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any Property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, at the office of John W. May, Esq., in said Roxbury on the eleventh day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

THOMAS ADAMS.

Dec. 4. 49—4w Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Sanger.

Insolvent Notice.

BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the County of Norfolk.

The third meeting of the creditors of

WILLIAM R. WILD,

of Braintree in said County of Norfolk, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a Court of Insolvency at said Commissioner's office, in Quincy, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

ELIJAH F. HALL, Assignee.

Weymouth, Nov. 27, 1852. 48—3w

Insolvency.

THE third meeting of the creditors of

FRANKLIN BURR,

Manufacturer, of Roxbury, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of John W. May, in said Roxbury on the twenty-fourth day of December next at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

ALFRED B. ELY, Assignee.

Nov. 27th 1852. 48—1w

Insolvent Notice.

BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk.

The third meeting of the creditors of

AMOS R. WOODS,

of D. Rehster in said County an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a Court of Insolvency at said Commissioner's office, in Quincy, on the twentieth day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Assignee.

Quincy, Nov. 29th 1852. 47—3w

Insolvent Notice.

BEFORE WILLIAM S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the County of Norfolk. The third meeting of the creditors of Benjamin Holbrook, of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at said Commissioner's office in Quincy, on the tenth day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

ABNER HOLBROOK, Assignee.

Weymouth, Nov. 18th 1852. 47—3w

AMANDINE, for chapped hands and tender faces of ladies and gentlemen. It is warranted as a certain remedy, for the above complaints, with which so many are afflicted, during the winter season. It is perfectly safe and simple in its application and the price only 25 cents, for sale by

Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Nov. 27th 1852.

JUD'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE

For chapping without sewing; forming a smooth coating over them, impervious to air and water, much superior to the healing properties of any other plaster, and as elastic as not to impede the motion of a joint; an excellent remedy also, for Burns, Scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price—25 cents per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy, Nov. 27, 1852. 48—4f Agent for Quincy.

DR. SOULE'S ORIENTAL SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS. These Pills have gained for themselves the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other Pills or family medicine yet discovered, as evinced by certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. As a remedy for Bilious complaints, Liver affections and Jaundice, there is no medicine which supercedes these valuable Pills.

These Pills stand unrivalled for their superior tonic, cleansing, and health-inspiring qualities, in cleansing the system from all humors, abscesses, tumors and white swellings. For testimonials or certificates please call at the Town House Drug Store and get a pamphlet of

GEORGE W. WHITING,

Who is sole Agent for these Pills in Quincy

FIGURED GALLOONS, SHAWL BORDERS, &c.

No. 105 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAS just received figured, corded and plain Shawl Borders, Blending and whole Silk, Beal's, Shawl Borders, with fringes to match; elegant Silk Pocket Hdkfs; Flag and Bandanna do, real Madras Cravats; fancy Silk Cost and Vest Buttons; Figured Long and Gaiter Buttons; rich Silk Ties and Saddle's Sewing Silk; Angora Gloves; Men's and Women's Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens, plain and lined; Fur and plain Gauntlets; Patent Button Fasteners and large Hooks and Eyes; Worsted Wrappers; Lamb's Wool and Shaker Socks; Angora and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Watch Ribbons and Guard Braids; Wash Leather Socks, Lapland Socks, &c.

November 20th, 1852. 47—3w

FLANNELS FLANNELS.—White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Green and Blue mixed Flannels, twill and plain. A large assortment just received and for sale at the lowest prices. Good Red twill Flannels 25 cents per yard.

GEORGE SAVIL & CO, Washington St., Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42—4f

BOSTON CARDS.

October, 1852.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and all others going to Boston for supplies, are respectfully invited to give their attention to, and preserve a copy of the following list of Business Cards.

REMOVAL!

GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Silks, Merinos, Linens, Muslins, Laces, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c. Have now removed to their new Warehouse, 275 Washington Street,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE WINTER STREET, and would inform purchasers of the above Goods in any quantity, that we possess every advantage that Importing our Goods, and a close attendance on the Auction sales can give us.

All our Goods will be found as low as the lowest market price; and, in many cases, considerably lower; and occupying the whole building on our new premises, we are enabled to meet the wants of our increased business.

Former customers will please notice our removal, and call on us at our new Warehouse.

GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.,

275 WASHINGTON STREET.

DAGUERRETYPE, MASONRY & SILS-BEE, (Successors to Chas.) 229 1/2 Washington St., have the largest Skylights, Superior Instruments and Apparatus, and is the most extensive Daguerreotype establishment in the world.

S. MASONRY, G. M. SILS-BEE.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD. Patent Improved Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, manufactured and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by

GEORGE L. STEARNS & CO., 23 WATER ST., (opposite Simmon's Block), Boston.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY. No. 52 Washington St., Boston. Printing Types, and all other kinds of Printing Materials, of a superior quality, at the lowest prices, for sale as above, by PHILLIPS & DALTON, (Successors to S. N. Dickinson.)

Fashionable Furniture Manufacturer. G. D. WHITMORE, 342 Washington St., Boston.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO. NEWARK, N. J. Capital \$1,381,000. Office Boston Avenue, 17 State Street.

J. B. PRINCE, Agent & Attorney, Medical Examiner.—D. H. STORER, M. D., 14 Winter Street.

Thomas R. Sewall, BROKER. Purchases and sells STOCKS at usual Commission Office No. 59 State Street. Under Manufacturers' Insurance Office.

Embroidery Work. Of every description, executed at the shortest notice, and in the highest style of the Art, by Mrs. L. A. BUSTED, 200 Harrison Avenue. Orders from the country solicited, and promptly attended to.

Hotels. HANSON'S HOTEL, J. L. HANSON, 15 Tremont Row. PAVILION, M. J. Brockway, 185 Hanover & 2 Fleet street.

GEORGE W. EATON, wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Apples, POTATOES, &c.

Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded punctually by express or otherwise.

NO. 1 MERCHANTS ROW, Corner of State Street, BOSTON. Nov. 20th 1852. 47—4w

STRAYED away from the premises of the subscriber, a large Wild Goose, weighing near twenty-five pounds, and has one wing cut to prevent him from flying. Whoever will return, or give information where the goose can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. Also, a lot of Lumber has been picked up by wreckers in the waters of the Quincy Canal, and if persisted in, their names will be published, and means taken to prevent it.

NATHANIEL WHITE.

Quincy, Nov. 20th 1852. 47—4f

COAL! COAL!!

Now Landing from Schooner REBECCA, a cargo of

Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.

For sale at Brackett's Wharf, Quincy.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.

Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

TO LET.

ONE half of a two-story House, situated on Granite Street, within two minutes' walk of the Depot. For further particulars apply to

NATHAN H. WHITE.

Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 36—4f

TO LET.

THE Store corner of Washington and Coddington Sts. in the Rear of the Stone Temple recently occupied as a Grain Store. Apply to

MRS. HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, Sept. 18th 1852. 28—4f

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A House at the corner of School and Summer Street, formerly known as the Gay place.

NATH'L WHITE.

ap 17t

HOUSE TO LET.

A House suitable for two families in the corner of Sea and Canal Streets. There is a good garden and well of water attached. For further particulars inquire of HENRY A. C. ADAMS.

Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852. 46—4f

DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES.

T. W. HARTSHORN,

Would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, wishing to procure likenesses of themselves, or friends that they can obtain beautiful and correct Pictures in style unsurpassed by any in the city, or country, by calling at his Saloon, in Quincy, opposite D. BAXTER & CO'S, where he will remain a short time.

Please call and examine specimens.

N. B. With regard to dress, dark drapery is decidedly best.

Clocks and Timepieces Cleaned and Repaired in a workmanlike manner.

LUMBER, COAL,

Wood, Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand.

HAVING made extensive arrangements in our business. We are now ready to furnish all who may give us a call for any of the above articles at all times in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

A good stock of Coal and Wood and a large stock of

DRY LUMBER,

now on hand and for sale at a fair price at Quincy Canal and Bent's Wharf, Quincy.

NATHANIEL WHITE.

Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

J. HOLDEN, JR. Has just received another Case of those EXTRA HEAVY

Patent Lever Watches, Direct from Liverpool, where they were made expressly to his order, and warranted.

He has now on hand a larger assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND Silver-Ware Goods, than can be found in any other Store in the vicinity of Boston, all of which will be sold at less than Wholesale prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45—2m

HOMOEOPATHY. C. F. FRITCHE, M. D., Surgeon & Accoucher, TURNPIKE STREET, (GLOVER'S CORNER), DORCHESTER.

FROM Prussia, in Europe, he came to inform the afflicted that he had come through a course of studies in Medicine for 12 years, at the first University in Europe.

His treatment is therefore quite new, simple and most sure, as it is entirely after the new school, and after the method of the celebrated Dr. J. H. G. Jahr, of Paris. He has paid close attention to all the discoveries and experiments made heretofore in the art of healing and medicine, and uses them with great success; and there is no disease, internal or external, which cannot be cured by his new, improved and sure treatment.

His new, and in this country, but very little known, treatment, after the new school, will take many with surprise, but after the next hour, will convince them of the wisdom and benefit of the medicine, he has since his stay in this country, cured the most dangerous cases with great success, and one trial will fully satisfy the patient. F. warrants the cure of all diseases which he undertakes.

The deficiency of acquaintance in this country induced him to this publication to enlarge his professional practice; but the chief motive was to aid and assist diseased and suffering mankind—to introduce the new and genuine medicine and its treatment, by which, if with a skillful hand applied, many of the most fatal diseases, which have hitherto been life spared to an old age.

Please take notice of the following references: Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. Ketell, Dorchester. Dr. Wm. Wesselhoef, Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl and Dr. Joseph Birnstiel, Boston.

Terms moderate. Medicines put up separately for every disease, after the approved French style, and delivered by the Doctor himself, and the sick visited at all hours of the day and night.

Office Hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

NEWELL'S Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp FEEDER.

A NEW Article warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluids, Lamp Glass, and all other Explosive Compound used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and all other styles of Lamps and Lamp Feeders.

Also—Newell's Aromatic Burning Fluid, an article which burns with a clear and beautiful light, leaving no incrustation upon the wick, being free from grass, smoke, or any disagreeable odor, and entirely destitute of Camphene or Spirits of Turpentine.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the new Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection on which their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them we endeavored without effect, to produce explosions or the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone.

The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts that we are satisfied that risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., AUG. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayers to State of Mass.

For sale by I. W. MUNROE.

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45—4f

Churches, Stores, Dwelling Houses, and all other Buildings both public and private, warmed and ventilated by

Mason & Co's Ventilating Portable FURNACE.

In constructing this Furnace we have spared neither pains or expense in producing a Furnace to meet the wants of every building and occupant of dwellings, who wish to heat their rooms with the best constructed Furnace that the market affords. This Furnace is very compact and contains a very large amount of radiating surface; the gases are thoroughly consumed within the fire-chamber therefore no heat is lost by passing out through the smoke-pipe.

Those desirous of having the Furnace erected, heated, will do well to call and examine our large assortment, at our Furnace, Range and Store Warehouse.

No. 30 Washington Street—A few doors from Cornhill, Boston.

NICHOLAS MASON.

October 2d, 1852. 40—2m

TO LET.

THE Hall over Mr. Gill's Book Store in Quincy, which has been occupied by the Sons of Temperance.

Application may be made to Dr. Brackett or

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. J. BRIGHAM. 45—4f

THE Cabin and Parlor, or Slaves and Masters 50 cents

UN L'E TO M in England, or a Proof that Black's White, 25 cents. For sale at the Quincy BOOK STORE.

October, 30th 1852. 44—3w

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD! THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY!

With a healing balm, we come to greet you.

Take now to possess within yourself, the most soothing, healing, curative properties, and has been exclusively used by the Mexicans for

RHEUMATISM.

Stiffness of Joints or Limbs, and for all kinds of Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Wounds, Hard Lumps, or Tumors, and all kinds of Pain or Inflammation in MAN or BEAST.

The happy combination of this wonderful production of nature with other powerful ingredients, in the Mexican Mustang Liniment, renders it one of the most perfect remedies ever offered to the afflicted. It acts upon scientific principles and finds favor of the Creator, and gives universal satisfaction whenever it is introduced. It has now been about two years before the American public, and over four millions bottles have been sold, in the South and West, and we never heard of a person being dissatisfied.

Elimination of thurt.

It has been cured in Four Weeks! Try one bottle and you will be satisfied.

Price 25, 50 and 81 per bottle.

A. G. BRADY & Co., Proprietors, St. Louis Mo. D. TAYLOR, Jr., General Agent for the New England States, 13 and 15 Hanover Street Boston, to whom all communications for Agencies, &c. must be addressed.

Wilson, Fairbank & Co. Wholesale Agents Boston.

MRS. E. HAYDEN, sole agent for Quincy, August 7, 1852.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD! THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY!

With a healing balm, we come to greet you.

Take now to possess within yourself, the most soothing, healing, curative properties, and has been exclusively used by the Mexicans for

RHEUMATISM.

Stiffness of Joints or Limbs, and for all kinds of Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Wounds, Hard Lumps, or Tumors, and all kinds of Pain or Inflammation in MAN or BEAST.

The happy combination of this wonderful production of nature with other powerful ingredients, in the Mexican Mustang Liniment, renders it one of the most perfect remedies ever offered to the afflicted. It acts upon scientific principles and finds favor of the Creator, and gives universal satisfaction whenever it is introduced. It has now been about two years before the American public, and over four millions bottles have been sold, in the South and West, and we never heard of a person being dissatisfied.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, December 11th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—
Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The President's Message.

President Fillmore delivered his message to the members of the House and Senate on Monday last. It is too long for admission into our columns. It is highly commended by the Whigs for its dignity and high conservative sentiments. The President takes strong grounds against the Filibusters and all designs and movements calculated to break the treaties existing between us and Spain.

He argues at considerable length against the doctrine of Intervention preached by Kossuth and his disciples. He refers to a long list of recommendations in his annual message which were not acted on at the last session. He recommends an alteration of the tariff of 1846, in many points, particularly in regard to the manner of levying duties, that instead of ad valorem, specific duties should be imposed.

He speaks of the death of Daniel Webster in becoming terms of sorrow.

THE LAST NIGHT. The beautiful Dissolving Views and the singing by the Misses Macomber, at the Town Hall this evening, we hope will be fully attended. We do not hesitate to recommend these paintings as fully equal to anything of the kind ever exhibited in this town. The singing by the Twin Sisters is unsurpassed. See advertisement.

Constable Adams has been acquitted before Justice Hall of Weymouth, on the complaint made a few weeks since, for seizing the keg of rum from Keith's restaurant, in this town.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLIES. The first of the course of Assemblies at the Hancock House, will be on Wednesday evening next. We hope there will be a large attendance, for such occasions serve to cheer the heart in the rough struggle of daily toil.

Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., of Boston, will deliver the lecture before the Lyceum on Tuesday evening next.

Isaac T. Thayer, Esq., formerly of this town, a highly esteemed merchant of New York, died suddenly on the 9th inst.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:—

The election on Monday next is no ordinary importance. It addresses itself not to partisan feelings and predilections. The political complexion of the next Administration has been determined, by the choice of Gen. Peirce for the Presidency on and after the fourth of March next, and also by the election of a large number of Democrats to the House of Representatives. The Whigs have no hope of controlling the next Congress, because the people have decided against them by an unmistakable vote. What then remains for us to do? There will be four candidates presented for our suffrages, one only of whom can be elected, and one of whom will most certainly be chosen, because on the second trial to elect Members of Congress the plurality law will prevail. The contest in this District is narrowed down to a choice between Mr. Adams of this town, and Mr. Edmunds of Newton. Mr. Edmunds does business in Boston, is a man of wealth and of respectable reputation. What qualifications he has for a legislator above ordinary men, we know not. I will grant that he is a shrewd, honest and capable business man. I know nothing to the contrary.

But are these the only qualifications requisite for a Member of Congress. I say, no. We want men, not only of integrity and good business habits, but men free from all dependence and connection with great pecuniary interests, which are subject to legislative action and influence. Personal interests will warp the mental vision, however upright may be the man's intentions.

It seems to be univocally conceded that our National legislature has widely departed in its principles of action from the Congresses of the early days of the Republic. It has become corrupt. No one party is responsible for this state of things. Col. Benton, while denouncing the corruption of Congress, exonerates the Whigs from the sole responsibility of the mercenary and unprincipled character of the last and present Congress. The widest schemes of public plunder are unblushingly pressed upon Congress. Every art and device, which men, practised in the ways of stock-jobbing and log-rolling with immense personal interests to gain, can invent, are resorted to with an audacity and recklessness that is truly deplorable.

The leading men in Congress are identified with measures and claims out of which they themselves, in the event of the success of their schemes, are to realize large fortunes. Men, high in official stations, have joined hands with plunderers and extortioners of the

Treasury, and abused the advantages of their position and knowledge, to further designs upon the National Treasury.

Let us vote for a man who is inaccessible to the corrupting influences of Washington. Let us vote for a man whose moral principles are deeply fixed in his heart. Let us vote for a man who will abide by his principles, come weal or woe. Mr. Adams may not have the learning or the dialectic power of his father, but he has inherited his unimpeachable integrity—his love of liberty—his resolute heart, and his unflinching vigilance in the cause of American freedom.

There is another light in which this question ought to be considered. It cannot have escaped the observation of every intelligent man, that the Foreign Relations of our country are rapidly assuming the first place in point of consideration and importance in the attention of the government at Washington. The wonderful increase and extension of our Commerce—penetrating the remotest seas—surpassing that of every people on the globe except Great Britain; and the numerous and constantly increasing questions of international rights and duties—have created a necessity for enlarged and liberal ideas of foreign powers, for an accurate and intimate acquaintance with their past history and present condition and relations with us and each other, and of the principles which ought to guide and govern them. There never was a period when there were so few public men, capable of appreciating the relative position of our country to the rest of the world, and of commanding talents and influence sufficient to give a right direction to the conduct of our foreign relations.

These great and master spirits—Jackson, Adams, Calhoun, Woodbury, Clay, and Webster—have all passed away within a few years. How saddening is the thought!

Of the present generation of public men—how can we here forget the good and great and gifted Rantoul, now alas! no more—Mr. Adams, from his education and experience in public life—from the comprehension and sagacity of his mind, and his invincible integrity, is pre-eminently qualified to take just and enlightened views of the internal and external relations of the country. No man in Massachusetts is more intimately acquainted with the political history of the country. He learned the story of the Revolution and got it by heart, from the lips of his great ancestor, John Adams. At the feet of his illustrious father, John Q. Adams, he has imbibed a knowledge of the public men and political action of parties in the next period of our history.

It has ever been the glory of the Adamses that they have ever been intensely American in feeling. The honor belongs to John Adams of first conceiving the idea of American Independence so far as any public record attests the fact. They never sought to humiliate or degrade their country. Their ambition has ever been to behold America one of the great and leading powers of the earth. They never took part with the enemy or gave him aid and comfort. When a great statesman once said during a debate on a war measure of 1812, that he would not vote a dollar for defence although though the enemy were thundering at the gates of the Capital, J. Q. Adams made answer, "that he had but one more step to take and that was to go over to the enemy."

Mr. Adams, while in both branches of the Legislature of this State, evinced liberality of sentiments and independence of judgment. He was never a strictly party man. While he generally leaned towards the Whigs, he always scorned dictation. There is no servile, slavish element in his nature. So he would show himself in Congress.

Of ardent patriotism and great firmness of purpose—of a heart true as the needle to the pole on the question of human freedom—he would represent this District in the National Legislature, in a manner befitting its historical renown and its constant, unwavering devotion to the rights of man, whatever color or complexion God in his Providence may have given them.

A WHIG OF '76.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Quincy, Dec. 8, 1852.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir:—I am at a loss how to interpret "A Father's" communication in your last number. If he spoke the genuine and undisguised sentiments of his heart, may the Lord have mercy on his soul. He ought to remove from civilized society and dwell in caverns, or with wild beasts. Fear a better principle than love! This idea is shocking, and in conflict with all the teachings of the Savior. I cannot believe the writer meant to avow opinions so repulsive and abhorrent to every humane and generous heart.

The day is fast approaching when the infliction of corporal punishment will be regarded as a relic of a barbarous age. It is becoming less and less frequent, while our school-masters and our schools are becoming better and better.

How is it that the most successful teachers are the most sparing of the rod? How has it come to pass that corporal punishment has gradually gone into disuse in Boston and all places where schools exist in the highest degree of efficiency and perfection? Because the great truth has been learned that kindness and good will are the most pow-

erful agents in subduing refractory spirits—because teachers act more in accordance with the spirit of Christ, which is love. A man who cannot govern his own temper is not fit to have the charge of children. Men go into spasms of anger because their hearts are unsubdued and intensely selfish. A heart full of love to man and God would be grieved and sorrowful, not exasperated and ungovernable, at the waywardness and viciousness of the young. Selfishness is the cause of irascibility—selfishness which cannot bear any infraction of its own sovereign will and pleasure. How often, should we look into our own hearts, would we find the moving cause of our anger to be our unchristened, unsubdued, and wicked passions. Not being right in our own hearts—not being reconciled with our own consciences and with God, in the turmoil and impatience of our own spirits and passions, we vent our feelings in words and acts of unkindness, uncharitableness and injustice to those around us. No, fear is not a better principle than love to govern by.

For The Patriot.

Member of Congress.

Mr. Editor,

I wish to call the attention of the Whig voters of our Congressional District, to the election on Monday next; and to say to them, that, having commenced the glorious work of political reformation in our noble old State, it is their duty to continue and to consummate it. Let them remember that, although the monster Coalition seems to be dead, he has as many heads as hydra, and may yet rear some of them, to the annoyance of the Whig party, unless every member of it is on the alert. This same Coalition exceeds in cunning all political parties that have appeared among us since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Unscrupulous as to measures, it may boast pre-eminence in management, maneuvering, and trickery, in conducting elections, in wheedling the simple, and in calumniating the candidates of its opponents.

Whigs of the Third District, be ye not deluded! You "have scotched the snake," perhaps have killed it: but leave nothing in this cause uncertain. Go to the polls, next Monday, at whatever cost! Leave it not for others to do; nor say that there will be votes enough without yours. This doctrine is dangerous. It has caused a defeat in our party on several different occasions, when a single vote has turned the scale! We may reasonably expect to elect our candidate; but we must work for it. Our wishes alone will never do it.

J. WILEY EDMUNDS, of Newton, is the man—remember; and one who is entitled to your confidence. He is a working-man, who, by his industry, his unspotted integrity, his good judgment, and sound principles, has secured not only a handsome fortune, but—what fortune cannot buy—a character of which a prince might be proud. Wherever he is known, he is respected and beloved. His admirable business talents and large experience, will make him a valuable acquisition to the delegation from Massachusetts, and a welcome member in Congress. He is "an out-and-out Whig," untainted with ultraism or any of the new and ill-defined notions of the various fanatical lights of the day; and may be relied on for those qualities which give entire repose to a mind of constituents, while the Representative is engaged in his public duty.

Let me exhort all the Whigs of our district to be true to themselves, on the day of election, and a triumphant result will be their reward!

WEBSTER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

George Sand.

BY REV. GEO. W. ROGERS.

Madame Maria Aurore Duvendant, better known in this country under the "nom de plume" of Geo. Sand, is one of the most distinguished literary women that France has produced since Madame De Staël.

She is the only daughter of M. Dupin, an officer of the French Army, who was killed when she was a child, by a fall from his horse. Being an orphan she was committed to the care of her grandmother, Madame Dupin, whose name she took. This lady resided in the Province of Berry—and it was here, in a quaint old Chateau that the youthful Marie, now no longer innocent and pure, but developed into the notorious Geo. Sand, spent the first fifteen years of her life.

Here also, amid the revelations of nature, added to the immoral lessons of French philosophy, her mind was fashioned—her character formed—her destiny sealed.

She was, when young, an interesting brunette of noble form, strongly marked features, and haughty expression. She is now a bold, masculine woman who frequently dons male attire when she appears in public and indulges in the luxury of a generous glass of wine and a good cigar. In the garb of a fashionable gentleman, it is said, she once attempted to enter the Chamber of Deputies, when one of the guard planted his musket before her and said significantly—"Monsieur les dames ne passent pas par ici!"

Madame Duvendant is a follower of Rousseau whose principles she unblushingly advocates, although she was educated at the con-

vent of the Dames Anglaises. Shortly after leaving school she became the victim of an unhappy marriage, which is somewhat to be wondered at as she was strikingly beautiful, accomplished and wealthy.

Her husband was many years older than herself—"a retired imperial officer," ugly, stupid, prosaic, while she was bold, ardent, romantic, with a cross of the demon and the angel in her nature, in which the demon strongly preponderated. It was "the eagle mated with the owl;" there was no congeniality of spirit, no oneness, hence bickerings, jealousies, heart-conflicts followed, until she snapped the chains that bound her to her wedded lord and would be master, leaving him to take care of the two children they had been blessed with. After her flight she sought and found admission as a penitent at the convent where she was educated—but did not remain long. Gray walls, dark cloisters, prayers and penances had no charm for her. Hers was a spirit not to be tamed, not to be chained, and while hope allured and pointed to gay scenes, she once more cast herself on the world's broad bosom, to sip its joys and sorrows and forever be free from conventional restraints. We next find her living in an obscure garret as the companion of a young artist who assisted her to bring before the public her first work, entitled "Rose and Blanche, or the Actress and the Nun." This production, like hundreds with which a prolific press teems, had not a name to recommend it and at the time attracted but little notice. It, however, contained passages of thrilling power, so original, so beautiful, that a discriminating publisher was induced to purchase one of her manuscripts, and thus encouraged to write, she has sent out volume after volume under the title of George Sand, a name which she borrowed from her literary paramour before their separation, until she is now acknowledged to be one of the greatest of French novelists. The works of George Sand are all bad in their moral tendency—but the worst is "Indiana." It throws a most beautiful drapery over a hideous form, yet you are fascinated and embrace it. The kiss is poison; it is transmitted to your heart and you feel its power; still you are enchanted as she beckons you forward, until the veil is removed and you see a Syren was your guide. Then, perhaps when near the vortex of woe, you start, you turn lest you step beyond the boundary line of virtue, and transformed into the being you worship, become a Syren too.

For the Patriot.

Boston, Dec. 9, 1852.

Since the ingress of winter, the thermometer has ranged from 60° to 70° and the weather for the most part has been delightful. Business here is still buoyant, and everything gay and lively. The poor are favored by this extraordinary mildness of December. And keen sorrow and suffering from the cruel cold of New England winter, have not the present season, visited the abodes of poverty in our city. The municipal election of Monday next is now the prominent theme with Bostonians. In my last, I submitted the humble opinion, that Mayor Seaver would be re-elected; I still think so; because he has the nomination of the Whig and Anti-Liquor Law parties. The liberal party can probably throw 1500 votes. Besides all this, our naturalized citizens generally will go for Seaver in preference to Dr. J. V. C. Smith. The charges against the present city government are of a grave character. They are these, raising the Mayor's salary from \$2500 to \$4000—the system of license adopted by the Mayor and Aldermen. Turning out Marshal Tukey from office—the removal also of no small number of the Police and other officers. Drunkenness on the part of the Chief of the Police while on duty. The pledge of the Mayor to Bishop Fitzpatrick to give him all he should want if he would aid in Mr. Seaver's election and opposition to the reading of the Bible in common schools. The parties making these charges are known and will be looked after by the friends of Mr. Seaver.

The President's Message was received here, on Tuesday, and has been attentively read ere this, by millions. It is certainly commendable for its conciseness and brevity, but very conservative. As you will not probably publish this document in your hebdomadal, I will glance at some of the topics named therein. Webster's death is appropriately noticed. The fishery difficulties with England are in a train of amicable settlement, owing in great measure, he thinks to the wise management of Hon. Abbot Lawrence our minister to Great Britain.

The affairs of Cuba continue in an "uneasy condition." The denial of the Governor General to allow the mails and passengers of our steamers to be landed at Havana, "has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid." England and France have recently invited the United States to become a party to a tri-partite convention to disavow now and for the future all intentions to obtain possession of Cuba. This invitation has been, I think, wisely declined by our government. But the President regards the annexation of Cuba to the United States at this time, as a most serious evil. The Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Costa Rica treaties, are referred to. The right of way across the Isthmus is not yet settled. The President yields the Lobos Islands to the sovereignty of Peru.

He thinks well of the Japan expedition, &c., recommends a change in the tariff from ad-valorem to discriminating duties.

Our finances are in a prosperous condition, and the nation fast getting out of debt. The receipts in the treasury over the expenditures are nearly fifteen million dollars, which go to pay off the national debt. Imports, \$207,240,101. Exports exclusive of specie \$167,065,937.

In your last weeks Patriot, it was stated that the Hon. Benjamin F. Hallet might be a candidate for the Collectorship of Boston. He has also been thought of by the Democracy for still higher stations, and I would not be surprised to see him a member of President Pierce's Cabinet. Mr. Hallet is favorably known throughout the nation as a firm and unflinching Democrat, and would fill any office he may be called to, with honor to himself and his country.

Gossip.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.

Arrived, this morning, steamship Philadelphia, with the mails to the 16th ult.

The P. sailed in company with the Illinois to New York, with \$2,350,000 on freight.

The city of Sacramento was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Many lives were lost.

Destructive fires had also occurred at San Francisco and Marysville.

Pierce's majority in California is 16,000.

CHAMBERS' POCKET MISCELLANY.—We have received from Pettridge & Co. Vol. 8 of this valuable work. It contains a very interesting Life of Mary Stuart, which is worth the price of the book. Also much other instructive matter. For sale by Gill & Co.

The Whig Review for December contains a series of articles of great interest and value to politicians of every kind, besides a life-like portrait of Daniel Webster. The first article is by Professor Felton, on the late Daniel Webster. It was written before his decease. The Foreign Policy of the incoming Administration; Mormonism in Illinois; The Art and Mystery of blowing your own trumpet; The Passions and Intelligences of Men; A Political Letter to a Friend in the Country, or What Shall we do, and several other articles of interest, constitute an intellectual feast of the highest enjoyment.

The Whig Review ought to have fifty subscribers in Quincy.

A PICTURE SHEET FOR CHRISTMAS.—We have received from D. H. Day, publisher of the "Brother Jonathan," 48 Beekman street, New York, the mammoth double-sheet Christmas number of that renowned paper. It is full of finely executed pictures suitable to the holiday season. Among them the fortunes and misfortunes of the Christmas Turkey, and the way the Christmas Pudding is made and disposed of, stand prominent. Indeed, this year's Jonathan seems to have in it a richer variety of large and showy engravings than usual. It is very neatly printed, and is cheap at 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar—which is the subscription price.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.—A book with seventy fine engravings, for twenty-five cents, indispensable to all persons who expect to visit Boston in 1853, will be forthcoming in a few days, and can be had at all the Book-stores and Periodical Depots in New England besides many places "out West." Call for the Boston Almanac, containing a complete Business Directory; a Map of Boston as it is now and as it was a hundred and thirty years ago; the State Legislature, and Congress, politically classified; County Officers; General Events, and any amount of other useful information. The work is issued by Damrell & Moore and George Coolidge, from their extensive Printing and Binding establishment, (No. 16 Devonshire street, adjoining the Exchange Coffee House) and is executed in a style much superior to any former number. Published by John P. Jewett & Co., the enterprising publishers of Uncle Tom's Cabin, to whom all orders should be addressed.

That lady who took those miniature cases and frame from the saloon of Mr. Hartshorn, is requested to return the same, having retained them an unreasonable length of time.

Mr. Hartshorn would also give notice, that he will remain, at the solicitations of friends, a short time longer. Those wishing for a miniature will do well to call immediately.

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

Sterling's Cloister Life of Charles V.; A "Splendid" Writer; "The New Reformation;" Profit of Young Ministers from other Men's Labors; The Opium Trade; Cornish Church-yard by the Severn Sea; A Homoeopathic Miracle; Who was Junius; Madame De Staël; Miss Sinclair's Beatrice; The Famine Time; What would be at Stake in a General War—Silence is Peace—Turkish Question—France and the East; Louis Napoleon and Abd-el-Kader.

Every man cherishes in his heart some object—some shrine at which his adoration is paid unknown to his fellow mortals—unknown to all save his God.

Special Notices

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at LIBERTY HALL, on Friday Evening December 17th 1852.

Managers.
WILLIAM FRENCH,
JOHN HALL, JR.,
GEORGE HOBART.
Music, Fuller's Band.
Tickets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
All lovers of dancing are invited to attend

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at the HANCOCK HOUSE, on Wednesday Evening December 15th 1852.

Managers.
H. A. RANSOM,
THOMAS TILDEN,
F. DAVIS,
JONATHAN JAMESON,
JAMES WHITE.
Tickets \$2.00. To commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

ALL HANDS ROUND.—There will be a Social Assembly at Washington Hall, Quincy Point, on Tuesday evening next, Dec. 14th. Tickets 37 1-2 cts. Dancing to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.
All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

CHILDREN'S FAIR. The children of the Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Lunt's Society, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of their Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th.

Members of the Parish, and all who feel an interest in the young, are requested to make such contributions as will most successfully effect the proposed object.

Refreshments, fancy and useful articles, are respectfully solicited.
There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

A part of the evening will be occupied by the children and others in the innocent and healthful amusement of dancing.

Per order Committee of Arrangements.
A meeting of the Adams Literary Association will be held at their Hall next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

According to arrangements made the last evening, it is expected that one of the members will address the meeting.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—the next lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, will be given on Tuesday evening Dec. 14th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, by Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., of Boston. Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Whiting's Town House Drug Store.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

NOTICE.—There will be a Social Temperance Festivity at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening Dec. 22. Good Speakers have been engaged, and also an excellent Glee Club for the occasion. There will be a full Band of Music, and also a Quadrille Band for Dancing, and other amusements incident on such occasions.

The friends of Temperance, and all who feel an interest are invited to send in refreshments for the tables &c. The public are respectfully invited to attend; for everything will be done to make the evening pass agreeably to all, as on former occasions.

A prize will be given for the best contribution.
N. B. Arrangements have been made for the proper care of clothing, &c.

Per order of Quincy State Division S. of T. E. H. STABBECK,
Sec'y of Committee of Arrangements.

TOWN MEETING.

NORFOLK ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy:—

GREETING.
In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, the thirteenth day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose, viz:—

To give in their votes for a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March, 1853, for District, No. III.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time prefixed for said meeting.

Given under our hands, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1852.

LEWIS BASS,
NOAH CUMMINGS,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB,
Selectmen of Quincy.

A true copy. Attest:—

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

NORFOLK ss. Quincy, Nov. 29th, 1852.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, I hereby notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes therein named.

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

Marriages.

At South Boston, 7th inst., by Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Mr. Lucius H. Weirbridge to Miss Mary E. Dunn.
At Roxbury, 24th ult., Mr. Alfred Ritchie to Miss Catherine Reid. By Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, Mr. Horace Lathrop, of Boston, to Miss Caroline Field.
At Weymouth, 2d inst., Mr. George F. Collier to Miss Lucy Ann White.

Deaths.

In Randolph, Nov. 14th, Peter Burrell, of this town, aged 88 years and 11 months.
In Dedham, 27th ult., Hon. William Ellis, aged 72.
In Hingham, Mr. Edward Wilder, of S. Hingham, 72.
At Cohasset, Mrs. Betsey Stockbridge, 81; Mrs. Susannah Coleman, 92.
At Shasta, Lower Springs, Cal., Oct. 14th, Mr. George Nixon, of Roxbury, Mass. 47.

New Advertisements

For Sale.

WILL be sold if applied for soon 6 Wood land, the wood is principally and Walnut, very thrifty and about 1 groth.
Information to be had by applying to
GEORGE H. FRENCH,
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852.

Store to Let.

THE Store in the rear of the Stone T formerly occupied as a Confectionary J. & H. H. FAX
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852.

Tenements to Let.

TWO tenements suitable for small families J. & H. H. FAX
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852.

37 1-2 cents.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, complete Volume for thirty-seven and a half at the Quincy Bookstore.
Dec. 11th 1852.

SPERMATIC CANDLES, of various for Christmas and the holidays, just and for sale by Mrs. E. HAY
Quincy, December 11th 1852.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Perry & Co's

Unrivalled and popular Exhibition at ing Views! and Pyramic Fires!
The Proprietors most respectfully announce the citizens of Quincy, and vicinity, will give one of their Grand Exhibitions, Town Hall, this evening, December 11th. In connection with this Exhibition, the MACOMBER'S, the twin Sisters will give a variety of their pleasing Songs, Duets. During the evening the Hall will be illuminated with the Oxy Hydrogen, and Mond Light.
To conclude with a grand display of Cities, and Pyramic Fires. Tickets 12 1-2 Doors open at a quarter before seven. Quincy, December 11.

DAGUERRETYPE

MINIATURE

T. W. HARTSHORN,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, to procure likenesses of themselves, or that they can obtain beautiful and Pictures in style unsurpassed by any city, or country, by calling at his Studio Quincy, opposite D. BAXTER & Co., where he will remain a short time.

Please call and examine specimens. N. B. With regard to dress, darkness is decidedly best.

Clocks and Timepieces Cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner.

TO LET.

THE Farm in Quincy, well known as the MOUNT VOLLASTON, Possession given on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms, please apply to Capt. LEVI S. BASS, Granite Street.

SPEECHES OF HAYNE AND WEBSTER in the United States Senate on the Motion of Mr. Foote, January 1850. For sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Dec. 11th 1852.

GREAT SALE OF WOOD AT AUCTION!
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th. day of December at 9 o'clock A. M., a large number of wood, standing on land of Hon. Charles Sumner, about 3-4 mile east of the Paragon ture; consisting of a large growth of Hard and Chestnut Wood.

Those wishing to purchase good market or fencing stuff will do well to attend the N. B. If stormy, sell the next fair day. Enquire of Lewis Bass, or of the Auctioneer, L. G. HORTON, Auctioneer Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Cal, Kip and Thick Boots and at prices according to quality from 50 cents to 1.00. One Case of Men's Calf imitation Boots Rubbers to fit for \$5.00 per pair. Men's and Miss

Special Notices

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at LIBERTY HALL, on Friday Evening December 17th 1852.

Managers.
WILLIAM FRENCH,
JOHN HALL, JR.,
GEORGE HOBART.

Musical.
Fuller's Band.
Tickets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at the HANCOCK HOUSE, on Wednesday Evening December 15th 1852.

Managers.
H. A. RANSOM,
THOMAS TILDEN,
F. DAVIS,
JONATHAN JAMESON,
JAMES WHITE.

Tickets \$2.00. To commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

ALL HANDS ROUND.—There will be a Social Assembly at Washington Hall, Quincy Point, on Tuesday evening next, Dec. 14th. Tickets 37 1/2 cts. Dancing to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

CHILDREN'S FAIR. The children of the Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Lunt's Society, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of their Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th.

Members of the Parish, and all who feel an interest in the young, are requested to make such contributions as will most successfully effect the proposed object.

Refreshments, fancy and useful articles, are respectfully solicited.

There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

A part of the evening will be occupied by the children and others in the innocent and healthful amusement of dancing.

Per order Committee of Arrangements.

A meeting of the Adams Literary Association will be held at their Hall next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

According to arrangements made the last evening, it is expected that one of the members will address the meeting.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, will be given on Tuesday evening Dec. 14th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, by Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., of Boston.

Tickets to sell at C. Gill & Co. and at Whiting's Town House Drug Store.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

NOTICE.—There will be a Social Temperance Festival at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening Dec. 22. Good Speakers have been engaged, and also an excellent Glee Club for the occasion. There will be a Band of Music, and also a Quadrille Band for Dancing, and other amusements incident to such occasions.

The friends of Temperance, and all who feel an interest are invited to send in refreshments for the tables &c. The public are respectfully invited to attend; for everything will be done to make the evening pass agreeably to all, as on former occasions.

A prize will be given for the best contribution.

N. B. Arrangements have been made for the proper care of clothing, &c.

E. H. STANBACH, Sec'y of Committee of Arrangements.

TOWN MEETING.

NORFOLK SS. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy: GREETING.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, the thirtieth day of December next, at seven o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose, viz:—

To give in their votes for a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March, 1853, for District No. III.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time prefixed in the said meeting.

Given under our hands, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our said, 1852.

LEWIS BASS,
NOAH CUMMINGS,
BRYANT R. NEWCOMB,
Selectmen of Quincy.

A true copy. Attest:—
GEORGE H. FRENCH, Constable.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

WILL be sold if applied for soon 6 Acres of Wood land, the wood is principally Oak, and Walnut, very thrifty and about 15 years growth.

Information to be had by applying to
GEORGE H. FRENCH,
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852. 50—1f

Store to Let.

THE Store in the rear of the Stone Temple, formerly occupied as a Confectionary.
J. & H. H. FAXON.
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852. 50—1f

Tenements to Let.

TWO tenements suitable for small families.
J. & H. H. FAXON.
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852. 50—1f

37 1/2 cents.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, complete in one Volume for thirty-seven and a half cents, at the Quincy Bookstore.
Dec. 11th 1852. 50—3w

SPERMATIC CANDLES, of various sizes, for Christmas and the holidays, just received and for sale by
Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, December 11th 1852.

Perry & Co's

Unrivalled and popular Exhibition of Dissolving Views! and Pyramic Fires!

The Proprietors most respectfully announce to the citizens of Quincy, and vicinity, that they will give one of their Grand Exhibitions, at the Town Hall, this evening, December 11th 1852.

In connection with this Exhibition, the Misses, MACOMBER'S, the twin Sisters will perform a variety of their pleasing Songs, Duets &c.

During the evening the Hall will be brilliantly illuminated with the Oxy Hydrogen, or Drummond Light.

To conclude with a grand display of Comedies, and Pyramic Fires, Tickets 12 1/2 cents. Doors open at a quarter before seven.
Quincy, December 11th 1852. 1w

DAQUERRETYPE MINIATURES.

T. W. HARTSHORN,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, wishing to procure likenesses of themselves, or friends that they can obtain beautiful and correct Pictures in style unsurpassed by any in the city, or country, by calling at his Saloon, in Quincy, opposite D. BAXTER & CO'S, where he will remain a short time.

Please call and examine specimens.
N. B. With regard to dress, dark drapery is decidedly best.

Clocks and Timepieces Cleaned and Repaired in a workmanlike manner.

TO LET.

THE Farm in Quincy, well known by the name of the MOUNT WOLLASTON farm, Possession given on the first of April next.

For further particulars and terms, please to apply to Capt. LEWIS BASS, Granite Street.

SPEECHES OF HAYNE AND WEBSTER, in the United States Senate on the Resolution of Mr. Foote, January 1850. For sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

Dec. 11th 1852. 50—3w

GREAT SALE OF WOOD AT AUCTION!!!

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., a large number of lots of Wood, standing on land of Hon. Charles F. Adams, amounting to 3-4 mile west of the Purgetary Pasture; consisting of a large growth of Hard, Pine, and Chestnut Wood.

Those wishing to purchase good market Wood, or feeling that it will do well to attend the sale, will do well to attend the sale.

N. B. If stormy, sale the next fair day.
Enquire of Lewis Bass, or of the Auctioneer, L. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Dec. 11th 1852. 1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Men's, Boys and Youth's Calf, Kip and Thick Boots and Shoes at prices according to quality from 50 cts to \$3.50.

One Case of Men's Calf imitation Boots with Rubbers to fit for \$3.50 per pair. Men's, Women's and Misses Metallic Rubbers for 50 cents per pair. Women's Extra Para Rubbers for 35 cents per pair.

A lot of Women's, Misses and Children's Shoes from 25 to \$1.00 per pair. Men's Silk Caps 45 cents. Buck Gloves, \$1.00; Mittens .75; Suspenders .25. Best and Shoe Pegs wholesale or retail with a general assortment of Findings for sale by
GEO. B. NIGHTINGALE.

Repairing done at short notice. CASH PAID FOR OLD RUBBER.
Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 49—4w

GEORGE W. WHITING, agent for the sale of Bessmer's Gold Ink for writing, for gilding the borders of Notes, Bills, &c. Also, Gold Varnish for gilding Frames, &c.
Quincy, December 4th 1852. 49—1f

PAGED ACCOUNT BOOKS, Journals, Ledgers &c. Paged or plain of good manufacture, for sale at the
BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 49—1f

COUGH AND CROUP MEDICINES.—Peculiar Cough of Liverwort, Brand's Indian Pulmonary Balm, Schenck's Balsamic Syrup, Winter's Balsam Wild Cherry, Bollen's Balm of America, Miller's Vegetable Expecterant, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, and Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort and Cane Sugar, Rogers' Syrup of Extract of Roots, Conine's Syrup of Ginseng and Marsh-Mallows, Fernald's Vegetable Indian Arum, Jayne's Expectant, Jewett's Pulmonary Balm, Myer's Extract Rock Rose, Atwood's Dunbar's and Warren's Croup Syrup, and various other medicines for similar complaints. For sale by
Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, Nov. 27, 1852.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Massenger's Notice.

Norfolk ss. Quincy, December 7th 1852.

WM. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the said County of Norfolk, has issued a warrant against the Estate of JOEL HOLBROOK, of Randolph,

in said County, Trader, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy, on the 4th day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of Debts and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.
December 11th 1852. 50—4w

Insolvent Notice.

BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk.

The second meeting of the creditors of DANAR R. MOORE, of West Roxbury, in said County of Norfolk, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a Court of Insolvency at said Commissioner's office, in Quincy, on the fourteenth day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

ELIJAH F. HALL, Assignee.
November 10th 1852. 50—1w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Norfolk ss. Probate Office, Dec 4th A D 1852.

UPON the petition of Noah Torrey, of Weymouth praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of IRA DERBY, late of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, yeoman deceased,

Ordered, That said petitioner notify and cite all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the first day of January A D 1853, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by causing this order to be published once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot printed in Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
December 11th 1852. 50—3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Massenger's Notice.

Norfolk ss. Quincy, December 7th 1852.

WM. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the said County of Norfolk, has issued a warrant against the Estate of ENOCH FRENCH, of Randolph,

in said County, Trader, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy, on the twenty-third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.
Dec. 11, 1852. 50—2w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Massenger's Notice.

Norfolk ss. Quincy, Dec. 6th 1852.

WM. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the said County of Norfolk, has issued a warrant against the Estate of JACOB A. EWELL, of Quincy,

in said County, Housewright, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy, on the third day of January at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.
Dec. 11th 1852. 50—3w

Insolvent Notice.

BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk.

The second meeting of the creditors of AMBROSE MERRITT, of Milton, in said County, Housewright, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the twenty-seventh day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the estate of said Insolvent Debtor, and he hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Debtor, to meet at the office of said Assignee, at the Court Room, in Quincy, on the 27th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

SETH ADAMS.
December 4th 1852. 49—3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Massenger's Notice.

Norfolk ss. Roxbury, November 23d 1852.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the said County of Norfolk, has issued a warrant against the Estate of ELIPHALET BAKER, of Roxbury,

in said County, Merchant, late partner in the firm of E. Baker & Co., consisting of said Baker and George C. Besson and of said Baker and Nathaniel Bates, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, at said Commissioner's office, in Quincy, on the third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

ELIJAH F. HALL, Assignee.
Weymouth, Nov. 27, 1852. 48—3w

In Insolvency.

THE third meeting of the creditors of FRANKLIN BURR, Manufacturer, of Roxbury, an insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of John W. May, in said Roxbury, on the twenty-fourth day of December next at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

ALFRED B. ELY, Assignee.
Nov. 27th 1852. 48—1w

Insolvency Notice.

BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk.

The third meeting of the creditors of AMOS R. WOODS, of Dorchester in said County an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a court of Insolvency at said Commissioner's office, in Quincy, on the twentieth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

GEO. THOMPSON, Assignee.
Quincy, Nov. 20th 1852. 47—3w

BOSTON CARDS.

October, 1852.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and all others going to Boston for supplies, are respectfully invited to give their attention to, and preserve a copy of the following list of Business Cards.

Daniel J. Carruth, DEALER IN Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Wines, ALE, PORTER, CIDER, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Nos. 3 & 4 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st. Boston.

Boston Type Foundry, JOHN K. ROGERS & CO. No. 4 SPRING LANE, BOSTON. Types, Presses, Ink, and other Printing Materials. JOHN K. ROGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

Samuel Cooper, U. S. & Foreign Patent Agency, Office 89 State st., corner of Congress st. Circulars, with references, forwarded if desired.

Dr. F. Morrill, Office No. 15, Howard Street, Boston. All diseases peculiar to Females, (such as Suppressions, Irritabilities, &c.,) speedily and effectually removed.

CANCERS REMOVED and entirely ERADICATED from the system, without the use of the KNIFE, by Dr. S. PERHAM, No. 1 Wall Street, Boston. He also cures HUMORS, Rheumatism, and all complaints caused by impure blood. Perfect satisfaction or no pay in every case. Advice, gratis.

Hides and Leather. CALCUTTA HIDES—Slaughter, Green, and Black Dry. LEATHER—Oak and Hemlock Sole—Wax Kip Split—Upper, in the rough. At Nos. 122 Atkinson, and 47 Purchase sts. W. B. SPOONER & CO.

John A. Whipple, 96 Washington Street, Boston. DAQUERRETYPEIST. Received a PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair.

MAHOAGANY AND FURNITURE. PRIME, KENNY & CO., 13 & 14 Charleston st., op. Me. Depot.

Hiram Clapp, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONARY, No. 6 Tremont st., opposite Hanover St., Boston.

George Packer, Manufacturer of Morocco, Kids, Linings & Bindings, No. 10 Blackstone St., up stairs, BOSTON.

Land Warrants and Old Illinois Patents Bought at the highest Cash Price, by HORATIO WOODMAN, 26 Railroad Exchange, COURT SQUARE, BOSTON.

SCHOLARS' CHART.—Contents: Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, 72 "Mottoes," Arithmetical Tables, Song of Multiplication Table Recited. Arranged upon a large, elegant, and durable CARD. Price 10 cts. By J. W. GREENE. 32 Seneca st., Boston.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JONAS CHICKERING, 334 Washington Street. T. GILBERT & CO., 400 Washington Street.

Cigars, Fruits and Nuts. JONES & FARLEY, No. 2 Merchant's Row.

California Ticket Office. THROUGH TICKETS BY THE New York & San Francisco Line, composed of the new and splendid steamships U. States, Winfield Scott and Cortes, via. Aspinwall & Panama. No detention on the Isthmus. Apply to THOMPSON & CO., 8 Court Street.

Safford, Brooks & Co., No. 1 Blackstone, 2 & 4 Fulton, and 2 Shoe and Leather Streets. Importers and Dealers in SHOE FINDINGS, and Manufacturers of Leather.

All articles in our line at the lowest prices for Cash.

Oil Painting Materials for Artists. M. J. WHIPPLE, No. 35 Cornhill, Boston.

Carhart's Melodeons, AND REED ORGANS, Manufactured by GEO. WOODS & CO., 138 Hanover Street. Instruments packed and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Paints, Medicines, Dye-Staffs, &c. A. L. CUTLER, 48 India Street, BOSTON.

CASH PAPER STORE. Paper Bags for sale and made to order. Cash paid for RAGS and other Paper Stock.

CHARTER & CONANT, 32 Blackstone St. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of expense.

Hair Manufacturers, Wigs, Top Pieces, &c. &c. P. CHARRIER, 266 Washington st., (up stairs.) KIRMES & CO, 251 Washington st., (up stairs.)

Pemberton House, Howard st, Boston By A. MOULTON.

IMPROVED STYLE OF MINERAL TEETH. Dr Geo C Munson, DENTIST, 265 Wash st.

Premium Artificial Legs, Hands & Arms. Made useful for any employment, at from \$40. to \$65 each. All kinds warranted for one year.

Also, Laced and Patent Draw-on Stockings, Premium Trusses, 2.50 each. Also, Ladies, Gents, and Children's Shoulder Braces, \$1.25 per pair. Abdominal Supporters, &c.

Club Foot, Bow Legs, and Spinal Curvatures corrected, and supported, by our improved Anatomical and Surgical Supporters. Also, Patent Spring Crutches, &c. JAMES MILLER & CO 23 & 3 Broadfield Street, Boston

Picture Frames and Gilding. ROSS & HATCHMAN, 398 Washington street ARNAUD & COOMBS, 270 Washington street

Presidential Election, 1852. Naturalization and Passport Office. First papers every day—Last papers Friday—Terms Moderate

THOMAS ROWEAN (Old Stand) 129 Federal Street, Boston

REMOVAL! GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Silks, Merinos, Linens, Muslins, Laces, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.

Have now removed to their new Warehouse, 275 Washington Street, and would inform purchasers of the above Goods in any quantity, that we possess every advantage that Importing our Goods, and a close attendance on the Auction sales can give us.

All our Goods will be found as low as the lowest market price; and, in many cases, considerably lower; and occupying the whole building on our new premises, we are enabled to meet the wants of our increased business.

Former customers will please notice our removal, GEO. TURNBULL & CO.

DAQUERRETYPE. MASURY & SILS-BEE, (Successors to Chase,) 299 1/2 Washington St., have the largest Skylights, Superior Instruments and Apparatus in the city, and the most extensive Daguerreotype establishment in the world. S. MASURY. G. M. SILS-BEE.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD. Patent Improved Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, manufactured and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by

GEORGE L. STEARNS & CO., 23 WATER ST., (opposite Simmons's Block,) Boston.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY. No. 52 Washington St. Boston. Printing Types, and all other kinds of Printing Materials, of superior quality, at the lowest prices for sale as above, by PHELPS & DALTON, (Successors to S. N. Dickinson.)

Fashionable Furniture Manufacturer. G. D. WHITMORE, 342 Washington st., Boston.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO. NEWARK, N. J. Capital \$1,181,000. Office Boston, 17 State Street.

J. B. PRINCE, Agent & Attorney, Medical Examiner.—D. H. STORER, M. D., 14 Winter Street.

Thomas R. Sewall, BROKER, Purchases and sells STOCKS at usual Commission Office No. 59 State Street. Under Manufacturers' Insurance Office.

Embroidery Work, Of every description, executed at the shortest notice, and in the highest style, at the Art by Mrs. L. A. Busted, 200 Harrison Avenue. Orders from the country solicited, and promptly attended to.

Hotels. HANSON'S HOTEL, J. L. HANSON, 15 Tremont Row. PAVILION, M. J. BROCKWAY, 195 Hanover, & 2 Fleet street.

PEAT, MUCK, AND MEADOW-MUD. The subscriber having purchased about 5 acres of the Furber Meadow, offers to furnish any quantity of the above articles, from one to a thousand cords at \$2, per cord. The same to be dug, drained and weathered and delivered on Robertson Street, near the Engine House, in the West District, in Quincy. The Furber Meadow contains about 15 acres in the form of a Basin, filled with vegetable matter. This matter is thin at the edges and thick in the centre, the bottom not being found with a rod 1 1/2 feet in length. It was formerly opened and formed a pond connected with an old Furber's. This Furber was in full blast, according to Ferdinand George, Esq., more than two centuries ago, and the remains may still be seen in the south-east part of the Hall Cemetery, with the Cinders, Scoria and fragments of the ore made use of.

Peat, Muck and Meadow-Mud are found to consist more or less of mineral and earthy matter composed principally of Carbon and hydrogen, and water, and these elements united in different proportions form various compounds known as Humus, Gele, Mould, Umin, Humic, Coal of Humus, Clarin, Apotheme, Humic, Gele, Umin, Crenic, and Apocrenic Acids &c.

Dry Peat is found to be a good absorbent. According to Schubler, it stands at the head of all substances for absorbing and retaining moisture and the gaseous food of Plants. And Dr. Jackson says: "that 100 pounds of Peat, with 20 pounds of Gypsum will consolidate in an inodorous mass, all the urine of four persons a year."

Poetry.

From the New York Tribune.
TOO POOR TO PAY.

We were so poor when baby died,
And mother stitched his shroud,
The others in their hunger cried,
With sorrow wild and loud;
We were so poor we could not pay
The man to carry him away.

I see it still before my eyes—
It lies upon the bed,
And mother whispers through her sighs—
"The little boy is dead."
A little box of common pine
His coffin was—and may be mine!

They laid our little brother out,
And wrapped his form in white,
And as they turned his head about,
We saw the solemn sight,
And wept as little children weep,
And kissed the dead one in his sleep!

We looked our last upon his face,
And said our last "good-bye,"
While mother laid him in the place
Where those are laid who die;
The sexton shoved the box away,
Because we were too poor to pay!

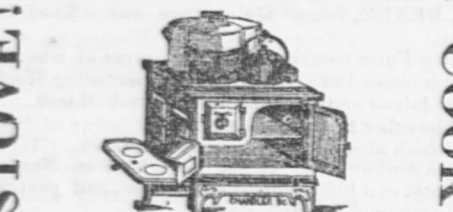
We were too poor to hire a hearse,
And could not get a pall;
And when we drove him to the grave
A wagon held us all:
"Twas I who drove the horse, and I
Who told my mother not to cry."

We rode along the crowded town
And felt so lone and dear,
And oft our tears came trickling down,
Because no friends were near.
The folks were strangers, selfish men,
Who hadn't lost a baby then!

We reached the grave, and laid him there,
With all the dead around,
There was no priest to say a prayer
And bless the holy ground.
So home we went in grief and pain;
But home was never home again!

And there he sleeps, without a stone
To mark the sacred spot;
But though, to all the world unknown,
By us 'tis ne'er forgot.
We mean to raise a stone some day,
But now we are too poor to pay!

The Black Diamond,



CHARLES HOLMES.
IS now selling this Stove, as fast as he can fit
them up, although the season is early and warm.
The great demand for it is owing to some
Remarkable and most Desirable

qualities ever before combined in any Cooking
Stove. The improvements seem very simple, now
that they are made, and it seems very natural to
ask, why they were not made before? But it is
not so with all great and useful inventions.
I will omit details, explanations, and only ask
my friends and the public, to call and see the
Black Diamond. It is manufac-

tured by the same firm, as the

"New England Air Tight,"

which I consider a good guarantee for a good Stove.
It is warranted for both WOOD and COAL, and
delivers any Stove to burn less, cleaner, or do quicker
and milder work while it is burning.

Also, for sale the New England, Anglo
Saxon, Old Colony, and various patterns of
Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves.
Cooking Ranges and Furnaces can also be bought
here as cheap as at any other establishment.

TIN, SHEETIRON and COPPER work made to
order.
N. B. One door South of the Town House,
Quincy, Sept. 18th 1852. 38-41

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases
of the Lungs and Throat. The Vegetable
Pulmonary Balsam, Dr. S. O. Richardson's
Pectoral Balsam, Dr. Wood's Compound Balsam of
Sassafras, and all popular medicines of the day. For
sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITTING.

October 2d 1852, 38-41

SUPERIOR Indelible Ink, prepared by Francis
Kiddier.
Payson's Indelible Ink, used without a prepara-
tion. A fresh supply for sale at the Town House
Drug Store by GEO. W. WHITTING.
Oct. 25, 39-41 QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

JUD'S LIQUID CUTICLE, an article sup-
erior to the common Cuticle or sticking plaster,
for cuts and bruises, for sale at the Town House
Drug Store by GEO. W. WHITTING.
Oct. 25, 39-41

SCHOOL BOOKS and **SCHOOL STA-**
TIONERY.
For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by
C. GILL & CO.

ALL the various kinds of **School Books** and
School Stationery now used in all the
PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR
Schools in town.
Also, all that will be needed by scholars in the
HIGH SCHOOL

now established. All which will be furnished at
the lowest prices at which they can be sold
Quincy May 15, 1852 41-42

BOOTS and SHOES.
J. B. Boots and Shoes of every description
made to order, and warranted by
J. WARREN BURRELL.

GAY STREET, QUINCY MASS.
A notice.
October 9th 1852. 41-42

V. B. PALMER,
American Newspaper Agent.
Scollay's Building, Court Street Boston,
Is the Agent for the best Newspapers of all the
Cities and principal Towns of all the States of
the Union and the British Provinces, empowered by
the Proprietors to make contracts at their lowest
rates, and his receipts are regarded as payments.
To Public Institutions, Reading Rooms,
Clubs, &c., as well as to individuals, this Agency
presents a convenient and safe means of subscrib-
ing for, or advertising in, any number of the best
Newspapers of the country. Remittances may be
sent by mail, with assurance that all orders will be
faithfully attended to.

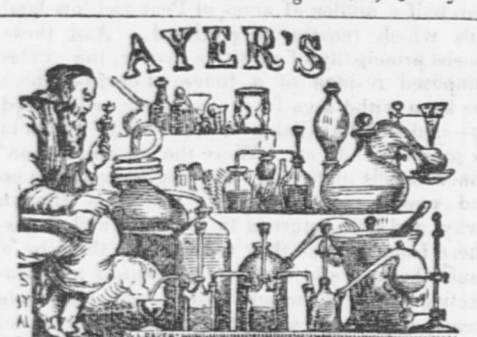
REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTIONS.



THE Subscriber having removed to the shop
lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as
a Currier shop, returns his sincere thanks to his
numerous friends and customers for their liberal
patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of
his patrons in anything in his line of business
such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c.
Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the
lowest notice.

Quincy, July 17, 1852 RALPH LOWE. 38

WANTED.—3 first rate pant makers, for
Custom Work. Steady employment and the
highest prices. Apply immediately to
GEO. SAVIL & CO.
Washington St., Quincy.



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL.
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has
made in this generation to facilitate the business of
life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the
term of human existence, none can be named of
more real value to mankind, than this contribution
of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of
its virtues throughout this broad country, has pro-
ven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combina-
tion of medicines yet known, can so surely control
and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary
disease which have hitherto swept from our midst
thousands and thousands every year. Indeed,
there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy
has at length been found which can be relied
upon to cure the most dangerous affections of the
lungs. Our space here will not permit us to pub-
lish any proportion of the cures effected by its use,
but we would present the following opinions of emi-
nent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular,
which the Agent below named, will always be
found at the numerous retail depots, and all particu-
lars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College,
the celebrated Professor HITCHCOCK R.
James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry
Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis,
and am satisfied from its chemical constitution,
that it is an admirable compound, and a most
valuable and efficacious remedy for all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Professor WILLIAM M. D. J. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.,
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable
remedy from some of the best articles in the Ma-
teria Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
cure of chronic and acute coughs, and all
lung and bronchial difficulties. My opinion
as to its superior character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,
From the widely celebrated

Quincy Business Cards.

JOHN DINEGAN.
MERCHANT TAILOR
ON THE
BRAINTREE AND WEYMOUTH
TURNPIKE.
A FEW RODS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Quincy, Mass.

Oct. 1852. 44-45

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,
Counsellors at
LAW.
WEYMOUTH MASS.
F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every
Tuesday. SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass. 27d

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.
will keep constantly on hand,
PROVISIONS,
all kinds of
FRUIT and CONFECTIONARY.
—also—
Oysters and Refreshments,
served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied
by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street,
Quincy, Mass. 37-41

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.
—DEALER IN—
West India Goods and Groceries,
OYSTERS & CLAM-CHOWDERS.
IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of
FRANKLIN and SCHOOL
STREET, - - - QUINCY.

E. B. HERSEY,
PAINTER & GLAZIER
Work done at the shortest notice.

Codington Street, Quincy, Mass.

B. F. MESERVEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY MASS.
[July 7, 1852-13]

NATHANIEL WHITE,
—HAS FOR SALE—
LUMBER,
Nails, Lime, Brick & sand
—also—
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.
July 10, 1852. 41

ALL KINDS OF
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,
BILL-HEADS, BLANKETS, CARDS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY
PRINTING,
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,
With Cheapness and Dispatch. 41

Wm. S. MORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Commis'sner of Insolvency,
QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

WHITTON & ADAMS.
—HAVE FOR SALE—
Hard and Soft Wood,
ON GRANITE WHARF, Quincy Point.
Quincy, May 16, 1852. 41

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
—DEALER IN—
LUMBER;
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—also—
Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.
Purchasers will find it for their interest to
call and examine, before purchasing else-
where, as they will find a full assort-
ment at the lowest prices.
Quincy, June 12, 1852. 41

S. WADE,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,
Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.
Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most
reasonable terms.
Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34-45

GEO. SAVIL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN
Ready-Made Clothing of every
DESCRIPTION.
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.
A complete assortment always on hand. 43
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom
Work.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,
GEO. EATY BLAKE, GEO. CABOT WARD, JAS.
MURRAY HOWE,
Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,
and Merchants' Bank, Boston.
Messrs. J. G. King & Son, Geo. S. Robbins &
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minturn, & Co.,
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 32d

THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE IN-
surance Company, Insure Real Estate and
Personal Property against Fire, at as low a rate
as any other good and reliable office. For pre-
miums have been arranged with care and are as
low as is consistent with the security of the Insured;
the patronage of the public is solicited, and
from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing
support is anticipated.
Directors—William S. Morton, Israel W.
Munroe, Gideon F. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb,
Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dug-
gan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson,
Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Mars-
den, of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph;
H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester; Benjamin King,
Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater;
Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall,
South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.
Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.,
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,
Josiah Brigham, Esq.,
Hon. James Maguire, Randolph,
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone
Temple.
William S. Morton, President.
STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.
April 20. 35d

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tomp-
kins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Anodyne
Clove Tincture; Dr. Spear's Vegetable Tooth-
ache Drops; Dr. Dyott's Infalible Toothache Drops;
Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Burdick's
instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Magne-
tic Toothache Drops; Indian compound drops;
Neyland's Kidney's great Indian remedy;
Brown's Extract of Gall and Alum; Preparations
of Croscote, and various other articles for the same
disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE
UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.
At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick
Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a
good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass
Ware. Together with supply of
Boot Makers' Findings.
—also—
BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD,
MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.
All of which will be kept constantly on hand, and
will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash.
The public are invited to call and examine our
goods, and become acquainted with our mode of
trade.
N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be
let on favorable terms.
Goods delivered to any part of the town free
of charges.
Quincy, Jan., 11, 1851. 41

THE Subscriber would in-
form his customers and the
public that he has moved to
place of business to the North
part of the village of Quincy.
Two large elm trees in front
of the house and shop, where he
purposes to manufacture fine
and coarse Harnesses, Collars,
and to trim Wagons and other
Carriages, in a fashionable
manner, and on reasonable
terms. Repairing well done. Please call.
mar 27 1851 T. KELLOGG.

SALT PORK—2000 pounds which we packed
ourselves, and will sell it at wholesale or re-
tail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by
Quincy, July 3, 1852. D BAXTER & CO. 41

NEW AUCTION
—AND—
COMMISSION STORE!
J. & H. H. FAXON, offer their services as
Commission Dealers and Auctioneers, and
solicit the patronage of their friends, and the com-
munity in their new enterprise.
They will hold an Auction at their Store, every
Friday evening for the sale of West India Goods,
Groceries and any other description of goods or ar-
ticles that may be entrusted to them. Making lib-
eral cash advances on consignments.
Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will sell on any
part of the town, for those who will favor them
with their business.
Quincy, June 19, 1852 41

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY,
ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN.
271 TREMONT ST., (opposite Hollis,) BOSTON.
H. A. KELLEY concluded to confine himself pri-
marily to OFFICE PRACTICE, invites all
seeking MEDICAL AID to call upon him and hear
of his explanation of diseases, and his views respect-
ing the employment of medicine, as they are altogeth-
er original, and different from all other systems
of practice; particularly in the treatment of diseases
of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Spleen, and
the Symptoms by which these complaints are char-
acterized, of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Dropsy, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation, Debility,
&c.
He contends that the system is constantly changing
and when the excretory organs inefficiently per-
form their office, the blood becomes so depraved as
to produce disease, and that a knowledge of the
character of blood is indispensable, to determine
the nature of the remedy. A pamphlet illustrating
the Analytical Practice in the above diseases, can
be obtained gratuitously, at his office. Attendance
from A. M. 11 to 9 P. M., daily. 43-44
For Consultation, Boston, Oct. 15, 1852. 43-44

THE Cabin and Parlor, or Slaves and Mas-
ters 50 cents.
UN L'E TOT in England, or a Proof that
Black's White, 25 cents. For sale at the Quincy
BOOK STORE.
October, 30th 1852. 44-3w

GEORGE SAVIL & CO'S CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the
Stone Temple.
The undersigned would most respectfully inform
their friends and patrons that they are fully pre-
pared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers
of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTH-
ING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.
We have now on hand, and are daily receiving,
Garments of every description, suited to the pres-
ent or approaching season, of our own manufacture
and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to
give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work
at our establishment is warranted second to none,
either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workman-
ship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection
of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doekings, and Vest-
ings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price,
and customers may be assured, that every depart-
ment of the business is under the charge of persons
perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.
GEO. SAVIL & CO.



COUGH CANDIES.—Pectoral Drops, Cod
Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Balm, and
Boswell and Wild Cherry Candy Drops, Philadel-
phia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable Cough Can-
dies, Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and
various other good kinds.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. 5d

JOHN GILLESPIE, would take this op-
portunity of informing his friends and the public,
that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on
Washington street, where he would be happy to see
them, and no exertion shall be wanting, on his part,
to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with
their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fit-
ting garment are solicited to give him a call.
Sept. 20 38d

MRS. E. HAYDEN returns thanks to her
friends and the public, for their long-continued
patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of super-
ior Family Medicines, selected
with care.

Also—various articles for
invalids: Pearl and prepared
Barley, Farina, Graham cracked
Wheat, Sago, Tapioca, Anti-
dote, Corn Starch, Broma, &c.
Jellies, Raspberry and Lem-
on Syrup, Guava Paste, &c.
Shoulder Braces and Sup-
ports of various kinds, Gun
Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass
Pipes and Shells, patent
nursing Shields, Tubes, and Bot-
tles, spread Plasters, Glass,
and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mittens,
Pleth Brushes, &c., &c.

Fresh European Leeches always on hand.
Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and
attention.
She is also receiving the new and popular Medi-
cines of the day, as they appear in this and other
States. Washington-st, rear of Stone Temple.
Quincy, Nov. 1. 45d

SILVER PLATING FLUID. This Liquid is a
preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials,
at 25 cents each, and is warranted to be a simple
application to replace any kind of plated articles,
when the silver is worn off, and make them look
equal to new. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN.
Washington street

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING DEPOT,
ON THE
BRAINTREE & WEYMOUTH TURNPIKE

JOHN DINEGAN, respectfully intimates
to his friends of Quincy, and the public in
general of the adjoining villages, that his Stock
is now replete with every description of Winter
Goods suitable for Overcoats, Sack or Frockcoats,
for old or young, rich or poor, which will be cut
and made to order in the very latest styles, by the
best of workmen and at extremely moderate prices.
Gentlemen wishing to obtain a tasteful made Gar-
ment of any description is respectfully invited to
call and see for themselves. Gentlemen Furnishing
Goods of every description always on hand.

Good assortment of Gravestones, of plain and
figured Silks and Satins of every style worn.
Also, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.
J. D. would beg leave to say to those wishing of
anything in the above line that every garment in
his Store has been Cut and Made by his own work-
men and is warranted to be as well made and
trimmed as the most of custom work.

Sacks and Overcoats for men and boys all sorts
and sizes at prices as low as the market.
Parents wishing to get good and cheap Clothing
for their boys are earnestly invited to call and see
for themselves, they may rely on getting suited.
Quincy, November 6th, 1852.

NEWELL'S
Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp
FEEDER.
A NEW Article warranted to prevent all acci-
dents from the use of Burning Fluid, Cam-
phene, and all other Explosive Compound used
for the production of light.
This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Brit-
ish, Glass, and all other styles of Lamps and
Lamp Feeders.

Also—Newell's Aromatic Burning Fluid, an ar-
ticle which burns with a clear and beautiful light,
and no inconvenience from the use of kerosene,
from grass, smoke, or any disagreeable odor, and
entirely destitute of Camphene or Spirit of Tur-
pentine.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee
of the entire Safety Lamp and Feeder:
CERTIFICATE.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent
Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of John Newell, of
this city in regard to the measure of protection on
which their construction affords. In the trial
to which we subjected them we endeavored, first,
to produce explosions or the vapor of the
fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the
pressure of the vapor alone.

The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of
the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined
the parts that we are satisfied that risk of explo-
sive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.
AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.
Assessors to State of Mass.
For sale by
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. I. W. MUNROE. 45-46

FLANNELS—Flannels—White, Red,
Yellow, Green and Blue mixed Flannel,
twill and plain. A large assortment just re-
ceived and for sale at the lowest prices. Good
Red twill Flannel 25 cents per yard.
GEO. SAVIL & CO. Washington St.
Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42-43

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
A large lot 10-11-14 and 12-4 Whitney

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY DECEMBER 18, 1852.

NUMBER 11

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY
J. Russell Spaulding's
CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM
Cytherean Hair Oil,
OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE
MARY

CASTOR OIL!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING,
EMBELLISHING, RESTORING,
CURLING, AND INVIGORATING
THE HAIR.

The candid manner in which this article is presented speaks volumes in its favor, giving the competent parts, namely, Rosemary and Castor Oil—two of the most common and well known articles in use—are here combined by an elaborate and intricate process, from the only recipe in America, free from the objectionable properties of Alcohol, Spirits, Oil and Grease. Their virtues are too well known to require encomiums, to success permits us to write of it invariably.

1st. To curl the hair beautifully.
2d. To remove dandruff effectually.
3d. To restore the hair to its natural color.
4th. To give all light hair a rich dark color.
5th. To prevent hair from being oily and greasy.
6th. To give to whiskers a beautiful appearance.
7th. To have no injurious effect on the hair.
8th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
9th. To cure the worst headaches.
10th. To cure the worst dandruff.
11th. To have no injurious effects on the hair of children.
12th. To dress false hair beautifully.

75 CENT BOTTLES, each in a neat fancy box, to insure safety and convenience in sending by Express or otherwise.

All orders should be directed to the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
J. RUSSELL SPAULDING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
23 Tremont Row,
OPPOSITE BOSTON MUSEUM, BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.—Imitations are sold; be sure you get the genuine of the Proprietor, or his regular Agents, which have been appointed, or will be appointed in every city, town, and village in the U. S. A.

Sold by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

N.B. Every Agent will be furnished with numbers of handbills with their names printed on by applying to the proprietor.

DR. S. STOKING,
SURGEON DENTIST
WILL continue his law term until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work at the very lowest rates. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and is in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally exists in this State. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the suction plates, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving him an increased number of liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a discount from their bills of the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one-half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$25.00 to \$50.00. For a full upper or lower, from \$15.00 to \$25.00. Partial sets, according to the nature of the case, from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Teeth set on gold, silver, or wood pivots, from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the nature of the case. Cleaning and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with nitric, chloroform, or other ether, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examination of the mouth free of charge. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to be nearly one quarter finer than is used by most dentists.

Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to No. 21, CORNER OF BENTON and BENTON streets, opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston.

July 3, 1852.

TOWN HALL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
QUINCY.
Recent arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing at the
TOWN HALL CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE.

RUSSELL & CO. having replenished their present stock with new and fashionable goods, which are prepared to suit the taste and pocket of every class, and in great variety of heavy Drab, Blue, Adelaide, Green, and other silks, suitable for FALL or WINTER wear, invite all to call and examine. Our

PANTS' STUFF
will be found to be as tasty in selection as any other market. Among them may be found Orleans and other stripes, Flannels of the present styles.

Vestings of Velvet,
figured and Plain Silks, Plain and Fancy English, and all Wool of the Newest Patterns. Our

Ready-made Clothing
worthy of Public Attention, as the Stock and making up is bought and manufactured under our own eye, and we being Practical Tailors are thus enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of as good quality and as well-made as Custom work, for 20 per cent. less. This is a saving worth thinking of. To those who have bought of us, we feel grateful for past patronage; to those who have not, we would say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest profit for cash, and sell only.

Our Boys' Clothing Department
complete, and will be sold according to the latest rules.

FURNISHING GOODS
every description, usually kept in Outfitters' warehouses.

Oct. 2.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For children teething, which immediately relieves them from pain, softens the gums, and brings the soothing, giving quiet sleep to mother and child. For sale by
MRS. E. HAYDEN,
Quincy, July 8, 1852.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
over I. W. MUNROE'S Store Hancock Street.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

The QUINCY PATRIOT is published every Saturday at \$2, per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months.

63—No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business; all ordered to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

63—Letters must in all cases be POST-PAID.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions:
JOSIAH BARCOCK, Quincy Railway.
GEORGE H. LOCKE, "Stone Quarries
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JOSEPH P. CLEVELY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

Miscellaneous.

From the Home Journal.

Intercepted Love Letter from a Disappointed Middy.

MY DEAR LADY:—Despite my resolve never to write on the subject, behold me devoting an hour to the record of my passion for the beautiful Monetta. This will recall said memories, events in the era of passion; but perhaps the lore contained within this retrospective glance at one momentous period of my life, may aid me in escaping the fascinations of yourself, dear lady. I am not desirous of being again thwarted by beauty; neither do I wish again to suffer from the agonies of ill-requited love; so I revise what was said and done in my boyish days. You know that I was, in 1846, attached to the United States frigate Congress, stationed at that time on the Pacific. This explains why I chanced to be in the once proud "city of the kings." Valparaiso and Lima are both celebrated for the beauty and hospitality of their women; but the superiority, both in the above named traits, and in numbers, in my opinion, belongs to Lima. Our consul there, by introducing some of our mess to a gentleman of wealth and influence in the city, was the means of ushering us into much of the good society of the place. "Gayety and the forms of religion are the distinguishing traits of the wealthier and more influential of the citizens. After visiting in several families, and cultivating their good opinion, we were invited to a picnic, to be held near Callao, the port, which is seven miles from the city. Those of us who were ashore, and those on duty aboard ship, each attired himself in the most becoming uniform, and rode, or were pulled, to the scene of the intended festivities. This was on the beach, where some rude frames had been erected as bathing-houses, and here our party met by breakfast time. Walking on the margins of the breakers, we visited the ruins of old Callao, as you know, was engulfed by an earthquake. They whose eyes reflected the images of the imagination, saw the turrets, spires and gigantic walls of this old ocean city laying at their feet. After this we returned to the bathing-houses, where our servants had prepared some coffee and arranged the morning meal. Some new arrivals joining us, I was presented to a beautiful girl, and was fascinated by her appearance. She was not more than sixteen, but the tropical plants blossom early, and the fruits are quickly matured. Her complexion was a rich brunette, warmed with the energetic blood of youth and health; her eyes were the most bewitching I have ever seen, unusually large—the pupil seemingly ebony contrasted with the whiteness of the orbit—shaded by drooping fringes actually shadowed upon the orbit, and from the ductility of the muscles, constantly changing in expression. Her mouth was generous and just, and the lips full and deeply coloured. Her bust was magnificent, broad shoulders, prominent, graceful chest, and the waist bewitchingly graceful. Her figure was of the medium size, and beautiful in the grace of its undulations. But the chief charm of this lovely being was in her expression. The eyes were never at rest, now haughty and during, then drooping and languid in their tenderness, like the rose when surcharged with sweetness, then gleaming with laughter; but even the notes of her clear, ringing voice, were not so expressive as her eyes. I, you know, was then a reckless, sentimental midshipman, full of sport, hardihood and romance, seemingly incongruous elements, but which often exist, and which give their possessor his share of suffering. We soon became intimate, despite my imperfect Spanish, and her scant knowledge of English. In the mythical dance, in the wild gallop over the sands, amid the

turnout and affectation of danger from the bath, we were inseparable. Each was the sun to the other's day. Our noon-day meal was such a bivouac as I never again expect to see. The music of the guitars, and of the violin of a messmate, songs in several languages, wit, nonsense, laughing; then, as the shadows began to lengthen, a dance on the beach, a walk by the surf, tint with all the "hues of the parting day," above all to me, love—first passionate love—all combined to make a day the memory of a lifetime. I was fascinated, subdued, felt no wish for life if it were not to be passed with Monetta; and she returned my love. The child had grown in an hour to the woman, yet the confidence of the first period remained; clasping my hand in hers, and laying her head upon my shoulder, she breathed her earnest love into my ear, the memory of which will ever be incense to my heart. Reason—the result of experience—why does the interloper brush away the gossamer fabric of early love? Her sisters and brother saw most of what passed, and sanctioned it. There was none of that boisterous jesting so prevalent in our land, at the discovery of such a scene, but a respectful tenderness and sympathy, as if each was afraid to shorten the minutes which chained us together. On the time arriving for us to depart, one of the Peruvian gentlemen said: "Oh! no, do not let us go; there is no cause for haste; it would be wrong to part these children."

I rode up to the city with the company, and here was additional cause for excitement given me; for nowhere does a Peruvian woman look so charming as on horseback. The careless grace of their manner, mounted as men, their picturesque costume, their mirth and recklessness, are especially attractive to a sailor. During my return to the port—for duty forced me to be abroad at night—I was delirious in my happiness; now riding at a slow pace, and dreaming that Monetta was again breathing perfume on my cheek; then, at my agony at leaving her, I would plunge spurs into my horse, and gallop madly. The boat's crew, in waiting for the officers, were shocked at the wildness of my appearance, and thought that I had been attacked on my passage. That night I did not seek my hammock, but volunteered to keep watch in place of a friend; so, having the whole night in which I could pace the deck, morning found me nearly restored to my senses. Our love continued; day by day, as often as possible, we would renew our offerings of love, and each anew inflame the other's madness. We were betrothed, but waited for the end of my cruise for our marriage. Then we sailed for California, where, though engaged in battle under the victorious flag of my country, Monetta was ever present to my fancy. On my return to Callao, some months afterwards, I found that Monetta was married! In less than three months from my departure, she broke her faith to me! I raved, committed some bedlam-like tricks, and was brought to the ship in a close carriage. On going aboard I was given over to the doctor, and after receiving from him the usual treatment for brain fever, I recovered, with this consolation, that if Monetta, in a spirit of coquetry, had accepted my honest vow; or if, on the other part, she had broken her troth before marriage, she would do the same thing afterwards, and a jolly life would she leave me. This reflection reconciled me to my disappointment. So, lady, notwithstanding my admiration of your really admirable qualities and attractive person, I fear, woman's constancy never will trust my wayward fancy more. Your most respectful friend,
Miss Mary ———, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Trio.—Sontag, Alboni, Jenny Lind.

Sontag, Alboni, Jenny Lind. . . . Why is it that neither of the former have ever excited, or ever will excite, the deep interest, to say nothing of enthusiasm, that the sight alone of Jenny Lind has always raised? To answer this briefly, we should say she is the only woman of actual genius among the three. Personally, few celebrated women have had less claim to admiration; therefore not a glimmer of this devotion could be ascribed to her exterior. At the same time there was undeniably in her presence that influence—magnetic if you like it—which genius irresistibly exerts on all around. The energetic glance of her eyes, that looked black when she was excited, so that you could see a mile from her that she had eyes, the firm, erect position of the head and throat, the graceful feminine forehead and waving hair, and her lips closely set, while the eye glanced rapidly and almost stealthily over her breathless audience, the single pose of the hands that throughout moved so naturally when they moved at all, or were pressed together, as if to restrain the expression of her emotion, all combined to speak of the earnest genius, the woman conscious of her powers, hard-won though they might be, with the simplicity and humility that poetical natures al-

ways bear with them, and acted like a spell—it was a spell—to rivet the eyes and minds of all upon her. Who else of all the heroines of our day, at least, looks as she looks? Sontag seems pre-eminently a lady, courteous, graceful, and most carefully dressed. She is apparently fresh and blooming; her figure, always, we believe, remarkable for its symmetry, is now only rounded as becomes a matron; her face is amiable, and one might say sensible, but there is no sign of that inward glance revealing a world beneath the eyes, by which Jenny Lind chains us. Alboni has a countenance really beaming with kindness and goodness; if there be any southern fire in her veins, it would seem to be nullified by her genial spirit, for assuredly it is nowhere evident to us. Listen to the calm, equal flow of her singing. What can compare with the delicious softness, richness, volume, and power of her voice, power that, although so great, is yet overbalanced and cast into the shade by its exquisite sweetness. And with this voice there are all the qualities that make a perfect musician. It has been trained until she can execute with it all that any instrument can. Her taste is pure and good, and she never is in error, even in the matter of the most trifling ornament. In this respect it would, perhaps, be impossible to give the preference to one of our trio over the others. They are each and all soundly educated musicians, and upon a point of taste we would not take the opinion of one before that of another. In flexibility and variety of execution, it is almost equally impossible to say that one exceeds the other. Sontag's *lour de force*, as, for instance, Rode's air, is a wonder of skill; so is Alboni's version of the same, with the advantage of a matchless voice; and the same may be said of Jenny Lind's trio with the two flutes, perhaps the greatest feat of dexterity on record. Alboni sings with a quiet enjoyment that makes you lazy to listen to it. The critics of the present day see in it, no doubt, a revelation of Italian life, of southern skies and southern languor, with all the external ecstasies that seem to manifest themselves to these far-seeing individuals; but to us, who cannot boast much penetration, it only speaks of the fulness of enjoyment, and of a singularly happy nature. How truly is her singing characterized by the story of Berlioz, declaring that were he young and handsome, Alboni should love him, he would make her wretched, and after six months of despair the world might thank him for the most glorious singer it has seen. This is precisely what she requires to touch our hearts. She must learn in suffering what she would teach in song. Sontag in a concert room gives you the impression of being the most charming actress, especially in comedy; but it is not really so. On the stage she is simply lady-like and quiet, singing "like an instrument," with the most faultless intonation and perfect execution. Her chromatic scale, particularly in ascending, is really marvellous, but to our fancy she is surpassed in the shake both by Jenny Lind and Alboni. But, setting aside her marvels, which go to the hearts of her orchestra more than to those of her audience, what is there to delight us? Is there anything to compare in natural gifts with Alboni, or in positive genius with Jenny Lind? Our intended comparison will end, we fancy, in a pang of the nightingale. Think of her versatility; brilliant and dramatic in opera, simple, naive, or touching in ballads, devout and touching in sacred music, in all earnest and sincere, with the most consummate tact and taste in her embellishments, and without parallel in her phrasing, and the true comprehension of the spirit of her music. And yet this is the singer whom half our audience pronounce cold and passionless; a mere vocal wonder, skilful in her tricks of ventriloquism, but utterly without feeling? To us, this is at first incomprehensible; but we account for it in some degree by remembering that music, like every art, is a language, and cannot be supposed to be understood without some initiation beyond, of course, the most obvious tones of emotion that appeal to all animated nature. Of Sontag, one may more readily imagine such an impression, for she sings too much with the steady care of one practising a solfeggio, and very rarely with the abandon of an artist. Alboni, too, is so passive in her power that one doubts if she ever can be roused. We can at this moment recall but one or two arias which have been sung to us by each of these singers, but let us instance the finale of La Sonnambula, *Oh non giunge!* Sontag delivers it with the utmost precision and good taste, but with such profusion of embroidery that the air becomes utterly lost. Alboni takes it in so low a key that its sparkling vivacity is very much marred; still it is most delicious singing. But let us remember Jenny Lind; the brilliancy of her execution, the clearness and penetrating power of her upper notes, which become triumphant in such an allegro, the beauty of her ornaments, which are not only faithful to the

melody in themselves, and we must own that in all this she is yet unmatched. Jenny Lind, too, has the very great personal advantage of singing without the slightest grimace, almost without effort, though not exactly the same absence of effort as may be noted in Alboni's expansive lungs; but Sontag, though she manages the breath admirably, does not hold her countenance sufficiently under command to ensure her audience perfect ease. This may appear a trifle, but it is really incalculable in its effect upon the lookers-on. Where there is the least sign of effort, all artistic effect must be at an end. Finally, as one says here, we may have many great singers yet among us, (not many though, for the world owns but few,) but it will be many, many years before another Jenny Lind can arise to chain us with what, in our opinion, has more influence than the voices of all the angels out of heaven—we mean her earnest and aspiring genius.—Literary World.

THE LUNGS.—On examination, the lungs will be found full of innumerable little holes, like a sponge. These holes are the cells into which the air enters when we breathe. So great is their number that they have been calculated to amount to 170,000, forming a surface 30 times greater than the human body. Every one of these cells is provided with a net work of blood vessels, by which means every portion of the blood is brought into immediate contact with the air. When this great amount is taken into consideration, we shall at once feel how necessary it is to supply pure air to the lungs with every breath we breathe.

Beautiful Thoughts.

God has sent angels into the world, whose office it is to refresh the sorrows of the poor, and to lighten the eyes of the disconsolate. And what greater pleasure can we have than that we should bring joy to our brother; that the tongue should be tuned with heavenly accents, and make the weary soul listen for light and ease; and when he perceives that there is such a thing in the world, and in the order of things, as to break out of his prison of sorrows at the dawn of a brighter and more joyous day, to break out into showers and refreshments—this is glory to thy voice, and enjoyments fit for the brightest angel. So I have seen the sun kiss the frozen earth, which was bound up with the images of death, and the colder breath of the north, and the waters break from their enclosure and melt with joy, and run in useful channels; and the flies do rise from little graves in the walls, and dance a little while in the air, to tell that joy is within, and that the great mother of creatures will open the stock of her new refreshments, becomes useful to mankind, and sings praises to her Redeemer. So is the heart of a sorrowful man under the discourse of wise comfort he breaks from the despair of the grave, and the fetters and chains of sorrow; he blesses God, and he blesses thee, and he feels life returning.

PASSING AWAY.—The following beautiful thought from Goethe, is particularly appropriate at the present season: "The year is going like the sound of bells. The wind passes over the stubble and finds nothing to move. Only the redberries remind us of something cheerful; and the measured beat of the thrasher's flail calls up the thought, that in the dry and falling ear, lie so much nourishment and life."

DOMESTIC ENDEARMENTS.—I hold it indeed to be a sure sign of a mind not poisoned as it ought not to be, if it be insensible to the pleasures of home, to the little joys and endearments of a family, to the affection of relations, to the fidelity of domestics. Next to being well with his own conscience, the friendship and attachment of a man's family and dependents, seem to me one of the most comfortable circumstances of his lot. His situation, with regard to either, forms that sort of bosom comfort or disquiet that sticks close to him at all times and seasons, and which, though he may now and then forget it, amidst the hurry of active life, will resume its place in his thoughts and its permanent effects on his happiness, at every pause of ambition or of happiness.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—With a population of 36,000,000, France can claim a school education for only about one-sixteenth of that number. She has 4,500,000 paupers in her almshouses, and as many more bordering upon that condition. The interest upon her National Debt is about \$67,000,000 per annum. In the city of Paris alone the number of habitual, brutal drunkards is estimated at 17,000. But we must refer our readers to the volume before us for a budget of most appalling statistics. The suicides, the crimes, the sufferings, the intrigues, are detailed in these "Sights and Scenes" in the most graphic and startling manner. The brighter

side of the picture is also given; but we close the book with an impression of dislike deepening into disgust. "Dear, delightful Paris"—the heaven of the voluptuary, the Paradise of inconstant husbands and wives, is it not the wickedest, as well as the gayest, the most insincere as well as the most polite, the most corrupt as well as the most brilliant, beautiful, heastly, blasphemous city of the world?—*Ecc. Mirror.*

Labor in England.

A correspondent of the Boston Post furnishes the following account of the miserably paid female labor of London:—
LONDON, Nov. 16, 1852.

An effort is being made here to obtain funds for a monument to the memory of Thomas Hood. It is an interesting fact in connection with this, which has just been brought to light, that Hood, before he died, made a sketch for his own monument, which sketch is still in existence. It consists of a square tablet, on which a figure of himself is reclining, a plain moulding surrounds it, with the simple inscription, "He sang the song of the shirt." A sermon, such as that was, is easily preached; and yet, if recent revelations be true, like sermons of a lower order, it has failed to produce all the good it ought.

The number of females employed in the business of shirt making alone in London, is estimated at over 62,000, and the amount of actual wages paid for the work done is insufficient to sustain life, at the ordinary prices of healthy food, in half that number. In the large shirt making establishments, the best hands, who work from early morn until late at night, seldom realize more than six shillings a week and the most of them not half so much. The prices paid for shirts vary from one penny and a half, to three pence, four pence, five pence, and six pence, up to one shilling and four pence.

Stripped shirts, full fronts, stitched collars, shoulder straps, wristbands, six button holes, all well made, and subjected to the most scrupulous examination, are turned out of hand at three and a half pence each, the sempstress finding them. Complaint is usually made in this significant way: "If you don't like to work at the price, there are plenty of others who will." Sixpence a day is the general average earned by shirt makers when they are employed. Who can wonder that young women are eager to get out to Australia, or that tens of thousands are preparing to go there, to avoid the horrors of starvation.

Public Debt.

The following is the reported Public Debt of the Union and the several States composing it, on the 1st of January, 1850:

Finances of the General & State Governments.	
United States	\$64,223,328
Maine	970,000
Massachusetts	6,091,047
New York	23,937,230
New Jersey	62,536
Pennsylvania	40,424,787
Maryland	15,300,000
Virginia	14,400,507
North Carolina	577,000
South Carolina	3,622,630
Georgia	1,903,472
Alabama	10,385,368
Mississippi	2,221,707
Louisiana	10,278,131
Texas	11,650,291
Arkansas	3,852,172
Tennessee	3,337,556
Ohio	19,173,223
Michigan	2,849,339
Indiana	6,536,437
Illinois	16,614,745
Missouri	956,261
Iowa	55,000
Total, 1850.	\$275,480,676
Total, 1844.	198,818,736
Increase in 7 years.	\$76,661,940

Since 1850 the National Debt has been slightly reduced, and the debts of the States not much increased in the aggregate, though Virginia and perhaps one or two others have added something to theirs. But instead of State debts, we have an enormous increase of county debts, railroad company bonds, city water loans, &c., of which a very large proportion has been sent abroad to pay for railroad iron, and goods, and sold at a considerable discount. The amount of our foreign debt never increased so rapidly in any former period, as it has in the present year, and the bonds are now flooding to Europe by millions. One of these days there will come an end to this; but for the present, money is easy, and cotton is in brisk demand; so who cares? "After me the Deluge."—*New York Tribune.*

KEAN'S FUNERAL.—Owing to the crowd of people at Kean's funeral, there was a difficulty in getting out of the church. A comedian who had been intimate with him whispered, as he went out, while a tear glistened in his eye, "This, then, is the end of Kean, poor fellow! But he drew a crowded house to the last."

The Little Shovel.

A poor woman had a supply of coal laid to her door, by a charitable neighbor. A very little girl came out with a small fire-shovel, and began to take up a shovel full at a time, and carry it to a sort of a bin in the cellar. We said to the child,

Do you expect to get all that coal in that little shovel?
Child, (quite confused by the question) — "Yes sir, if I work long enough."
There is no labor too great for industry and perseverance to accomplish, and it is not so much the tools we have to work with, as the spirit with which we use them that brings us success.

Speaking of the remarkable persons who have departed during the present year, an exchange says: "They are gone to their reward, but who shall fill their places?" Such questions are not well. To honor the greatness that has been, it is not necessary to multiply that equal greatness cannot again be expected to doubt either the resources or the goodness of Providence. There is not a lot of practical infidelity and a sort of anthropomorphism in the rhetoric of sorrow sincere or otherwise. Better remember that the mightiest of men are only His imperfect agents, and that His word endureth forever.—*Ch. Register.*

Action and Reaction in Farming.

Fences operate in two ways; if good they are a defence, if poor an offence.

Many a farmer by too sparingly seeding his new meadows has had to cede his wife's farm.

Every farmer should see daily every animal he has, and inspect their condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weakly animals.

The man who provides well-sheltered coats for his sheep in winter, will soon find plenty of coats for his own back.

A good housewife should not be a person of one idea, but should be equally familiar with the flower garden and flour barrel; and though her lesson should be to lessen expense, yet the scent of a fine rose should not be less valued than the cent in the till. If her husband is a skilful sower of grain, she is equally skilful as a sower of garments; he keeps his hoar bright by use; she keeps the hose of the whole family in order.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Immense Iron Structure.

The Oswego Starch Factory is now the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The factory and buildings cover one and a half acres of ground, and are lighted by between 75 and 100 sky-lights. The building contains 500,000 lbs. of machinery, among which are three cast iron kettles, containing 1800 gallons each; eight little pumps capable of discharging 80,000 gallons starch an hour; five rotary and force pumps, capable of discharging 5000 gallons of water in a minute; over one mile in length of water pipe; 260 vats used in the manufacture of starch, holding 800,000 gallons, and four pairs of cast iron rollers, weighing 10,000 pounds each.

This establishment gives employment to 100 men, and consumes annually from 1,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons of anthracite coal, and from 600,000 to 800,000 feet of lumber, in the manufacture of boxes and other purposes, and makes 10,000 pounds of starch a day. The machinery is propelled by four water-wheels, combining 80 horse power.—*Oswego Times.*

NEWSPAPERS.—Wm. C. Bryant, speaking of newspapers, says:

"Books are the precious metals in masses—newspapers coin them for general use, put them in the most convenient forms, and pass them from hand to hand. Newspapers are the ushers of books. Who would know that a book had been published but for the friendly admonition of the newspaper?" The same writer says that he has been sometimes tempted to regret that the wise, witty or eloquent things which appeared in these "folios of font pages," as they are called by Cowper, should not be inscribed on more durable tablets, instead of going the next morning to wrap up parcels or light the kitchen fires; but is fully satisfied with their fate, when he reflects that they had first been read by thousands and whatever was good in them had passed into the general mind.

THE ABINGTON ARSON CASE.—Nicholas Vesper, charged with setting fire to a house in Abington in April last, has been admitted to bail by Judge Bishop, in the sum of \$1000. Merrill indicted at the same time, but who feigned insanity, gave bonds in \$1500.

A correspondent to the Nashville Gazette, who signs herself "Sophia," says that women are twice as good as men, and proves it thus by the very orthography—W-O-M-A-N—double you, O, man!

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, December 18th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office is—
Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

Lycium.

Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., of Boston, delivered the lecture before the Lycium, on Tuesday evening, concerning Reciprocity of Trade between this Country and the British Provinces.

The lecturer gave an interesting historical account of the colonial legislation of Great Britain, showing its restrictive and injurious nature to the trade and commerce of the Colonies and the Mother Country.

He glanced at the measures of the British Parliament, during the last thirty years, tending towards Free Trade, such as the Abolition of the Navigation Act and the Corn Laws, and pointed out, by statistics of trade and shipping, the happy results which had followed from such legislation.

The lecturer spoke of the historical facts that the statesmen of the times of Washington, especially Franklin, Jefferson and Adams, regarded with favor and solicitude the project of a free and unrestricted trading and commercial intercourse between our Country and the British Provinces on our northern border.

The lecturer then proceeded to show—first, the necessity of freedom of trade with the Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, if New England would maintain her relative position in the great confederacy of States, in point of wealth, number of inhabitants, and political power and influence.

The Middle States and the Southern and Western States had greater natural advantages than New England, in climate, in large rivers, productiveness of soil, in beds of coal, iron and other ores. They were also fast acquiring good schools and every facility for social, intellectual and moral culture for which New England has in past times been pre-eminent.

The only way for New England to maintain a successful competition with the sister States of the Union, was, by availing itself of whatever natural advantages she might possess—one of which, not unimportant to her manufacturing, agricultural and maritime interests, was her proximity to the British Provinces.

The lecturer then proceeded to show the results which would flow from a free and unrestricted intercourse with the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by enabling us to procure cheaper food, cheaper fuel and cheaper materials for building purposes.

He dwelt upon the advantage, which would accrue to our fishing interests, by giving them the privilege of pursuing their hazardous vocation unmolested by British cruisers.

Freedom of commerce would make us the carriers of the Provinces and thereby increase the tonnage of our shipping. It would enable Boston to maintain a fleet of ocean steamers of her own.

It would reduce the price of lumber twenty and twenty-five per cent., and introduce Sydney and Pictou Coal at the rate of three and four dollars a chaldron.

It would open a market of three millions of inhabitants to our manufacturers.

The lecture contained facts and suggestions of deep importance to the people of New England and the United States. It elevated the question of Reciprocity of Trade with the Provinces above the common questions of party conflict.

Mr. Woodbury sustained his positions by these irresistible arguments in the minds of business and practical men, by statistics, bearing directly upon the points before him, showing deep researches into the facts and principles involved in his subject.

The large audience in attendance evinced the highest kind of approbation and applause, by a close attention to the speaker to the conclusion of his lecture.

The lecture merits a hearing before every community to which the future trading, commercial, maritime and political interests of New England are objects of solicitude and hope.

NORFOLK COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold a meeting at Dedham on the 23d and 24th inst. Lectures will be given, prize essays read, and important questions relative to the duty of teachers will be discussed.

Our friends must remember the Grand Temperance Festival, that it is to take place on Wednesday evening next. Everything has been done to make the evening pass off agreeably and profitably.

It is a noble cause for which it is started, and one that deserves our warmest patronage.

The remains of the late John Quincy Adams, and those of his wife were deposited in tombs beneath the Stone Temple, on Thursday last.

CONCERT.—We are glad to learn that the Endeavored to get him cited before the Inquisition in 1615, but failed in the attempt. In the following year 1616, he went to Rome himself, to obtain a decision on two propositions which he advanced; first, that he demonstrated his theory; and second, that it was supported by scripture. At his urgent solicitation these questions were referred to the Inquisition, which tribunal decided both points against him, but they did not condemn the theory, nor punish Galileo. Seventeen years afterwards in 1633, Galileo was cited before the Inquisition, not for his theory, but for contempt of authority, and punished by four days imprisonment in a palace.

We are indebted to Benjamin B. Thayer Esq., of San Francisco, formerly of this town, for numerous favors and attentions. We learn that our friend has struck a vein of good luck. May he realize his highest anticipations in his new field of labors.

We copy the following from the Saratoga New York Republican.

Mr. Thayer spent a portion of his boyhood in this town where he leaves attached friends, who have long appreciated his many most excellent qualities of character, and upon whom his early death, in the midst of active life, has come as a most unexpected and painful bereavement.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Isaac T. Thayer, who, it will be recollected, only a year or so since, married the only daughter of the late Dr. John Clarke of this village. To the public, the news will come with the greater force, because to them he was known as a young man full of energy, life and activity, and one who bid fair to outlive thousands who now learn of his premature decease, or who may follow him to the grave. To his immediate friends, and to those who are connected with him by ties of blood or affection, his death comes like one of those appalling and overwhelming calamities, which ever come to remind us that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Thayer, we believe, was a native of Boston, but many years ago, removed to the city of New York, where he has since lived as a successful and honored merchant.

Of his private qualities, nothing can be said which is not to his praise. Possessing a mind of uncommon quickness and activity, he appeared to be capable of coming to important decisions and forming a final judgment, almost upon the spur of the moment. His impulses were also warm and generous, and though his confidence was not often imprudently given, when once bestowed, it appeared to be unbounded and all-confiding. Of his more private qualities—of his strong domestic attachments—his watchful care—his moral courage—his gentlemanly activity, it may not, perhaps, be delicate here to say much. Such qualities are the better known, more highly appreciated, more lastingly remembered, by those who were the immediate object of them.

We cannot conclude, without expressing to the afflicted, the deep sympathy we have with them in their affliction; and we trust matters of consolation which we are not competent to offer, may temper the severity of the blow, and soothe them in their sorrow.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:—

Sir:—Without entering into the discussion on spiritual rappings, I wish to direct the attention of your readers to some remarks in "Quincy's" last communication.

He says, "In the year 1616, such men denounced Copernicus' work upon the true motion of the heavenly bodies, as infidel, and prohibited its circulation, and the same year Galileo received a formal notice from the authorities of Rome to cease teaching that the earth revolves around the sun, because that such a doctrine was contrary to the express words of Scripture."

This story has been so long going the rounds, that I am not much surprised at "Quincy's" reference to it. It is based on the supposed hostility of the Catholic Church, to Literature and Science. It has been often contradicted, but some people will keep repeating it, as though they believed it.

Neither Galileo, nor Copernicus, were the discoverers, nor founders, of the Copernican system. It was taught publicly in Rome by Cardinal Cassinus, in the year 1420, nearly 200 years before the time they say it was condemned. Copernicus taught this theory in Bologna, and Padua, he was appointed Professor of Astronomy, in the Popes College at Rome in 1498, which office he held for twelve years, and taught the same theory all the time. Not only was he not forbidden to teach it, but he was highly honored for his scientific attainments. He retired to Cracow, in Poland, and there wrote the work which gave his name to the present planetary system. This great work was finished in 1530, and so far from being disapproved of at Rome, that Cardinal Scomberg urges him to publish it, and offered to defray the expense of publication out of his private purse. On his death, Cardinal Gisio took the matter in hand, and the work was published in 1530. What shows conclusively that Rome did not oppose this theory is the fact, that the work was dedicated to Pope Paul the third, with his express approbation, and it has been taught in the Roman Colleges ever since.

The story about Galileo, is equally absurd. Galileo taught the Copernican system, and to prove his theory, he brought the sacred scriptures into the argument, for this his enemies

endeavored to get him cited before the Inquisition in 1615, but failed in the attempt. In the following year 1616, he went to Rome himself, to obtain a decision on two propositions which he advanced; first, that he demonstrated his theory; and second, that it was supported by scripture. At his urgent solicitation these questions were referred to the Inquisition, which tribunal decided both points against him, but they did not condemn the theory, nor punish Galileo. Seventeen years afterwards in 1633, Galileo was cited before the Inquisition, not for his theory, but for contempt of authority, and punished by four days imprisonment in a palace.

The recitation of the seventeen penitential psalms, with the cursing, and abjuration, I pass over now; I think "Quincy" made a mistake as to the number.

It looks strange to me to see men, in other things liberal, and intelligent, adopt so many exploded stories, which have for their only foundation bigotry, and ignorance. If people read both sides of an argument, they would avoid falling into many ridiculous mistakes.

CIARE.

"The Result."

I think I see the hand of "Loafers Friend" in the epistle to the Patriot of the 27th ultimo, subscribed "one of the emancipated." No one, not lost to all shame, would ever presume to make his appearance in public again, after having been so triumphantly refuted and convicted of ignorance and malice as he was, in his controversy with "A Democrat."

"Loafers Friend" still lives, however, or one of his kind and kin, and dares to come forth, in the presence of honest men, to exult over the success of that coalition of Whigery, Run and Hunkerism, which prevailed in the recent state election. This is the height—this is the sublimity of insolence. True it is, the coalition of the people—a coalition which numbered seventy thousand of the voters of Massachusetts—a coalition, which outnumbered their antagonists the Whigs, by fourteen thousand votes—has been beaten. Yes the Whigs are about to return to power, although they are in a minority of fourteen thousand votes. It is a victory over the principles which underlie our republican institutions, viz: that the majority shall govern. It is the triumph of State street over the mechanical, industrial, and agricultural portions of the people of the state. It demonstrates the fact that we live under an oligarchy as clearly defined and established and as omnipotent as that of the aristocracy of England. Here in Massachusetts the principles of the old Federalists exist and flourish. The minority of all the talents and all the decency rule. That ignoble vulgar that make up the majority of voters must receive the law as dictated to us by our masters, the Lords of the Loom in Boston. Who will now say there is no need of revising the Constitution, when the majority of the people of this Commonwealth are made subjects to a monied aristocracy, the vilest kind of an aristocracy?

The triumph of the Whigs is a triumph over the liberal legislation of the last two years—the secret ballot—the Mechanics lien, the Homestead law—and other useful acts, in behalf of the mechanics and laborers.

It is a triumph over the hearts and hopes of many a drunkards' wife and children. As he grasps the bowl of feeling of exultation and savage delight will cause him who drinks thereof, to drink deeper of that liquid fire, which is to sear and blight his own heart, and the hearts of all those who are near and dear to him. It is a triumph which has caused shouts of devilish joy in every saloon and shop (those gates of ruin and death to the young) where ardent spirits are kept and sold. It will bring many an aged heart with sorrow to the grave.

Can the Whigs rejoice at such a triumph? Oh! shame, "thou art fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason."

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

For the Patriot.

The Congressional Election.

We congratulate the Whigs on the result of the late election, although we mourn the supineness of many among them belonging to our own town. Had not those of other towns in the third district been more faithful to their principles, their candidate, and the true interests and character of the Commonwealth, the enemy would have triumphed. Less than one half of the voters of our party here, discharged the sacred duty which they owed to their country, on Monday last. The meagre vote of the Whigs of Quincy on that day, must be a source of mortification to every faithful and patriotic mind. The right of suffrage is one of the dearest of our privileges as freemen, and those who neglect to exercise it, ought to enjoy it no longer. It would be a just retribution to deprive them of what they so poorly appreciate. No man can duly estimate this prerogative, who will fail to exercise it at the call of the country. Thanks to that Power whose mercy is always so much beyond our deserts, we are saved from the punishment which is justly due to the neglect of the eight score of voters among us, who stayed away from the polls, when their aid seemed so important to the salvation of the character of our district—salvation from the continuation of the mortifying course of our present representative—the malinger of our

GREATEST and BEST—the prime agitator of the worst passions of man's nature!

Had we not been spared such a catastrophe by the fidelity of others and the smiles of Heaven, would not the blush of shame have mantled the cheeks of the recreant Whigs, and would they not have carried the disgrace to their graves!

Oh! let each one of them be warned, and by a proper fidelity in future, avert the judgment which may, in a similar event, fall upon them, and not them alone, but the whole party and the dearest interests of the country.

WEBSTER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Boston, Dec. 16th, 1852.

The city election has passed, and I am glad of it. About 12,000 votes were thrown for Mayor on Monday last; Mayor Seaver receiving 6020, Dr. Smith 5025, all others 1019. This is the largest vote ever polled at a municipal election in Boston; and has been a great test question on the merits of the Maine Liquor Law, so far as popular sentiment can be developed here. Its results cannot fail to exert an influence on our State Legislature about to assemble. There are in our good city 22,000 names on the voting lists, a fact perhaps not generally known. We have reason to believe that a large proportion of the 10,000 voters who staid away from the ballot box on Monday last, are opposed to the Liquor Statute. The truth is, this stringent, unconstitutional law, is not adapted for the meridian of Massachusetts, and will ultimately be repealed. It has tipped over the Democratic ascendancy of this State, and transferred the power to the Whigs. To me by no means an unexpected catastrophe. The most skillful tactics will be required by the Whig party this winter, in their action on the liquor question. A misstep which they are not unlikely to take, will find them again a minority party in November next.

The Congressional elections on Monday last surprised the Whigs of this city. They expected to the election of all their candidates in one unbroken front, always excepting the Worcester District. But Messrs. Banks, De Witt and probably others, antagonists of the Whig party, are to form a part of our Congressional Delegation in the next Congress. The Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., is a wonderful and fortunate young man. His political power is in his talents, and no man ever ascended the ladder of fame more deservedly. His own genius is the luminary that is to elevate him to the first rank of an American Statesman. The Democratic party still weeps, that without loss of a single vote, but his mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of this talented young man. He will take a high rank in Congress, and be found an able and eloquent friend of General Pierce's administration.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this excellent work comes to us laden with interesting and instructive matter. It is a double number, containing seven full page plates. Godey says: "We will furnish one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, and one copy of Graham's Magazine, one year, for \$4; or one copy of Lady's Book, and one copy of Arthur's Home Magazine, containing 80 pages, for \$3.50; or one copy of Lady's Book and one copy of Arthur's Home Gazette, for \$3.50."

Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

Lamartine's Restoration of the French Monarchy; Visit to Louis Napoleon at Ham; Autobiography of Alexander Dumas; Account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her Family; John Sargeant; Daniel Webster; Ladies' Address on Slavery; Zoology of the Voyage of the Herald; The late Mysterious Operations in Grain; Thompson's Travels in the Western Himalaya; Revelations of Siberia; Isis; an Egyptian Pilgrimage; State Papers relating to English History; Parisian Signs and French Principles; Foreign Policy of the Liberal Party; Napoleon the Third.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

The December issue, being the last number of the twenty-seventh volume, of this standard and sterling publication, has been received. The first paper—"Debts and Finance of the States of the Union, with reference to their General Condition and Prosperity"—relates to the State of Illinois, and gives a lucid, succinct and reliable account of the wealth, prosperity and resources of this "gem" of the "Great West." These are a series of articles, (the present one being the ninth in course,) of great value and much importance to the commercial and industrial interests of the whole country. The second—"Sugar, and the Sugar Trade"—embraces a large amount of knowledge relative to this rapidly increasing branch of business. The third—"Commercial Cities and Towns of the United States"—is part four of a series relating to the City of New York, and abounds with varied and comprehensive intelligence of the growth, trade and enterprise of the "Commercial Emporium of the Union." The fourth—"Mercantile Biography"—gives a very graphic narrative of James Lee Jeejeebhoy, a Parsee merchant, who was born in Bombay, and who is distinguished in all the relations of life as an "honest

man." The fifth, or last general article, is a brief yet thorough view of the "Trade and Commerce of Mobile, for the years, 1851 and 1852." In addition, under their appropriate heads, may be found a large collection of mercantile, manufacturing, banking, nautical, railroad and steamboat statistics and intelligence, which has given Hunt's Merchant's Magazine so extended a celebrity and added materially to its value and importance. Its circulation is not confined to the United States, but many subscribers may be found in London and Liverpool, Paris, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Naples, Canton, Calcutta, Peking, etc.

The January number commences a new volume, which is a favorable time to become a patron to this superior monthly publication, and we advise our friends to do so without delay.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—In the January number, Graham has an extra lot of literary matter, and splendid illustrations. The engravings, by Devereux, which accompany the letter press, are deserving of note, for the sake of encouragement, to this young and able American artist. Will not some of our readers take this number and get up a club of six, and thereby obtain this work for the small sum of \$1.66?

POOR AND IGNORANT, RICH AND EDUCATED:—Two Lectures by Hon. Horace Mann.—We have received from the publishers a copy of this work, which we commend to the attention of our readers. It makes an appropriate gift to young men at this season of the year, teaching them valuable lessons on the subject of Temperance and kindred virtues. For sale by W. J. Reynolds & Co., Booksellers, Boston; Hall, Mills & Co., Syracuse, and Booksellers generally.

Those who "wish to be beautiful," will please read the advertisement of Dr. Jacoby, in another column.

Gill & Co. have received a large supply of Christmas and New Year's presents. Give him an early call.

When those of our readers who cannot be suited in Quincy, go to Boston for clothing, please call on M. F. Dolan, 6 & 8 Washington St. His prices are reasonable, and his fits good.

In to-day's paper will be found a list of Boston cards, which purchasers will do well to preserve for reference when in the city.

Marriages.

In this village, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. Case, Mr. Geo. W. Shaw to Miss Adelaide Cleverly.

In Roxbury, 16th inst., by Rev. W. R. Alger, A. D. Williams, Jr., to Miss Susan B. Farnum.

At Salem, 9th inst., Mr. James M. Blake, of Boston, to Miss Mary Henderson, of S. In Abington, Dec. 6th, by Rev. F. P. Howland, Albion P. Chase, M. D., to Miss Deborah C. Howland, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Deaths.

In Boston, on the 13th inst., James T. Underwood, 17 years and 3 months—son of Ebenezer and Sarah C. Underwood, formerly of this town.

In East Bridgewater, 14th ult., Nicholas Wade, 50.

In Abington, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Baker, aged 23.

At Dorchester, 11th inst., Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Emily Southwick, 5 years 7 months.

At Sacramento, Nov. 2d, Charles H. Brigham, 22. He perished in the great fire of that date.

At West Roxbury, 13th inst., Job Sumner, aged 23.

Special Notices.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. The second of the course of Assemblies at the Hancock House, will be on Wednesday evening, 29th inst.

ELIZABETH FREDERICK, JOHN KENWELL, } Managers.
CHARLES A. SPEAR,
GEORGE D. FOLLETT,
BENJ. W. MUNROE.

Tickets, \$2.00. Dancing to commence at half past seven.

The members of the Adams Literary Association will meet at their hall next Monday eve at 7 o'clock.

Notice is also hereby given that their semi-annual meeting for the choice of officers will be held on the first Monday Evening in January.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next meeting will be on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21 at J. Howard Tilton Esq., of Waltham, will read selections from Otello, Romeo and Juliet. Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Whiting's Town House Drug Store. J. B. BASS, Secy.

HINGHAM & QUINCY Bridge and Turnpike Corporation.—The Proprietors of this corporation are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on Monday the third day of January next, at one o'clock P. M., for the choice of Officers and the transaction of all such other business as may then come before them.

By order of the Directors,
LEWEL BRACKETT, Clerk.
Quincy, Dec. 13, 1852. 513w

CHILDREN'S FAIR. The children of the Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Lunt's Society, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of their Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th.

Members of the Parish, and all who feel an interest in the young, are requested to make such contributions as will most successfully effect the proposed object.

Refreshments, fancy and useful articles, are respectfully solicited.

There will be a Band of Music in attendance. A part of the evening will be occupied by the children and others in the innocent and healthful amusement of dancing.

Per order Committee of Arrangements.
SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at LIBERTY HALL, on Friday Evening December 17th 1852.

WILLIAM FRENCH, } Managers.
JOHN HALL, JR.,
GEORGE HOBART. }
Music, Fuller's Band.

Tickets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

All lovers of dancing are invited to attend

NOTICE.—There will be a Social Temperance Festival at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening Dec. 22. Good Speakers have been engaged, and also an excellent Glee Club for the occasion. There will be a full Band of Music, and also a Quadrille Band for Dancing, and other amusements incident on such occasions.

The friends of Temperance, and all who feel an interest are invited to send in refreshments for the tables &c. The public are respectfully invited to attend; for everything will be done to make the evening pass agreeably to all, as on former occasions.

A prize will be given for the best conduct.

N. B. Arrangements have been made for the proper care of clothing, &c.
Per order of Quincy Stone Division S. of T. E. H. STARBUCK.
Sec'y of Committee of Arrangements.

WOOD AT

AUCTION!!

Will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday next, Dec. 21st at 1 o'clock, P. M. Excellent Wood, standing on land of Hon. C. F. Adams, adjoining Willard Street, near Whichever & Co's quarries. If stormy, next fair day. L. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

\$25 REWARD.

Whereas trespasses have been committed the past years by persons going with teams to the Wood Lots of Hon. C. F. Adams, and cutting and carrying away Wood and Hoop Poles therefrom, therefore, the above reward will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall convict any person who has already, or who shall hereafter cut, steal and carry away, any wood or hoop poles, from said Adams wood lots, or from any other wood lots of which I have the charge. Repeated trespasses make this course necessary.

LEWIS BASS, Agent.
Quincy, November 13th 1852.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Business heretofore existing under the firm of H. A. RANOM & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

H. A. RANOM,
CHARLES CURTIS,
LEWIS CURTIS.

All persons having demands will please present them, and all persons indebted will please make payment to H. A. Ransom, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. The business will be hereafter conducted under the name of C. & L. CURTIS.
Quincy, December 4, 1852. 49—1f

COAL! COAL!!

Now Landing from Schooner REBECCA, a cargo of

Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.

For sale at Brackett's Wharf, Quincy.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
Quincy, Nov. 13th 1852.

MRS. A. J. KENISON,
Would inform the Ladies of

QUINCY

—AND THE—
ADJOINING TOWNS,

that she has received

Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, Silks,
Straws, and Flowers

FOR FALL & WINTER

BONNETS.

The attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.

Grave Clothes and Mourning Goods, (as usual,) constantly on hand, 43—1y

WASHINGTON STREET CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE.

M. F. DOLAN, DRAPER & TAILOR.

6 & 8 Washington St Boston.

Notifies his friends and the public that he remains at the old stand, and has on hand a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable manner at reasonable prices.

He solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of Fall & Winter Goods, now on hand, believing that he can suit the taste of every one who will favor him with a call. Having secured the services of one of the best Cutters in Boston, he can safely guarantee that all Garments made at his establishment will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Always on hand, Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. of every description. Wholesale and Retail.
November 6th 1852. 45—3m

JUDD'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE.
For closing wounds without sewing; forming a smooth coating over them, impervious to air and water, much superior in its healing properties to any other plaster, and elastic as not to impede the motion of a joint; an excellent remedy also for Burns, Scalds, or any fresh wounds. Price—25 cents per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Nov. 27, 1852. 45—1f Agent for Quincy.

New Advertisement

GREAT ATTRACTION

for

CHRISTMAS

and

NEW YEAR

at the

Quincy Bookstore

All kinds of

ANNUALS AND GIFT BOOKS

Juvenile and Toy Books

BEAUTIFUL BIBLES.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

in great variety with an excellent assortment of

FANCY GOODS

usually wanted for

PRESENTS

All are invited to call and examine

before they will be spared to give satisfactory

chances.

Quincy, December 18th 1852.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED CULINARY

or

Mens Fine Calf Boot

TO SUCH A MAN, who can bring with him a good character and ability, and constant employment will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, December 18th 1852.

THE ART OF BEING BEAUTIFUL

IT has long been a desideratum that an effusive man should apply himself to the art of the human scalp. Dr. JACOBY, Pathologist, from Berlin, has done this. This new field has attained the most beautiful results. Satisfied by an analysis of the lured alcohols and other washes, of the thousands of witnesses might be adduced the accompanying brochure, if possible, send it to you.

This is to certify that I have had called the Berlin Hair Wash applied to the scalp five or six weeks to my head, purpose of renewing and strengthening it. It has been effective in producing such results. I can cheerfully recommend the wash to all persons troubled,

Poetry.

From the Waverly Magazine.
Surrender of His Majesty, in Person, to the Arch Knocker.

Come, hark ye, Le Roy, a bright spirit ised,
Come, hark while the vulgar are snoring in bed,
I have wandered o'er land, and I've wandered
o'er sea,
And wandered through ages that have long ceased
to be,
And no'er found my equal till I found him this
hour
In Le Roy, who is gifted with mesmeric power.

I joyed in my heart when the Polander fell,
As the strong Russian sought his free spirit to
quell,
And I laughed in my soul when the Turk threw
the chain
Round the neck of the Greek, by the sabre and
flame,
But I ne'er knew content till I found it the hour
When Le Roy was gifted with mesmeric power.

Robespierre was my favorite, and Haynau's my
pride—
He who felt the keen lash of the cartman's cow-
hide—
I have planned inquiries and red guillotine,
And the stoke of the martyr and witchcraft are
mine,
But could ne'er plan with thee, dark child of this
hour
When the human was gifted with mesmeric
power.

I persuaded a Judas his Lord to betray,
And I led Arnold's foot to the treacherous way;
I've done marvellous things since creation's birth,
But ne'er could call spirits from heaven's treasury;
I have ruled with the tempest mind firm as a
rock,
But for this 'twas reserved to rule mine with a
knock.

I yield me to thee, proud son of the hour
When mankind was gifted with mesmeric power.

Wouldst know who I am? Ask of heaven's
bright towers;
Wouldst know who I am? Ask of Eden's dark
bowers.
I am Satan himself, and thy most obedient
Le Roy, take my hand, for we deem it ap-
pointed
That hereafter this self in person should reign,
And I crave the honor of a page in thy train.
Oh! I best was the day and best was the hour
When Le Roy was gifted with mesmeric power.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in the summer time
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious the many stars
That glimmer on the sea,
But gentle words and loving hearts,
And hands to cheer my woes,
Are better than the fairest flowers,
Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew, the drooping flower,
And eyes go bright and wot the light
Of autumn's opening hour,
But words that breathe of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer-time,
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things,
To satisfy the heart.
But oh! if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases
of the Lungs and Throat. The Vegetable
Pulmonary Balsam, Dr. S. O. Richardson's
Personal Balsam, Dr. Wood's Compound Balsam,
of Balm 1, and all popular medicines of the day. For
sale at the Town House Drug Store by
GEO. W. WHITING.

October 21, 1852.

SUPERIOR Labeled Ink, prepared by Francis
Kiddler.
Payson's Indelible Ink, used without a prepara-
tion. A fresh supply for sale at the
Sept. 23. 39-41 QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

JUDD'S LIQUID CUTICLE, an article sup-
plied to the common Court or sickening plaster
for cuts and bruises, for sale at the Town House
Drug Store by GEO. W. WHITING.
Oct. 49-51

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STA-
TIONERY.
For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by
C. GILL & CO.,

ALL the various kinds of School Books and
School Stationery now used in all the
PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR
Schools in town
Also, all that will be needed by scholars in the
HIGH SCHOOL
now established. All which will be furnished at
the lowest prices at which they can be sold.
Quincy, May 15, 1852

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JB
BOOTS and Shoes of every description
made to order, and warranted by
J. WARREN BURRELL.

GAY STREET, QUINCY MASS.
A notice.
October 9th 1852. 41-1y

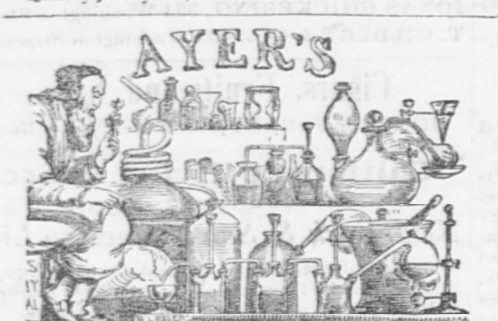
V. B. PALMER,
American Newspaper Agent,
Scollay's Building, Court Street Boston,
Is the Agent for the best N-wspapers of all the
Cities and principal Newspapers of the State of
the Union and the British Provinces, empowered by
the Proprietors to make contracts at their lowest
rates, and his receipts are regarded as payments.
(To the Public Institutions, Reading Rooms,
Clubs, &c., as well as to individuals, this Agency
presents a convenient and safe means of subscrib-
ing for, or advertising in, any number of the best
Newspapers of the country. Remittances may be
sent by mail, with assurance that all orders will be
faithfully attended to.

A MACHINE, for chapped hands and tender
feet of ladies and gentlemen. It is war-
ranted as a certain remedy, for the above com-
plaints, with which so many are afflicted, during
the inclement season, it is perfectly safe and sim-
ple in its application and its price only 25 cents,
for sale by
Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

PAGED ACCOUNT BOOKS. Journals.
Ledgers, &c. Paged or plain of good man-
ufacture, for sale at the
BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 4th 1852. 49-51

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop
lately occupied by WHICHE & KING, as a
Carriage Shop, retains his sincere thanks to his
numerous friends and customers for their liberal
patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of
his patrons in making his line of business
such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c.
Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the
lowest rates.

Quincy, July 17, 1852. RALPH LOWE.



**AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,**
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has
made in this generation to facilitate the business of
life—increasing its enjoyment, and even prolonging
the term of human existence, none can be named of
more real value to mankind, than this contribution
of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of
its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven
beyond a doubt, that a medicine of this character,
of medicines yet known, can so surely control and
cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary dis-
ease, which have hitherto exempted from our mind
thousands and thousands every year, and that there
is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy
has at length been found which can be relied on
to cure the most dangerous affections of the
lungs. Our space here will not permit us to pub-
lish any proportion of the cures effected by its use
but we would present the following opinions of com-
petent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular,
which the Agent leaves with it, will arrange be
pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particu-
lars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the
celebrated Professor HITCHCOCK, K.
"James C. Ayer, Sir: I have used your Cherry
Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis,
and am satisfied it from its chemical constitution,
that it is an admirable compound for the relief of
the lungs and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion
of its efficacy in this character can be of any service,
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated
Professor WILLIAM, M. D., L. L. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.
Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Sci. Soc. of
America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable com-
pound from some of the best articles in the Ma-
terial Medica, and a very effective remedy for the
class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATRICKSON, President of the S. C.
Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with
most successful success, to cure an inflammation of the
lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Saco, Me., April 20, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Sir: I am now
constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my prac-
tice, and am satisfied it to be a most valuable and
valuable compound. From a combination of many re-
medies, and a judicious use of it will cure coughs,
colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put
to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of con-
sumption, and consider it much the best remedy
known for this disease.
Respectfully yours, L. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.
Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical
Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Quincy by Mrs. E. HAYDEN; Hing-
ham, C. & L. N. F. DeLam, W. M. T. R. A. N.
and by all Druggists everywhere. 40-41

GEORGE W. WHITING, having altered
his office, would call the attention of
the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.
Mr. Whiting would inform the Ladies, that since
the removal of the Post Office, they will not be an-
noyed by boys bringing in or about the store; strict
order being enforced, and every thing being done
to the convenience of all who would favor him with
their patronage.

Strict attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions,
and to the dispensing of the best of Family Medi-
cines.
Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand.
Also—Confectionery, Soda, &c. 41-51
Quincy, June 19, 1852.

READ! READ! READ!!!
Clayton's Rheumatic Cure.

WARRANTED a sure cure for the Rheuma-
tism and all Nervous Affections, and Cramp
and Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and Tooth-
ache, and all Pains Complaints, and it will
cure the ill of all Humors of all kinds.
Prepared and sold by W. E. CLAYTON, Han-
dolph, Mass. REDDING & CO., State Street,
wholesale agents, and retail by the State generally
Mrs. E. Hayden, sole agent for Quincy.

September 18th 1852. 38-6m

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon
Vanilla, &c. for Cookery.
Friedrich's Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c.
Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory,
Thyme. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Nov 15.

FOR SALE—Several Pews elegantly situated
in the Stone Meeting House, of which the
Rev. Dr. Lunt is Pastor. The proceeds of the
sale when sold, are by the will of the donor to be
applied to the erection of the Academy in the town.
For particulars, apply to Capt. LEWIS HASS,
agent for the Supervisors of the Adams Temple
and School fund.
Quincy, May 8, 1852.

DAIRY BUTTER—1200 pounds of Good But-
ter in small tubs for family use, and for sale
cheap by D. BAXTER & CO.
Quincy, July 3, 1852

J. HOLDEN, JR.
Has just received another Case of the EXTRA
HEAVY
Patent Lever Watches,
Direct from Liverpool,
where they were made ex-
clusively by his order,
and warranted.
He has now on hand a
larger assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND
Silver-Ware Goods,
than can be found in any other Store in the vicinity
of Quincy. Call and see before purchasing else-
where.
Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45-2m

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45-2m

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45-2m

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45-2m

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45-2m

Quincy, Nov. 6th 1852. 45-2m

Quincy Business Cards.
JOHN DINEGAN.
MERCHANT TAILOR
ON THE
BRAINTREE AND WEYMOUTH
TURNPIKE.
A FEW RODS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Quincy, Mass.
Oct. 1852. 44-1y

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,
Counsellors at
LAW.
WEYMOUTH MASS.
F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every
Tuesday. SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass.
July 5.

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.
will keep constantly on hand,
PROVISIONS,
all kinds of
FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.
—also—
Oysters and Refreshments,
served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied
by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street,
QUINCY, Mass.
37-1y

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.
—DEALER IN—
West India Goods and Groceries,
OYSTERS & CLAM CHOWDERS,
IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of
FRANKLIN and SCHOOL
STREET, - - QUINCY.

E. B. HERSEY,
PAINTER & GLAZIER
Work done at the shortest notice.
Coddington Street, Quincy, Mass.

B. F. MESERVEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
DEALER IN
Watches Clocks and Jewellery.
HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.
[July 7, 1852-1y]

NATHANIEL WHITE,
—HAS FOR SALE—
LUMBER,
Nails, Lime, Brick & sand
—also—
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.
July 10, 1852.

ALL KINDS OF
Job Printing,
SUCH AS
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,
BILL-HEADS, FRAMES, CARDS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY
PRINTING,
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,
With Cheapness and Dispatch. 41-51

Wm. S. MORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Commissioner of Insolvency,
QUINCY, Mass. 13-6m

WHITTON & ADAMS.
—HAVE FOR SALE—
Red Ash, Egg Stove & Nut Coal,
—also—
Hard and Soft Wood,
ON GRANITE Wharf, Quincy Point.
Quincy, May 16, 1852.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.
—DEALER IN—
LUMBER;
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—also—
Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.
Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.
(To Purchasers will find it for their interest to
call and examine, before purchasing else-
where, as they will find a full assort-
ment at the lowest prices.
Quincy, June 12, 1852. 1y

GEORGE SAVIL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Ready-Made Clothing of every
DESCRIPTION,
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.
(To a complete assortment always on hand.)
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom
Work.

JUDD'S MEDICATED LIQUID CUTICLE
For closing wounds without sewing; forming
a smooth covering over them, impervious to air
and water, much superior in its healing properties to
other plaster, and so elastic as not to impede the
motion of a joint; an excellent remedy also, for
burns, &c. also, for any fresh wounds. Price—25
cents per bottle. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Nov. 27, 1852. 48-1y Agent for Quincy.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,
GEO. EATY BLAKE, GEO. CARP WARD, JAS.
MURRAY BOWEN,
Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,
and Merchants Bank, Boston.
Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Maturin, & Co.,
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52-1y

THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE IN-
surance Company, Insure Real Estate and
Personal Property against fire, on as low a per-
centage as any other good and reliable company. Be-
lievers have been arranged with care and are as
low as is consistent with the security of the Insur-
ed, the patronage of the public is solicited, and
from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing
support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W.
Morton, Charles F. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb,
Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dag-
gan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson,
Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Mar-
ton of Barnstable; Royal W. Tilden, Randolph;
H. W. Houghland, Dorchester; Benjamin King,
Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater;
Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall
South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.
Hon. George P. Bigelow, of Boston,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.,
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,
Hon. Benjamin Franklin, of Quincy,
Hon. James M. Mudge, Randolph,
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone
Temple.
William S. Morton, President.
STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.
April 20.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tomp-
kin's Extract of Galls and Chloroform. Am-
dine Clove Tincture. Dr. Spear's Vegetable Tooth-
ache drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops;
Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Bur-
dick's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Mag-
netic Toothache drops; Indian compound drops;
Nephrole's Kidney's great Indian remedy;
Brown's Extract of Galls and Opium; Preparations
of Croton, and various other articles for the same
disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE
UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.
The Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick
Hardwick, on Franklin Street, near the Stone Tem-
ple, has been made by his son and a partner,
and is warranted to be as well made and trimmed
as the most of custom work.

Parents wishing to get good and cheap Clothing
for their boys are earnestly invited to call and see
for themselves. They may rely on getting suited.
Quincy, November 6th, 1852.

HOMEOPATHY.
C. F. FRITCHE, M. D.,
Surgeon & Accoucher,
TURNPIKE STREET,
(GLOVER'S CORNER),
DORCHESTER.

FROM Prussia, in Europe, begs leave to inform
the afflicted that he has come through a course
of studies in Medicine for 12 years, at the first U-
niversity in Europe.

His treatment is therapeutical, simple and
most sure, as it is entirely after the new school,
and after the method of the celebrated Dr. J. H.
G. of Paris. He has paid close attention to
all the discoveries and experiments made heretofore
by scientific men in the art of healing and
medicine, and uses them with great success; and
there is no disease, internal or external, which
he has not cured by his new, improved and sure
treatment.

His new, and in this country, but very little
known, treatment, after the new school, will take
many with surprise, but after the next hour, will
convince them of the wonderful and beneficial ef-
fects of the medicine, he has since his stay in this
country, cured the most dangerous cases with great
success, and one trial will fully satisfy the patient.

Dr. F. warrants the cure of all diseases which he
undertakes.
The efficiency of acquaintance in this country
induced him to this publication to encourage his pro-
fessional practice; but the chief motive was to aid
and assist distressed and suffering mankind—to in-
troduce the new and genuine medicine and its treat-
ment, by which, if with a skillful hand applied, man-
kind will be restored to perfect health, money saved
and life spared to an old age.

(Please take notice of the following references:
Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Porter,
Mr. Ketell, Dorchester. Dr. Wm.
Wesselhoef, Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl
and Dr. Joseph Birnstill, Boston.

Terms moderate. Medicines are put up sepa-
rately for every disease, after the approved French
style, and delivered by the Doctor himself, and the
sick visited at all hours of the day and night.
Office Hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS NOTICE.
The undersigned most respectfully inform the pub-
lic that they keep constantly on hand a large
stock of
DRY GOODS,
well adapted to the wants of the community. At
all times can be found a good assortment of Cloths,
Casimires, Serges, Dressings, Prints, de Laines,
Cashmires, Alpaca, and a great variety of Dress
Goods, Shawls, Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels,
Blankets, with a good assortment of such articles
as are usually found in a well selected stock of Dry
Goods. Feeling confident that our prices will be
found a ready sale, our Goods will be freely shown
to all wishing to examine them.

GEORGE SAVIL & Co.,
A few rods East of the Stone Meeting House.
Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42

GEORGE W. WHITING, agent for the sale
of Bessmer's Gold Ink for writing, for gilding
Paint for gilding Frames, &c. Also, Gold
Quincy, December, 4th 1852. 49-1y

GEORGE SAVIL & Co's CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
Washington Street, Quincy, a few rods East of the
Stone Temple.
The undersigned would most respectfully inform
their friends and patrons that they are fully pre-
pared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers
of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTH-
ING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.
We have now on hand, and are daily receiving,
Garments of every description, suited to the pre-
sent or approaching season, of our own manufacture
and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to
give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work
at our establishment is warranted second to none,
either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workman-
ship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection
of Broadcloths, Casimires, Dressings, and Vest-
ings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price,
and customers may be assured, that every depart-
ment of the business is under the charge of persons
perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.
GEO. SAVIL & Co.

COUGH CANDIES.—Pectoral Drops, Cod
Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Bessmer, and
Bessmer and Wild Cherry Candy Drops, Philadel-
phia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable Cough Candy,
Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and vari-
ous other good kinds.
For sale by
Quincy, January 31, 1852. 54

JOHN GILLISPEE, would take this op-
portunity of informing his friends and the public,
that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on
Washington Street, where he would be happy to see
them, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part,
to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with
their patronage. Gentlemen who give him a good fit-
ting garment are solicited to give him a call.
Sept. 20 38-5f

SILVER PLATING FLUID. This Liquid is a
preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials,
at 25 cents each, and warranted, by a single
application, to replate any kind of plated articles,
and the silver is worn off, and make them look
equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.
Washington Street

NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING DEPOT,
ON THE
BRAINTREE & Weymouth Turnpike

JOHN DINEGAN, respectfully intimates
to his friends of Quincy, and the public in
general of the adjoining villages, that his Stock
is now replete with every description of Winter
Goods suitable for Overcoats, Sack or Frockcoats,
and young, rich or poor, which will be cut
made to order in the very latest styles, by the
best of workmen and at extremely moderate prices.
Gentlemen wishing to obtain a tasteful made Gar-
ment of any description is respectfully invited to
call and see for themselves. Gentlemen Furnishing
Goods of every description always on hand. A
good assortment of Crosets, Sashes of plain and
figured Silks and Satins of every style worn.
Also, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.
J. D. would beg leave to say to those wishing of
anything in the above line that every garment in
his Store has been made by his son and a partner,
and is warranted to be as well made and trimmed
as the most of custom work.

Parents wishing to get good and cheap Clothing
for their boys are earnestly invited to call and see
for themselves. They may rely on getting suited.
Quincy, November 6th, 1852.

HOMEOPATHY.
C. F. FRITCHE, M. D.,
Surgeon & Accoucher,
TURNPIKE STREET,
(GLOVER'S CORNER),
DORCHESTER.

FROM Prussia, in Europe, begs leave to inform
the afflicted that he has come through a course
of studies in Medicine for 12 years, at the first U-
niversity in Europe.

His treatment is therapeutical, simple and
most sure, as it is entirely after the new school,
and after the method of the celebrated Dr. J. H.
G. of Paris. He has paid close attention to
all the discoveries and experiments made heretofore
by scientific men in the art of healing and
medicine, and uses them with great success; and
there is no disease, internal or external, which
he has not cured by his new, improved and sure
treatment.

His new, and in this country, but very little
known, treatment, after the new school, will take
many with surprise, but after the next hour, will
convince them of the wonderful and beneficial ef-
fects of the medicine, he has since his stay in this
country, cured the most dangerous cases with great
success, and one trial will fully satisfy the patient.

Dr. F. warrants the cure of all diseases which he
undertakes.
The efficiency of acquaintance in this country
induced him to this publication to encourage his pro-
fessional practice; but the chief motive was to aid
and assist distressed and suffering mankind—to in-
troduce the new and genuine medicine and its treat-
ment, by which, if with a skillful hand applied, man-
kind will be restored to perfect health, money saved
and life spared to an old age.

(Please take notice of the following references:
Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Porter,
Mr. Ketell, Dorchester. Dr. Wm.
Wesselhoef, Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl
and Dr. Joseph Birnstill, Boston.

Terms moderate. Medicines are put up sepa-
rately for every disease, after the approved French
style, and delivered by the Doctor himself, and the
sick visited at all hours of the day and night.
Office Hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS NOTICE.
The undersigned most respectfully inform the pub-
lic that they keep constantly on hand a large
stock of
DRY GOODS,
well adapted to the wants of the community. At
all times can be found a good assortment of Cloths,
Casimires, Serges, Dressings, Prints, de Laines,
Cashmires, Alpaca, and a great variety of Dress
Goods, Shawls, Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels,
Blankets, with a good assortment of such articles
as are usually found in a well selected stock of Dry
Goods. Feeling confident that our prices will be
found a ready sale, our Goods will be freely shown
to all wishing to examine them.

GEORGE SAVIL & Co.,
A few rods East of the Stone Meeting House.
Quincy, Oct. 16th 1852. 42

GEORGE W. WHITING, agent for the sale
of Bessmer's Gold Ink for writing, for gilding
Paint for gilding Frames, &c. Also, Gold
Quincy, December, 4th 1852. 49-1y

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,
GEO. EATY BLAKE, GEO. CARP WARD, JAS.
MURRAY BOWEN,
Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,
and Merchants Bank, Boston.
Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Maturin, & Co.,
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52-1y

THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE IN-
surance Company, Insure Real Estate and
Personal Property against fire, on as low a per-
centage as any other good and reliable company. Be-
lievers have been arranged with care and are as
low as is consistent with the security of the Insur-
ed, the patronage of the public is solicited, and
from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing
support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W.
Morton, Charles F. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb,
Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dag-
gan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson,
Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Mar-
ton of Barnstable; Royal W. Tilden, Randolph;
H. W. Houghland, Dorchester; Benjamin King,
Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater;
Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall
South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.
Hon. George P. Bigelow, of Boston,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.,
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,
Hon. Benjamin Franklin, of Quincy,
Hon. James M. Mudge, Randolph,
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone
Temple.
William S. Morton, President.
STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.
April 20.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tomp-
kin's Extract of Galls and Chloroform. Am-

NUMBER LH

able to decline it.—*Punch*. *Is your number 2*

Franklin Pierce is the fourteenth President. His initials stand for it, and his name in full counts fourteen.

100

THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, December 25th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE

BY V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by the office.

Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The New Year.

The New Year is fast drawing near. It is the season for reflections upon the past, and resolutions for the future. It is the time to begin anew in all things. The business man settles his accounts and turns over a new leaf. The mechanic and laborer pays his store bills, and makes a few additions to the comforts of his fireside.

Our non-subscribing readers, if they have not hearts of flint, will have occasion for regret and remorse. They will think how easy it was to contribute a trifle to the support of a little local newspaper, which cannot maintain a competition against the neighboring city Press—supported by a constituency that extends throughout the city, and the State, and even extends to other States. They must see that a Country Newspaper growing in the shadow of a great city, like Boston, cannot but be a sickly plant. It requires the most generous soil, and the most assiduous and careful culture to prolong its feeble existence.

It should not be regarded as a private concern of the owner, but rather a public undertaking to be supported by public spirit and in the prosperity of which the entire community in which it is located, should take an active interest.

Now the beginning of a New Year affords an opportunity to make an atonement for the past, and to give a pledge for the future, by adding their names to the list of our subscribers.

We have a few subscribers, who seem to appreciate the difficulties and trials of a local paper like the Patriot, who do not limit their annual subscription to the advertised amount. We have a larger number who pay their subscriptions in advance. A larger number still, who pay sometime before the close of the year. But the majority of our subscribers when appealed to, fall back upon their dignity and dilate upon the folly of paying for work before it is done. It is very amusing to see the consequential and dignified airs and attitudes, which these men will assume on such occasions. There is but one thing to be done. The applicant must seem to assent to the logic of this worldly maxim, assume a beggar's look, and go away with not very flattering or complimentary reflections upon a heart, that can defer the claims of a poor, hard-working printer, upon such a miserable pretext.

CHRISTMAS.—This is "the festival of the Christian Church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular service."

It is a festival—an anniversary day of joy. It is the day of festivity and delight to the young. It is a day of fragrant memory to all. Yet it is not without alloy of sadness. "Oh," many will say on this day, "that those festive days of our youth could return—when no cares, no vexations and trials, weighed down our hearts—when the world was all before us, and Providence our guide. But the day itself is commemorative of an event that gives confidence and hope to mankind. In that fact the mind however burdened and depressed will find cause for gratitude and joy. It is well to observe and honor this day. Let it be given to expressions of kindness, generosity and love. When thus spent, on its annual return, it will become an increasing source of happiness and delight. It will beget all humane and noble feelings in the heart, deepen and strengthen all virtuous and christian sentiment, and smooth and sweeten life's decline.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—The Fair of the Sunday School children connected with Dr. Lunt's church will take place on the evening of the 30th.

Let it not be forgotten by those who would aid in rightly directing the steps of the young to the paths of virtue and happiness. It will be seen by the advertisement that a committee will be in waiting at the Hall during the day of Wednesday, as well as Thursday, for the reception of whatever the good people may see fit to contribute.

We are under many obligations to the generosity of the temperance people for that (1) ticket that was presented to us. Our Devil wanted to know "if we had the mate to it?"

Quincy Bookstore

There is a large and splendid collection of Annuals and Gift Books of the season. Souvenirs, Books of Poetry, Literary, Historical and Religious works of every sort, besides a thousand kinds of fancy articles and toys adopted for Christmas and New Year. Drop in and see if it is not so.

We are pleased to announce that our friend Wm. S. Morton, Esq., is very ill from a violent attack of the erysipelas.

READERS—Do you wish to subscribe for a New York paper? The Home Journal, by Morris & Willis; The Evening Mirror, by Col. Fuller; The Evening Post, by Bryant, Bigelow and Godwin; The New York Tribune, by Horace Greeley & Co.; The Independent, by Beecher & Co.; are Journals unsurpassable in their several departments of literature, politics and religion. The Home Journal contains the cream of all literature. The Evening Mirror is a precious gem, semi-literary, semi-political,—of chivalrous and magnanimous spirit. The Evening Post (Democratic) is edited by men of elegant taste and great political knowledge, and consistency of opinions. The Tribune is ever fresh, vigorous and resolute of spirit, in defeat as in success. The Independent is independent.

An interesting event occurred at Rev. Mr. Dean's church, at the close of the services on Sunday evening last. Mr. GEORGE D. FOLLETT and Miss SARAH A. KENISON, (daughter of George W. Kenison, Esq.) were joined in holy wedlock, in the presence of a large congregation of their relatives and friends. There was a general attendance of the young of both sexes.

Brainard Singing Society.

This society gave a concert on last Sunday evening, in the Stone Meeting House at Milton. Their singing was very fine and seemed to be duly appreciated by a large audience. We should comment on individual excellencies but not being a musical critic we fear our views are of no value (Yankee)—and especially so, when they are liable to be deflected—as in this case—by the fascinations of beauty.

N. B. The society must not forget the printer next time. If they do he will say they are nothing better than a flock of crows.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent "A Temperance man" is a poor yankee, he is not good at guessing, that distinguishing trait in the character of true yankeeism, we were not the author of the piece he alludes to, and his arrow has over shot the mark whether through "ignorance" or "malice" it is not of much importance to decide.

Some men are so wise they can see through a mill stone especially if there be a hole in it. "A Temperance man" thinks we were defeated in our controversy with "A Democrat," some persons think differently, but if he can find any consolation in such a faith we will not, out of pure good nature, try to disturb it, if he is satisfied so are we, and we further hope that he will secure just such a victory in every bad cause he has to manage—it is pleasant to deal with so amiable an antagonist, whose self-complacency is so easily satisfied with an assumed triumph over "ignorance and malice," yet we cannot help thinking the revival of a controversy which has subsided for weeks is rather indicative of an uneasy and damaged conscience.

We do not believe the Maine law ever made a temperance person or ever will. As a political hobby it has proved refractory to those who passed it. "A Temperance man" should remember that assertions are not arguments, and passion is not reasoning. If he thinks all temperance men are in favor of that law we are afraid he will fall under his own anathema of "ignorance;" and if he expects to promote the cause by calling hard names, he will come under the other end of it, "malice." Many a hollow head can sing the Cuckoo song of *runny* and many a hollow heart will rejoice that so good a word has been coined for the use of political demagogues.

There is much power, we acknowledge, in cant terms, because they take surprisingly with the multitude—*runny* outweighs a thousand arguments with some, and is easily learned, just as a wooden dog is made to bark by having a bellows placed beneath it. We were told from a high seat in the political synagogue that there would be a funeral this winter, it has happened that the prophet is among the slain, it was to have been expected there would have been a *poa uoue* over him, but it is time the war song should cease, when the savage warrior is taken from the field.

SENATOR KING RECOVERING.—We are glad to learn from the Washington Union of yesterday, that Senator King is so much improved in health that there is no longer need for the attendance of a physician. He will probably take his seat in the Senate in a few days.—Times.

PRESIDENTIAL WINDFALL.—The rumor has been current in town for a few days past, that a wealthy "federalist" of Boston has made Gen. Pierce, the President elect, a present of the nice little sum of \$30,000, to "set up housekeeping."—Concord Democrat.

In a recent English paper we find the following bona fide advertisement:—"To be sold, the wisdom tooth of the Duke of Wellington, price £10; and several locks of his hair, price £1 each. Apply, &c.—N. B. Likewise a small grinder of Napoleon's, for £5."

For the Quincy Patriot.

Boston, December 23, 1852.

The iron bands, and other appurtenances, that connect Boston with Quincy are continually a subject of comment by a portion of the public press of this city and its environs. Something must be wrong in the government of the Old Colony Railroad, else why so much dissatisfaction. The capital stock of this corporation is rising two million of dollars; its liabilities are perhaps at this moment a quarter of million dollars. We are informed that the directors are determined to extinguish this debt before the payment of any dividend. They hope to accomplish it by A. D. 1854. If this is the true policy, it is laudable, and should be countenanced by the stockholders. With all these assurances, and with indubitable evidence of great travel daily over the road, and large receipts therefrom, there is unceasing dissatisfaction and a want of confidence in the whole concern.

While nearly all railroad stocks are buoyant, and healthfully improving, the Old Colony fluctuates in the money market, more than one quarter below par, and is on the descending scale at that. The affairs of this unfortunate company demand a thorough and rigid research. The annual meeting is approaching, on that occasion every stockholder should be present or represented. A committee should be chosen with plenary powers to probe into all intricacies of this suspicious concern. The travelling community demands it. If proper inquiry is suppressed, at the annual meeting, as it was by *gag law* last February, the next appeal of the stockholders, for a redress of grievances is to the Massachusetts Legislature. A committee of investigation from that body, with power "to send for persons and papers" is the true panacea to correct the morbid condition of the Old Colony Railroad. It must be done, and the sooner the better. The chills of winter are upon us, and yet business is active. Navigation is uninterrupted, and the little steamers play from Boston to Maine and elsewhere as bold and fearless as at the summer solstice.

The country trade of Boston is enormous; millions of dollars' worth of merchandise roll out of our city every week. In a business sense, our streets exhibit the liveliest evidence of this, in the heavy truckage of goods, and in the tide of human bipeds that traverse the side-walks from sun to sun. The weather elements smile on the business world. In every part of the city the mechanic's hammer is heard, and house and even ship building is progressing with rapid strides. Every capable man in Boston can find employment.

The places of amusement are liberally patronized, so far. A few evenings since, I "dropped" into the Boston Museum, to witness Uncle Tom's Cabin;—did not like the play at all—I am sorry to say the drama abounds in low, vulgar and profane language, disgusting to good taste,—a disgrace to Boston, and well calculated to injure the tender minds of youth by listening to its baldness. The play is an overcolored description of the evils of slavery. It conveys wrong impressions of life at the South, and is a slander upon the slaveholding community. "For our own part," says a writer in the Evening Gazette, "we prefer that any youthful friend of ours should wander in the purlieus of Ann Street, and listen to the slang and billingsgate which there greet the ear, than to see this piece. It is an expression of opinion upon a national question which the manager, whatever may be his private sentiment, has no right to introduce on the stage, inasmuch as it is treason, and must prove offensive to a large body of our citizens."

Gossip.

Six ships are now in course of construction or contracted for by merchant's of New Bedford, for the whale fishery, to be completed during the ensuing spring.

The Duke of Wellington, according to D. Israel, won fifteen great battles, and captured 3000 guns from his opponents, never losing one of his own.

SCARCITY OF SILVER CHANGE.—The complaint of a scarcity of silver change is general throughout the country. In this city, the telegraph companies and others have issued tickets representing the fractional parts of dollars. From other cities we learn that many hotel keepers are obliged to issue tickets representing fractional parts of dollars, and merchants of interior towns have issued ten, twenty and twenty-five cent shillings, in order to make change with customers. Should this state of things continue much longer, it is not improbable that the banks will be called upon to relieve the emergency by the issue of bills of the denomination of 25 and 50 cents. A very large quantity of silver coin has been drawn from this country by the high premium offered in England; and fully as much is yearly manufactured into jewelry, plate, &c., by the jewellers and silver-ware manufacturers of this country.—Times.

An Ohio Yankee has invented a lath-cutting Machine, and has sold for \$50,000 three-fourths of his patent for the Eastern States alone, reserving the Western. They say it will cut a large log up into lath in the course of three minutes.

Col. Benton, intimated, it is said, in a recent speech, that "Fillmore" of our day bore, in his opinion, a strong likeness to what fifty years ago was called *piracy* and treated as such. The Colonel has hit the mark, and it is to be hoped his sentiment will become "public sentiment."

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—The Boston Shipping List says:—"Prices are steady and firm, and sales as usual at this season, quite small. The exports to California have been pretty large, comprising 972 cases from this port, and 762 cases from New York; showing an increase since the 1st of January of 32,760 cases over the corresponding period last year."

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—This is the name of an institution established in Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio, by the religious body called the "Christian Connection." A permanent endowment of over \$125,000 has been raised for it in scholarships, and spacious and beautiful buildings are now in process of erection, at a cost of \$70,000. The College will be ready for students in about a year.—An able faculty has been chosen, at the head of which, as President stands Hon. Horace Mann.

The average amount of butter produced by the milk cows of this country annually is 49 pounds, and the average produce of cheese is nearly 17 pounds. Pennsylvania makes 40,000,000 pounds of butter a year. New York in the productiveness of its dairies, is in advance of any other State, yielding one fourth of all the butter, and nearly one-half of all the cheese made in the Union.

BOOTH.—We copy the following in relation to this distinguished actor, lately deceased, from the Portland Argus:—

"Booth was born in London. In the war of 1812 he was brought into this city, as a prisoner, in the British brig Boxer, by the U. S. brig Enterprise, after a desperate fight off this harbor. Our older citizens well recollect the excitement attendant on that occasion; especially when the two vessels came into this port. Both commanders were killed, and were interred in the eastern cemetery. The funeral was a solemn one, and made an impression on our youthful mind that will never be effaced. Booth was a midshipman in the Boxer. He was a man of great powers in his profession, and a good scholar. He will be sincerely lamented by his professional brethren, and others who knew him, for his estimable qualities."

For the Quincy Patriot.

Motives of the Coalition.

This patriotic and high-souled political party, professed originally to be organized for the reform of abuses in Massachusetts; and the most important element of it was from the ranks of the abolitionists—men who professed to be strictly guided by the dictates of conscience, and hence assumed, at one time, the name of the *conscience party*. Under this title they enticed to their ranks, large numbers of green young men, who really desired to do what was right, in politics as well as in their business relations; but when they discovered that this assumption of the party was nothing but hollow pretence, they withdrew from their wily deceivers, preferring their old companions, the whigs, from whom they had seceded, who had no conscience to *speck* of, in their transactions with others, but whose straightforward *acts* spoke for them. For, while the abolitionists—alias, free-soilers—shuddered with holy horror, at the idea of human slavery, their own management and their votes procured the annexation of Texas, and the consequent enlargement of Slave territory, with the bloodshed and horrors of the Mexican war. This, too, in total disregard not only of the principles they professed, but of the warning of sagacious and far-seeing whig statesmen, who did all that men could do to avert the fearful experiment.

This the free-soilers did in alliance with a party, to which all the success of southern principles and measures has been due, from the time of Thomas Jefferson.

Then the reforms for which they pretended to coalesce with their most despised political opponents, ended in a division of the loaves and fishes of office among them, by the most corrupt barter and trade transactions, that ever disgraced a political organization! Their promised retrenchment of public expenses, resulted in additional drafts for thousands of dollars on the State Treasury!

Finally, when the gullibility of the people began to abate, and the emptiness of the coalition catch-words became too apparent to serve longer their iniquitous purposes, they, in desperation, avowed their sole object to be—to defeat the Whigs; or as some of the more classical among them had it, "to lick the d—d Whigs!"

Such are the lofty motives by which these conscience politicians are guided, and would lead astray those over whom they can exercise a control. And why are they so desirous of crushing this party? Our Commonwealth has been under its dominion during the greater part of a generation; and has reached a pitch of grandeur, wealth, prosperity, and happiness, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of the world. Every

Massachusetts man, woman, and child, till within the last two years, felt the bosom swell with an honest pride, whenever the name, character, and institutions of the State became the subjects of remark. Her Judiciary had no superior in the Union; her public schools were models for the whole country; her eleemosynary establishments for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, the juvenile delinquent, could not be contemplated by the benevolent mind without a thrill of pathetic joy;—and even the poor idiot was remembered in the plenitude of governmental liberality! And all this was the work of successive Whig administrations in the Old Bay State! "Surely," would not every one say? "it is high time this party were put down! There will soon be no suffering—mental, moral, or physical—in the community, if we, the Coalition, do not rise in our strength and defeat their nefarious schemes!"

Well; for a time they did their will upon the wretched party; but the scale has turned. It is our turn now. I trust we shall use our power as becomes an honest, upright, and patriotic set of men, who desire only to continue the policy which has distinguished Massachusetts, and made her the glory of the country for so long a period of time—doing all that may with propriety be done, to make her still the great point of attraction to all New England—causing the unfortunate and afflicted of every name, to look to her as to the asylum of the destitute and the home of the wanderer.

If these, the motives of the Whig party, are inferior to those of the Coalition, I hope and pray that an extensive conversion may speedily take place! WEBSTER.

SINGULAR ORIGIN OF A GRAPE VINE. The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says, there is a flourishing grape-vine growing on a farm in the vicinity of that town, with the following singular history: The seed from which it germinated, formed a covered button or clasp to a lady's kid glove, which was imported from Paris, among a lot of others, by a merchant of Philadelphia, and sold to a merchant in Elkton. A lady purchased the gloves containing this grape seed, wore them out, discovered the seed, caused it to be planted, and it is now a flourishing vine.

Special Notices

CHILDREN'S FAIR. The children of the Sabbath School, connected with Dr. Lunt's Society, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of their Library, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th. Members of the Parish, and all who feel an interest in the young, are requested to make such contributions as will most successfully effect the proposed object.

Refreshments, fancy and useful articles, are respectfully solicited. There will be a Band of Music in attendance. A part of the evening will be occupied by the children and others in the innocent and healthful amusement of dancing. Contributions are requested to be handed in on Wednesday, at which time a Committee will be in attendance to receive them. The exhibition will open at 6 o'clock and close at 12.

Tickets at 12 1-2 cents, may be obtained at the door.

N. B. All persons are requested, if possible, to bring the change.

Per order Committee of Arrangements.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. A Social Assembly will be held at LIBERTY HALL, on Tuesday Evening January 4th 1853.

WILLIAM FRENCH, } Managers.
JOHN HALL, JR., }
GEORGE HOBART. }

Music, French's Band.
Tickets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY. The second of the course of Assemblies at the Hancock House, will be on Wednesday evening, 29th inst.

ELEAZER FREDERICK, } Managers.
JOHN KENDALL, }
CHARLES A. SPEAR, }
GEORGE D. FOLLETT, }
BENJ. W. MUNROE. }

Tickets, \$2.00. Dancing to commence at half past seven.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The next lecture before the Lyceum will be delivered on Tuesday evening Dec. 23, at 7 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. WARREN BURTON, of Cambridge, on "Domestic Education."

Tickets for sale at C. Gill & Co. and at Whiting's Town House Drug Store.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

HINGHAM & QUINCY BRIDGE and Turnpike Corporation.—The Proprietors of this corporation are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on Monday the third day of January next, at one o'clock P. M., for the choice of Officers and the transaction of all such other business as may then come before them.

By order of the Directors,
LEWEL BRACKETT, Clerk.
Quincy, Dec. 13, 1852. 513w

EXHIBITION.—The Annual Exhibition of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston, will take place, on Friday next, the 31st, inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple. The public are invited.

ALL HANDS ROUND.—There will be a Social Assembly, at Washington Hall, Quincy Point, Tuesday evening next, December 28.

Dancing to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets 37 1-2 cents. All lovers of dancing are invited to attend.

Marriages.

At the Universal Church in this village, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Dean, Mr. George D. Follett to Miss Sarah A. Kenison; all of Quincy.

The several members of the Patriot Office would acknowledge the reception of, and return their thanks for, sundry generous offers of the beautiful and delicious wedding loaf.

At West Dedham, 15th inst., Mr. William E. Bonney, to Miss Elinore M. Tubbs.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. Henry G. Wildman to Miss Lucy E. Gay.

At Roxbury, 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Wayland, Mr. John Britton, to Miss Jane Armstrong.

At Braintree, 15th inst., Edward Avery, Esq., of Dedham, to Miss Susan Carleton Stetson, of B.

Deaths.

In this town, Dec. 20th, Mr. James M. Harris, aged 41.

At East Boston, 18th inst., suddenly, Mr. Benjamin Russell, 51.

At Roxbury, 9th inst., Willard Gray, 34.

At Lynn, 20th inst., Mrs. Abigail Guilford, aged 88.

At East Randolph, 13th inst., Walter S. only child of Washington C. and Mary V. Faine, 1 yr. & 4 mo.

At Rockport, suddenly, by bleeding at the lungs, caused by over-excitement, Mr. Leveret Brown, 23.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—commencing Oct. 4, 1852.

Passenger Trains leave daily, except Sundays, Boston for Plymouth, 8 1/2 AM; 4 1/2 PM.

Plymouth for Boston, 7 1/2 AM; 3 1/2 PM.

Boston for Quincy and So. Braintree, 7 1/2 AM; 3 1/2 PM.

Bridgewater for Boston, 7 1/2 AM; 3 1/2 PM.

Boston for Colchester, 8 1/2 AM; 2 1/2 PM.

Colchester for Boston, 8 1/2 AM; 2 1/2 PM.

Boston for Quincy and So. Braintree, 7 1/2 AM; 3 1/2 PM.

So. Braintree for Boston, stopping at Quincy, 7 1/2 AM; 3 1/2 PM.

Boston for Milton Upper Mills, 9 1/2 AM; 1 1/2 PM.

Milton Upper Mills for Boston, 8 1/2 AM; 1 1/2 PM.

Boston for Fall River, 7 1/2 AM; 1 1/2 PM.

Boston for Cape Cod, 7 1/2 AM; 1 1/2 PM.

Steamboat train leaves Boston 5 PM.

Oct. 2, H. W. NELSON, Sup't.

Trains Leave Quincy for Boston, 7 1/2 AM; 1 1/2 PM.

42 1/2 PM; 10 40 AM; 3 09 PM; 4 35 PM; 5 55 PM.

S. M.

DRUGS & DYE STUFFS.

SHOEMAKERS and others who have occasion to use Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, can at ways find a good assortment at the

TOWN HOUSE DRUG STORE,

and as cheap as they can be bought in the City.

Such as: Turmeric, Oxalic and Tartaric Acids, Nitric and Muratic Acids, Sugar Lead, Alum, Yellow Ochre, Ground and Extract Logwood, Copperas, Blue and White Vitriol, Gum Arabic, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Copal, Gum Shellac, American and best White Enamel Oil, American and English Linseed, Sal Ammoniac, Vermilion, Rose Pink, Annatto, Gumboge, Gum of Tartar, Nicaragua, Madder and Turkey Umber, Lamp Black, Blotting Paper, Litharge, White Lead, Ground Pumice Stone, Salt Petre, Carb. and Liquid Ammonia, &c.

Quincy, August 21st—

GEORGE W. WHITIN G.

TRIAL BOTTLES 25 CENTS ONLY

J. Russell Spaulding's

CELEBRATED HIGHEST PREMIUM

Cytherean Hair Oil,

OR WASH, COMPOSED OF

ROSE

MARY

CASTOR OIL!

FOR BEAUTIFYING, IMPROVING, CURLING, AND INVIGORATING THE HAIR.

HOLIDAY GIFT

AT THE

QUINCY BOOKS

ANNUALS, BIBLES, POETICAL

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, MISCELL

BOOKS, MINATURE BOOKS,

BOOKS, ALBUMS.

LADIES' WORK BOOKS, LADIES'

SKETCHES, CHILDREN'S GAMES,

MONIES, HAIR BRUSHES,

BRUSHES, NICE CUTLERY, FASHIONERY, BACKGAMMON BOARD.

Quincy, Dec. 25, 1852.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for

training General events, City R

Business Directory, &c., for sale at the

BOOK

Quincy, Dec. 25, 1852.

TO LET.

TO LET, and possession

Main Street, suitable for re

quire of C. H. EDW

Quincy, Dec. 25, 1852.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED CU

Quincy, Dec. 25, 1852.

Mens Fine Calf Bo

TO SUCH A MAN, who can brin

nials of good character and abili

ties and constant employment will b

Apply at this office.

Quincy, December 18th 1852.

